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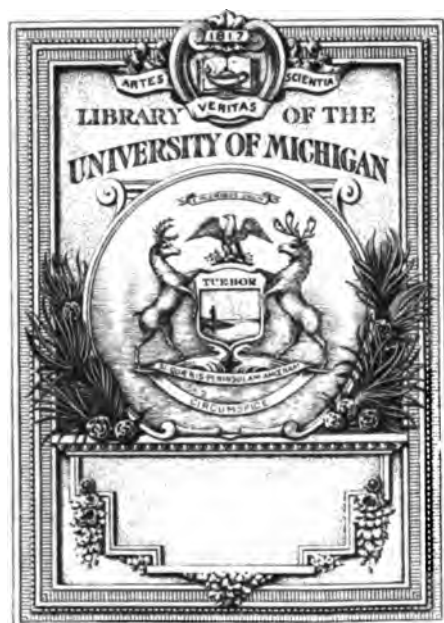
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*New York. Legislature. Assembly.*

# DOCUMENTS

OF THE

## ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD SESSION,

1880.

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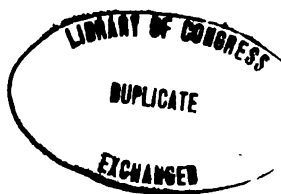


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1880.

*By order of the Assembly*  
*D. S. C.*



# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 31.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 16, 1880.

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### REPORT

OF GEN. M. R. PATRICK, NEW YORK STATE CATTLE  
COMMISSIONER, 1879.

STATE OF NEW YORK :

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
ALBANY, January 15, 1880.

#### *To the Legislature :*

You are herewith presented with the report of the agent of the State, appointed by my predecessor, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 134 of the Laws of 1878, in relation to infectious and contagious diseases of animals.

It will be observed that the sum heretofore appropriated for this purpose has been exhausted, and liabilities have been incurred, amounting to about \$16,000. In view of this fact, it has seemed proper for me to direct the suspension of all work and expense, until the legislature shall have taken action, notwithstanding the urgent representations of the secretary of the State Agricultural Society, of the necessity for continuing the work. Your early attention to the subject is respectfully directed.

ALONZO B. CORNELL

(Assem. Doc. No. 31.)



# REPORT.

OFFICE, 29 FULTON ST., }  
BROOKLYN.

*To his Excellency, A. B. CORNELL, Governor, State of New York:*

SIR—I have the honor to submit to your Excellency a report of the work done under my direction, during the last year, in carrying out the provisions of chapter one hundred and thirty-four (134) of the Laws of 1878, in relation to contagious diseases among cattle. It had been known for many years that a singular disease had existed among cattle in some of the lower counties of this State; notably on Long Island, and especially in and around Brooklyn. Of the character of this disease little was known to the great public; but, as its ravages were supposed to be mainly confined to stables and herds where the food was largely drawn from the waste of distilleries, the general impression was that the disease originated in what is usually known as “swill milk stables.”

In 1868-9, during the prevalence of what is known as the “Texas Cattle Fever,” the State commissioners were brought in contact with the “Lung Plague” (contagious pleuro-pneumonia), in Westchester county, but, under the law of that day, they were not authorized to take action, so far as that particular disease was concerned.

Attention was, however, called to it, repeatedly, by gentlemen who had been connected with that commission, and attempts at legislation were made for two or three years in succession, but without success. Professional veterinarians, however, at different times called public attention to it, through the press, and veterinary journals. An article which appeared from the pen of one of these gentlemen, in the *N. Y. Weekly Tribune*, of 27th Nov., 1878, referring to the spread of this “Lung Plague” into the States south of New York, and especially into the District of Columbia, was widely copied, both in this country and in England, and led to the British demand for an embargo on American cattle.

A cargo of cattle, shipped from Portland, Maine, by the Ontario, on arriving at Liverpool, in the January following, was condemned, as being affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Whether the animals constituting this cargo were really affected with this disease is still a matter of dispute, it being generally supposed, on this side the water, that their sickness arose from exposure, during the severe storms of December and early January, while they were en route from the western States. Be that as it may, special inquiries were ordered to be made in this country, through H. B. M. consul-general, and by the mission of Prof. McEachran, on the part of the Dominion government, toward the end of January, 1879. Prof. McEachran’s report, that this “Lung Plague” existed in Washington, Philadelphia and



Brooklyn, was followed in early February, by an order of the British Privy Council, that all American cattle should be slaughtered immediately on their arrival at English ports.

This order caused great consternation among our cattle shippers, and struck a heavy blow at this important branch of our foreign trade. On the 6th of February, Gov. Robinson commissioned Prof. James Law, of Cornell University, to repair promptly to Brooklyn, investigate the disease in Kings and Queens counties, and report to him the result, as soon as possible. On the 10th February, Prof. Law having reported the presence, existence and dangerous character of the disease, as developed in the western part of Kings and Queens counties,

I was called to Albany by the governor, where I met Prof. Law, and on the 11th and 12th of February the necessary arrangements were made for work, in stamping out the disease. The legislature made an appropriation of (\$10,000) ten thousand dollars, to meet instant expenses, and on the 13th we had commenced our labors in Brooklyn.

The press in New York and Brooklyn gave notice of our arrival, and a copy of my instructions from the governor was published in all, or nearly all, the papers of those cities.

The law (chap. 134 of the Laws of 1878), with the governor's instructions appended, was printed on slips and distributed throughout the infected districts, to give it the utmost publicity. (Appendix "A.") At that time this disease was supposed to be confined mainly to the counties of Kings and Queens (with possibly a few infected centers in upper New York and Westchester); and the governor's proclamation had special reference to these Long Island counties.

The report of Prof. Law of the 10th inst. (already alluded to), as to the nature and extent of the disease in the Blissville stables, had caused the governor to issue an order to Sheriff Rushmore of Queens county, to place those stables in quarantine. (Appendix "B.")

The sheriff received this order at ten o'clock on the morning of the 12th, and promptly placed a sufficient force around the premises to prevent the removal of any cows therefrom.

There was much excitement, not only among cattle men, but in the public mind generally, which was fanned by the wild and extravagant reports of newspaper men, and mercenary professionals. On the 13th we met the Brooklyn board of health, by appointment, and, after a conference with that body, arranged to occupy one of its rooms as an office *pro tempore*, the board pledging to us all the aid in its power to carry out my instructions from the governor. Sheriff Rushmore reported to me in person, at the same time, and placed himself under my direction.

On the 14th Dr. L. McLean, a member of the Royal Veterinary College of Edinburgh, was placed on the State veterinary staff, and with Prof. Law, made a very thorough inspection of the premises of Gaff, Fleischman & Co., which showed an exceedingly filthy condition, not only of the stables, but of all buckets, cans, and other vessels used in carrying away the milk; and, as the clothing and every thing connected with these stables was full of infection, it became necessary to quarantine the whole. On the 15th the cow-owners notified the sheriff

that, as the State had taken possession of their cows, they would no longer feed, milk, or care for them, and to so notify me. I thereupon directed the sheriff to call the owners together, and say to them, that the State had simply quarantined the premises, but had in no sense taken possession of the cattle, and would not, therefore, be responsible for any want of attention in feeding, or milking them. I further directed him to say to them, that by neglecting to care for these animals, they were liable to prosecution under chapter three hundred and seventy-five (375) of the Laws of 1867.

This action was followed on the same day by a thorough inspection of the whole of the Blissville premises, by Sheriff Rushmore and myself.

The question of the disposition to be made of the slops and surplusage of the distilleries was disposed of, the parties in charge of the distillery receiving permission to have them taken away, by complying with certain necessary conditions. The premises were then placed under the immediate supervision of veterinary inspector McLean, who was charged with the carrying out of my orders; first of all numbering, and making a register of all animals in each of the stables.

Between the 16th and 20th of February arrangements were made with the police commissioners of Brooklyn, by which the police were instructed to carry out all orders issued from my office, in relation to the movements, or landing of cattle, within the city limits. (Appendix "C.") The law, and my instructions under it, were translated into German, and scattered over the western end of Long Island; the great body of cow dealers, and small milkmen, understanding that language only. (Appendix "D.") Many stables in Brooklyn were inspected, and much disease found in different parts of the city. On the 20th of February Dr. Lucien J. Bell, of the N. Y. Veterinary College, was added to the State veterinary staff, and assigned to duty in Brooklyn. It being found exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to secure the burial of slaughtered animals, while the earth was so deeply frozen, arrangements were made with the offal contractors to follow us with closed carts, when we should commence slaughtering, and take the carcasses to the Steam Rendering establishment, on Barren Island.

By the 21st, all things being in readiness, the order was given to begin the slaughter of condemned animals, at the Blissville stables. As there was much excitement among cattle men, and great interest among veterinarians, as also gentlemen of the medical profession, in regard to the character of the disease, invitations were extended to all such gentlemen as were desirous of being present at the post-mortems which would follow. Taking Prof. Law and Drs. McLean and Bell with me to the stables of Goff, Fleischman & Co., three cows were found dead, since the previous day, and seven others were led out of the stables, their value appraised by three gentlemen heretofore engaged in the cattle trade, and now residing in the eastern part of Queens county. One after the other these cows were knocked down, and autopsies made of as many as could be examined before night. The appearance of the lungs, in all these cases, exhibited the strongest characteristics of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, as pronounced by Prof. Liantard, of the N. Y. Veterinary College, and his associates present, as well as by Prof. Law, and the State veterinarians.

The question as to the genuineness of the disease, thus put at rest, instructions were given to our inspectors to select from the stables, daily, such animals as were fit for beef (in which the disease had not made sufficient progress to render the meat unwholesome for human food), and have them sent at once to the slaughter-house. This system the inspectors were charged to carry out as rapidly as the market would admit; at the same time setting aside, from day to day, such as were diseased and the meat unfit for consumption.

These condemned animals were all valued by the same appraisers, killed and taken away by the offal contractor.

Soon after commencing our work at Blissville, we became satisfied that quite a large number of animals had been run out of these stables a day or two before the sheriff took possession, and had been smuggled into various parts of Kings and Queens counties, and fears were entertained that they had been pushed into Suffolk county, there being but eight hundred and seventy-nine (879) in these stables, where a short time before ten hundred and thirty (1030) cows were counted by the inspector of the Brooklyn board of health.

It was for this reason that application was made to Gov. Robinson for the extension of my authority over the county of Suffolk, in addition to Kings and Queens counties, so that the whole of Long Island might be subject to my inspection. (Appendix "E.")

During the six or seven days following several infected herds, in the central and north-eastern parts of Queens county were visited by Prof. Law. A number of animals were condemned and killed, being acutely diseased, and the premises where they were found were placed under quarantine.

To prevent the cattle from Brooklyn, Long Island City, and the adjoining towns being pushed toward the eastern end of the island, into districts hitherto free from disease, Mr. J. Howard Rushmore, secretary of the Queens County Agricultural Society, was placed in charge of the three eastern towns of Queens county, Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay, and Mr. Benj. Albertson in charge of the three adjoining towns of Jamaica, Flushing and Newtown, with orders to allow no movement of cattle from the western part of the island toward the east.

While these operations were in progress here, the legislature of New Jersey began to take measures for the protection of that State, where the same disease was prevailing in many of its counties, and I was invited by Gov. McClellan to meet a joint committee of the two houses of the New Jersey legislature. On the 22d of February Prof. Law had been called to Washington to meet a congressional committee, having in view the framing of a law to be carried out by the United States government, for the suppression of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in any of the States where it might be found.

Having telegraphed him to meet me at Trenton on his way home, we met there on the 27th of February, and were enabled to spend several hours in consultation with the governor and the committee, giving them our views, and the results of our experience. As your Excellency is aware, the law of the State of New Jersey, which was soon after enacted, is very similar in its character to our law of 1878, and, although there was some delay in its passage, it went into successful operation about the middle of March.

In tracing this "lung plague" as it appeared in Brooklyn, we had early become convinced that there were several centers of infection in the city of New York, in the lower part of Westchester county, and also more or less of the disease on Staten Island. The proximity of the lower part of Rockland county to the infected districts of New Jersey made it necessary to guard that line also; and it was for such reasons that my application was made for the extension of my authority over the counties of New York, Richmond, Westchester and Rockland, which was granted by Gov. Robinson's order of the 19th of February. (Appendix "F.")

We were not able, however, to take hold of the matter vigorously in those counties until we should have succeeded in preventing the spread of the disease from the western end of Long Island. The process of stamping out in the Blissville stables was carried forward as rapidly as circumstances would permit. Out of the eight hundred and seventy-nine (879) cows quarantined by the sheriff on the 12th of February, all except one hundred and forty-six (146) had, by the 10th of March, either been slaughtered for beef, their hides thrown into a strong disinfecting solution, and carcasses inspected after being hung up, or condemned, slaughtered, their hides slashed, and carcasses sent to Barren Island. As the cost of quarantine by the sheriff was very heavy, an arrangement was made among the owners of the one hundred and forty-six (146) cows remaining, by which they passed into the hands of Mr. Moses May, a wealthy cattle dealer, who entered into an agreement with me, that on condition I would withdraw the sheriff's posse from the premises of Gaff, Fleischman & Co., he would bind himself to carry out in every particular the quarantine hitherto maintained by the sheriff, and hold himself subject to my orders, through my inspectors, until all the cattle then remaining should be slaughtered, either for beef or for the offal dock. As this would relieve us of a very heavy expenditure, and as Mr. May executed a bond of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) for the fulfillment of this contract, I dismissed the sheriff and held the premises on this contract until the 24th of March, when the last hoof was driven to the slaughter-house. (See Blissville Report, annexed.)

There was also work thrown upon us by the Federal government, which had issued stringent orders in regard to foreign importations; requiring all cattle from the British Isles to be held in quarantine ninety (90) days; but providing no quarantine grounds, nor facilities for carrying out the treasury instructions. Such cattle, under such circumstances, were landed in New York, and, for our own safety, the State authorities were at the expense and trouble of holding them in quarantine.

On the 7th of March arrangements were made at the Union Stock yards in New York, by which all cows and store cattle coming from the Hudson river counties, or over the Erie railroad, were to be held there for inspection, and no cattle permitted to move through the streets of New York, except on inspection permits, bearing my signature; the same general restriction being applied to New York as those in force in Kings and Queens counties, by the instructions issued from my office on the 15th of February.

In the town of New Lots, bordering upon Brooklyn, large numbers

of dairy cows were badly diseased, and the premises infected, while the owners and interested parties were strongly opposed to the carrying out of the law, the police of New Lots rendering us no aid until past the middle of the month of March, making it necessary to call upon the sheriff to aid us in our work. This antagonism, however, had been nearly overcome by the 22d of the month, after which we had the assistance of the police and health boards. The Kings County Milk Association, and those interested in the production and sale of milk, carried their grievances to the legislature, and on the 26th of March Prof. Law and myself were summoned to meet the legislative committee in Albany. From that time little opposition to our work was shown in that district, and we were able to turn our attention more directly to the city of New York, and the counties in close proximity to it, along the river.

There being a strong disposition on the part of cow dealers to push cattle from stables known to be infected, and others of a suspicious character, into the counties bordering on the river, and the Erie railroad application was made to his excellency, Gov. Robinson, to extend my authority over the counties of Putnam and Dutchess, on the east, and of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster and Delaware on the west of the river, in order to prevent the movement of cattle from the city northward into any of those counties. A few cattle had already been sent into Dutchess county, but were followed, placed in quarantine, fumigated, and stables disinfected; thus preventing its dissemination in that county. (Appendix "G." and Appendix "H.")

Having already been heartily met by the New York board of health, and a room assigned me for an office in their building, I took possession of it on the 31st March, at which time also Dr. James D. Hopkins, formerly professor in the New York Veterinary College, was employed for duty, as inspector at the Central Stock Yards, and in the city. The board of health, on my application, passed resolutions indorsing my work, and calling upon the police commissioners to give the necessary orders for the enforcement of these restrictions upon the movement of cattle.

Unfortunately, at this time, there was a want of unanimity in the police board, and the matter being referred by that board to the corporation counsel, it was kept in his hands, without action, until the 21st of April, at which time the police order was issued. From that time Superintendent Walling has given us most efficient support, in carrying out the law. (Appendix "J.")

Through the month of April systematic inspections, in New York and Brooklyn, were carried forward with great vigor, as well as in the towns of Kings and Queens counties, outside of the cities. A large number of cattle, that were found diseased, were slaughtered, premises quarantined and put through a course of disinfection. All railroads terminating in the cities of New York or Brooklyn were prohibited from unloading any cattle, except at certain designated places, from which no milch cows, calves, or store cattle could be removed, without my permit, after inspection, except those for immediate slaughter, which must be driven over specified routes to the slaughter-houses. Steamboats, barges, and all other means of conveyance were prohibited from receiving on board or landing cattle, within any of



the counties named in the prohibitory order of the 21st of March, except in accordance with the conditions therein named.

The difficulty of preventing the removal of cattle from the infected districts of New Jersey into New York, and from our infected districts into New Jersey, caused the prohibitory order of April 19th to be issued, which has been continued in force, with the best results, until the present time, there being no cattle trade between New Jersey and New York, except on special permits, indorsed by the authorities of both States. (Appendix "K.")

With the opening of spring and the springing of the grass, the cattle of infected districts were being turned out to graze, regardless of the danger of giving and receiving infection. A loud demand was made by the larger cattle owners generally, for the prohibition of any thing like free pasturage, or of allowing cattle to be turned out, elsewhere than in securely inclosed pastures.

This demand was met by the issue of the "pasturage order" from this office, on the 28th of April, which was followed on the 3d of May by the governor's indorsement of these measures. (Appendix "L," 1 and 2.)

The condition of our work at the close of the month of April was very hopeful, and the authorities were lending all necessary aid. Violations of the law were not then frequent, but two or three marked cases were placed in the hands of the district attorney of Kings county, who, at my request, held the cases in hand, without prosecuting, on pledges of good behavior on the part of the defendants. The outskirts of New York, Brooklyn and Long Island City were billed with the pasturage notices, which were also scattered throughout the towns of the various counties in which disease had at any time appeared.

About the 1st of May rumors began to reach us of disease in the eastern part of Suffolk county, a district in which it had never before been known. We had once before investigated these rumors, but without fixing the origin. On the 7th of this month the facts became known to us that one or more herds in the town of Bridgehampton had lost cattle, probably from this "lung plague," and on the 8th Prof. Law and Dr. McLean were sent out to investigate. On the 9th Prof. Law telegraphed, "twelve cows killed." On the 11th Prof. Law's report of that visit established the fact that some time in January last, a man named Billard, living not far from Riverhead, purchased, at the New York stock yards, a lot of calves (about one hundred and ten (110) in number), gathered from various districts, as was reported to us at the yards, but mainly from New Jersey. These were taken into Suffolk county, and peddled out among farmers, mostly in the towns of Southampton, Bridgehampton, and East Hampton, in lots of from three to ten or fifteen. All cases examined by Prof. Law belonged either to the Billard animals themselves or to those which had been brought in contact with them.

To add to the difficulties of following up the infection spread by these animals, the great "Montauk Pasturage Ranges" of many thousand acres, has been opened for the season, and some twelve hundred (1,200) store animals had been placed thereon; including quite a number of these Billard animals, and those that had cohabited with them,

previous to being turned out. It was decided that I should go out immediately, and under the provisions of the bill, which, as I had been notified, had just passed the legislature (giving to the executive power to destroy animals that, by infection, or cohabitation with diseased animals, had become dangerous), either destroy or quarantine all diseased animals, whether on the range or elsewhere. But the omission of a very important provision in that bill made it necessary that it should be sent back to the legislature for correction, thus causing delay of some ten days.

On the 19th of May, however, I reached Southhampton, enjoined the owners of the Billard stock from turning any such animals upon the Shinnecock range, and went thence to Bridgehampton, where I was joined that night by Dr. McLean of the State Veterinary Staff. We drove the next morning to "Third House, at the eastern end of the island, near the "Montauk Light," where the trustees of Montauk, and the owners of stock, had already gathered for the purpose of collecting all the animals of the range and selecting the Billard stock therefrom; but the dense fog, which had for days hung over the eastern end of the island, made it exceedingly difficult to find and collect the herds, so that it was late in the afternoon of the second day before the stock was gathered. Some fifteen or sixteen Billard animals were singled out and destroyed, but a heavy rain coming on, only a few post-mortems were made; but over one-half of those examined, however, showed the disease in an advanced stage.

Returning very late that night to Bridgehampton, we started out the next day, and in one herd killed eighteen (18) yearlings, only about one-half (1-2) of which were Billards, the others having taken the disease from them. Four others were killed in two more places. On the 23d and 24th the last of the Billards were found and destroyed.

The trustees of Montauk, and owners of stock, held a meeting at Sagg on the 23d, and were notified that by the 27th of the month a portion of the "Montauk Range," known as the "Hether Woods," must be securely fenced, and all animals that had been in contact with the Billard stock, previous to being turned upon the range, must be placed in that inclosure, and held under rigid quarantine. The cattle keepers on the range were instructed to keep a close watch upon all animals on the range, and promptly to notify my office of any sickness that might appear. The entire range was quarantined, and no animals allowed to be removed from it. Charles S. Rogers, Esq., of Sagg, was placed in charge of the towns of East Hampton, Southhampton, and Brookhaven, to act under my direction in executing the provisions of the law. This prompt and thorough action, I may add, has been very successful, there having been but two cases of sickness on the range during the whole season, both of these being animals that had been overlooked in the first examination, but were found soon after. In the latter part of September a few animals were brought off for slaughter, and others from time to time, up to the 20th of October, when permission was given to throw open the "Hether Woods" and give the stock that had been kept there through the summer the freedom of the range. All animals were allowed to be brought off after November. There has been but one herd, near Bridgehampton, in which

any disease has again broken out since our visit on the 20th of May, and in that herd there has been no sickness since.

On the north side of the "Great Peconic Bay" there were two or three cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, single-animals, that had come in contact with one of the "Billard" animals, but which were unknown to us until July 19th; when they were visited by Prof. Law, the animals destroyed and the premises quarantined.

This lot of Billard calves and yearlings has cost the county of Suffolk, up to this date, the loss of eighty-one (81) head of cattle, to say nothing of the expense to the State, and the possibility of cases hidden away, that may hereafter break out, although it is believed that the work has been so thoroughly performed that the disease may be regarded as stamped out in Suffolk county.

In the latter half of the month of May, the authorities of Long Island City and of New Lots were brought into such relations with the State authorities as enabled us to carry forward the work in those localities, not only without opposition, but with the most efficient aid the authorities could render, so that cattle hitherto running at large were almost entirely restrained, and violations of the "Cattle Law" were punished by their own magistrates.

Not so, however, in Brooklyn, where, toward the latter part of the month, a determined spirit was manifested in opposition to the law, and where cattle that were running at large on the commons and unoccupied lots of the city were taken up by the pound-masters for impounding, mobs would rescue the cattle on the way to the "pound."

Orders were given by city officials to release the cattle, already within the pound, and finally, by a resolution of the board of aldermen, the pounds were *abolished*. The police magistrates declined to recognize the law, although instructed by the district attorney as to its validity and requirements. A resolution of the board of aldermen, permitting cattle to graze upon the commons, was brought before the board, but upon representations made by Mr. Lafetra, secretary board of health, the resolution was laid aside, but at a subsequent meeting was again called up and passed. On the 7th of July I waited upon the mayor with copies of the law, and the "pasturage order," with a request that he would examine and act upon them. He remarked, that as the resolution of the aldermen was in opposition to the requirements of the *State law*, it must be inoperative, but, although he did not approve the resolution, he did not veto it, and it became an ordinance.

Permits were also given by some of the aldermen for the moving of cattle upon the streets, in direct opposition to both the letter and the spirit of the law. Notices were served upon them from my office and actions were commenced before the police justices for violation of the State law, but the excitement of a political canvass and coming election seemed to nullify all efforts on my part to obtain decisions, and work in Brooklyn, especially, has been greatly obstructed ever since. The police, under such circumstances, are powerless to render the aid which they had hitherto been prompt in giving us.

Through the months of May and June the work of hunting down diseased animals, and infected stables, was pushed forward in the cities of New York and Brooklyn and their suburbs, with great

energy, additional veterinarians having been added to the staff for that purpose.

One of the most successful means of tracing disease, which had been hid from our inspectors, was the system of post-mortem examination of all horned cattle, gathered by the dead carts, and brought to the offal docks of the cities. From the docks where these diseased animals were found, they were traced back to the owners' stables, hitherto undiscovered, but now subjected to quarantine and disinfection. In the parts of Westchester county bordering on the city of New York, and in the towns of Queens county, in close proximity to Brooklyn, many diseased herds and infected stables were found, which kept our inspectors thoroughly busy during the hot months.

On the first of July the work having been thoroughly systematized, the offices, hitherto kept in the health departments of New York and Brooklyn, were given up for a single office at the foot of Fulton street, Brooklyn, near the ferry, at a point the most easy of access, for both Long Island and New York city. A few days after this change the new "inspection yards" between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, on the Hudson river, which had been erected at a heavy cost by the Union Stock Yard Company, solely for the inspection and sale of milch cows, were opened, and placed at our disposal. As these yards became the place for the landing and inspection of all milch cows coming to the city for the supply, not only of the city itself, but of Long Island, Westchester and Richmond counties, we were enabled to dispense with the inspection yard, hitherto kept at the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, the permits given at the New York inspection yards carrying animals to their destination anywhere within these counties.

The number of cattle which had been condemned and slaughtered, in accordance with the law, for which indemnities were given, with the large outlay for professional services, had so reduced the appropriation made by the legislature, that by the close of August it became necessary to largely retrench our expenses, which could only be done by reducing the number of our veterinarians, retaining only a sufficient veterinary force to hold the ground already gained, and continue our inspection of all animals coming to the cities, until such time as the coming legislature should be able to take the subject into consideration.

The great importance of continuing our restrictions placed upon the importation of cattle from the States south of us, in which the disease is known to exist, will be seen at a glance, as the work we have already done in our own State would be lost were these restrictions removed, inasmuch as the tendency of all cattle trade is toward the city of New York.

The recent outbreak in the county of Putnam can be directly traced to the unscrupulous practices of New York city cow dealers, and their confederates in Westchester and Putnam counties, showing conclusively that without a rigid supervision over this class of men, the safety of all the cattle of our country is endangered.

Up to this time the city of New York, up to Seventieth street, is rid of all known disease, and the stables have been, so far as known, disinfected. On Staten Island there are now no cases of sickness or infected premises known.

In Brooklyn it has been driven from the more thickly settled parts of the city, to those which are more sparsely settled (with unoccupied lots, on which, as heretofore stated, cattle of the poorer classes are allowed to graze), and to some districts of Williamsburgh where it has long been established, and from which it seems impossible to dislodge it, otherwise than by the destruction of the miserable cow houses in which the animals are kept.

In Long Island City the work has been more thoroughly carried out than could have been reasonably expected, and the magistrates of that city deserve much credit for their action in the premises. Along Newtown creek, at Blissville, and opposite Williamsburgh for some distance to the north, is a section in which we still find many cases of disease, and are obliged to hold in quarantine a district of considerable extent. There are also cases found from time to time in those parts of Newtown bordering upon the cities, but from the towns of Jamaica and Flushing it has nearly or quite disappeared, and the same may be said more decidedly of Queens county, east of these towns.

In the town of New Lots, where so much of disease was found in the winter and early spring, and in the town of Flatbush, few cases have been known for some time past, although had we a sufficient veterinary force to thoroughly search those towns it is more than probable that some cases might be found where the disease exists, though not in an active state.

On the 4th of August, in a storm, the steamship *Lizzie*, for Liverpool, ran ashore opposite Bridgehampton, in Suffolk county, and six hundred (600) head of cattle, that had been shipped a day or two before from the New York stock yards, were successfully landed. These were quarantined until they could be removed without coming in contact with other cattle, brought back to New York and reshipped. On the 8th the steamship *Bristol* arrived with a cargo of cattle for the Philadelphia market. As it would be costly for the State of New York to hold them in quarantine here, and as the State authorities of Pennsylvania were willing to guarantee the prescribed quarantine in Philadelphia, they were transferred directly from the *Bristol* to the cars, and turned over to the Pennsylvania authorities. On the 30th Mr. Wales of South Framingham, Massachusetts, arrived with a cargo of Holsteins from Rotterdam, and by arrangement with the secretary of the Massachusetts board of agriculture they were transferred to his charge.

On the 9th of September another cargo of Holsteins arrived from Rotterdam, one lot owned by Smith & Powell of Syracuse, N. Y., the other by S. I. Yeomans, of Walworth, Wayne county, N. Y. As the ownership of these cattle was within our own State, they were allowed to proceed to their destination, after our inspection, there to be held in quarantine for a period of ninety (90) days, under the supervision of a veterinarian to be named from my office. These gentlemen, as also Mr. Gerrit S. Miller, of Peterborough, N. Y. (who received a cargo of Holsteins from Rotterdam on the 22d), executed a suitable bond for the fulfillment of the prescribed quarantine.

Finding that there was a disposition to take advantage of the facilities given at this office to imported cattle to pass into the interior, there to be quarantined, I notified the secretary of the treasury that



we must decline hereafter to assume any responsibility in regard to the quarantine of animals that might come into port, and urged upon him the establishment of a suitable quarantine station near Sandy Hook, on the unoccupied ground of the United States reservation.

A uniform quarantine, for all animals arriving in this country, could thus be established, so that equal restrictions and privileges could be laid upon all importers. As but few States have any laws which would authorize the quarantine of cattle within their own borders, persons in such States, wishing to import, must, by the treasury order of the 19th of July, be subjected to a "port quarantine" of ninety (90) days, while the importers of such States as might enforce their own quarantine would thus enjoy privileges not accorded to the citizens of other States. In accordance with these suggestions, the secretary desired the New York commissioner to examine the reservation on Sandy Hook, to select, if practicable, proper grounds for the establishment of a quarantine; but, at the same time, indicating his opinion that the quarantine should be established and maintained by the State of New York. (Up to this time no further action has been taken.)

On the 9th of September notice was received at this office of the appearance, in Putnam county, of some fatal sickness among cattle. Very soon after, certain herds in the town of Patterson were visited by Prof. Law, and the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, in a virulent form, established.

Without entering upon the work of exterminating the cattle that were diseased, but simply placing them in quarantine, a conference was held as to the best course to be pursued, under the circumstances in which we were placed. The fact that the appropriation made by the legislature, at its last session, to carry out the provisions of the laws of 1878-9, was so nearly exhausted as to render it impossible to indemnify owners of cattle that would be condemned under the law was made known to the authorities of Putnam county, and further, that no authority exists for incurring debts beyond the amount of this appropriation.

The question was then referred back to the people of Putnam county, how far they would co-operate with the State authorities in stamping out the disease, in the face of these facts.

A meeting of the citizens of Putnam county was called at Brewsters, for the 7th of October, and I was requested to be present, to aid them in their counsels.

As the result of that meeting, which was largely attended by representatives from all the towns of that county, a meeting of the board of supervisors was called, to meet at Carmel the next day, the 8th, and, in accordance with the spirit of the meeting just held at Brewsters, passed resolutions:

- 1st. Requesting the State authorities to go forward in the work of stamping out the disease without regard to the money question; and
- 2d. To guarantee the payment of any certificates of indemnity to cattle owners, by the county in case the legislature should fail to make an appropriation for that purpose.

Without waiting a day, Dr. James D. Hopkins, of the State Veterinary Staff, was placed in immediate charge of the work, which

was commenced under my personal supervision, by the slaughter of a number of diseased cattle in the herd of Mr. Freeman Sprague of the town of . . . Mr. Sheriff Doane, who accompanied us, was directed to enforce the instructions issued from my office, and to render all needful aid to Dr. Hopkins, in carrying forward his operations under the law.

As the county of Putnam is largely devoted to the production of milk, its citizens early appreciated the necessity of stamping out the disease, without delay, and not only have no obstacles been thrown in our way, but the most urgent demands have been made upon us, from all sides, that our work shall be done thoroughly. A large number of herds, mostly in the eastern portions of the county, have been visited professionally, and inspected by Prof. Law and Dr. Hopkins. Such animals as were condemned were appraised by disinterested men, selected by the sheriff, slaughtered, and the carcasses properly disposed of.

I append hereto a brief report of Dr. Hopkins, which enters more into detail than is necessary, in the body of this report. (See Appendix, report of Dr. Hopkins.)

It is sufficient, at this time, to say, that we believe this lung plague to be completely under control in Putnam county, no cases of the disease, in an active state, being known to exist within its borders. There are, however, a number of herds and premises still held in quarantine, and the movements of horned cattle, within what are known as "the infected districts," are, as a matter of safety, greatly restricted. We believe that the prompt measures adopted in Putnam county, as in the eastern part of Suffolk county, have stamped out the disease, and that it only requires watchfulness over premises where it has existed to insure safety.

In the northern and western parts of Westchester county there are a number of herds in which the disease is still found, and where, for the want of appropriation to meet the indemnities, we cannot go forward and stamp it out. All that we can do for the present is to hold these places in quarantine, until authority is given to resume our work.

To sum up, at the close of the year we find a number of diseased animals, and infected stables, in the extreme upper parts of New York city and Westchester county, and in the districts of Long Island City, Williamsburgh, and Newtown, in proximity to the Blissville stables, where this lung plague had so long existed, as to infect the entire neighborhood.

We also find it, at times, among those cattle in Brooklyn and the borders of Flatbush and New Lots, where cows were permitted to run on the commons, and unoccupied streets, during the latter part of summer and autumn. Cases are occasionally found by our inspectors at the stock yards and slaughter-houses, where animals are brought to be slaughtered for beef, and, in tracing them back to their owners, it is very generally ascertained that they have been smuggled in from districts known to be infected, or from stables already in quarantine.

To the east of Jamaica and Flushing no cases of lung plague are now known to exist.

Notwithstanding our immunity from this pest, in the city of New York, below Ninetieth street, and the greater part of Long Island,

the greatest watchfulness is needful to prevent cow dealers from supplying to the districts now free from the disease cattle purchased at very low rates from infected and suspected herds and stables in New Jersey and other States, as well as in our own. There are many unprincipled cow dealers of New York and Brooklyn who engage in this nefarious traffic whenever an opportunity is presented, and who, thus far, have escaped the punishment which they so richly deserve. If the State of New York is ever to rid itself of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, it must be made the imperative duty of magistrates to inflict the severest penalties for the violation of the statutes for such cases made and provided.

But this question of the extinction of contagious pleuro-pneumonia among cattle has assumed a degree of national importance, which seems to demand congressional, quite as much as State action. The States of the far west, which include the great cattle ranges, as well as those nearer States, which receive and feed cattle for the foreign market, are earnest in their demand for such legislation by congress as shall prevent the spread, northward and westward, of this disease, from those States now infected along the Atlantic seaboard. Since the year 1865 contagious pleuro-pneumonia has been unknown in Massachusetts, and we believe it to be unknown in Connecticut, except where it has crossed the boundary line for short distances from our own counties of Putnam and Westchester.

Like our own State, New Jersey, especially in its eastern portions, has been badly infected, and though most active measures have been taken to stamp it out since March last, much of it is still to be found within the State.

Pennsylvania, probably to a less extent, is infected, especially in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, notwithstanding the action of the State authorities in striving to control it.

The District of Columbia is reported as badly infected, and, in the month of March last, there were said to be at least twenty-seven (27) herds in Fairfax county, Virginia, more or less diseased. That the States of Maryland and Delaware should escape this plague, surrounded as they are by States known to be infected, is, to say the least, very improbable.

These States, in portions of which more or less of the lung plague is found, should be brought under the jurisdiction and control of some power capable of carrying into effect a uniform and stringent system of operations, in stamping it out promptly, and enforcing a judicious quarantine upon all cattle from foreign ports where this disease is known to exist. It is believed by those who have given attention to this question that such a system might be adopted without interfering unnecessarily with the rights of States.

There is another reason why the cost of stamping out this plague should be borne by the United States instead of the individual States along the seaboard. The States of New York and New Jersey, for example, have but a small pecuniary interest in this matter, as compared with the vast interests at stake in the great cattle rearing and feeding States of the west. Should these States, and those adjoining them, be required, at their own cost, to hold the Atlantic lines against all comers? It seems but reasonable that the expenses connected

with the extirpation of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, in these Atlantic States, and of guarding them against its renewed introduction, should be defrayed from the national treasury.

Should the State of New York, by its unaided efforts, succeed to-day in ridding itself of the lung plague, it would be obliged to prohibit the introduction of cattle from the other infected States, and continue to enforce prohibitory regulations, at a very considerable expense, and still greater annoyance to all our citizens.

The more this subject of placing the whole matter under congressional control is examined, the more numerous and stronger appear the reasons for making the work a national, rather than a State burden.

The amount expended by the State of New York, up to this date, is about thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000), as will be seen by the statement annexed hereto. (See Abstract, Expenses.)

For the pathology of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and its introduction into this country, the report of Prof. Law, hereto appended, marked "History and Pathology of the Disease," gives a complete history.

I cannot bring this report to a close without bearing witness to the ability, faithfulness and untiring devotion to duty of Prof. Law, chief of the State veterinary staff. In the early part of our operations on Long Island, great opposition was developed, not only by non-professional men, but by a class of professionals, who in the most public manner denounced contagious pleuro-pneumonia as a "humbug." The large experience of Prof. Law in dealing with the disease in Europe gave certainty to his decisions as to its presence in the living subject.

The work that was carried forward in Brooklyn, Blissville and New York, by Drs. McLean, Bell and Hopkins (already acquainted with contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and early attached to the veterinary staff), was rigidly scrutinized by the "opposition," and, but for the professional ability, skill and patience of these gentlemen, their operations would have terminated speedily. It was not long, however, before contagious pleuro-pneumonia, in all its varied stages and characteristics, was so thoroughly demonstrated, through post-mortem examinations, open to all who desired to witness them, as to silence those who had been violent in their denunciations.

Dr. Salmon, of North Carolina, who was called to the veterinary staff in May, and served on it until the close of August, has carried with him the large experience gained here, into the service of the United States, being employed by the agricultural bureau in the States south of the Potomac. There remain with us, Drs. R. A. McLean, Herr and Farrington, gentlemen young in their profession, but with an experience of contagious pleuro-pneumonia such as can scarcely be gained elsewhere in a life-time.

With professional men of such thorough training in this special department of veterinary practice, the work can be continued far more advantageously and economically than during the past year, should the legislature see fit to make the necessary appropriation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

M. R. PATRICK.

Total amount appropriated .....	\$35,000 00
Audit by comptroller, up to Dec. 15, 1879, \$32,493 09	
Bills and accounts since paid, not audited, 772 43	
In bank, for current expenses.....	1,734 48
	<hr/>
	35,000 00

Outstanding claims for indemnities, salaries and ex- penses, say.....	\$10,500 00
Putnam county expenses, say.....	5,500 00
Present monthly expenses, not far from.....	2,700 00

M. R. PATRICK.

## REPORT ON THE LUNG PLAGUE OF CATTLE—(CONTAGIOUS PLEURO-PNEUMONIA).

GENERAL M. R. PATRICK :

*Sir* — In accordance with your request, I hereby submit an interim report on the lung plague of cattle, commonly known as contagious pleuro-pneumonia. In view of the very extended range of this subject, and the need for speedy action by the legislature, I have confined myself almost exclusively to such points as bear upon the need of legislative and executive action, and the dangers of even temporary neglect, and arrest of the work of exterminating the plague.

### ORIGIN OF THE DISEASE IN NEW YORK.

While the facts connected with the origin of this plague in New York are matters of history, rather than of personal observation, yet the facts themselves are so commanding with regard to the maintenance of suppressive measures that they must be referred to in this place. In the year 1843, a cow was purchased from an English ship where she had been kept for the supply of milk to the passengers and crew, and was taken into the cow stables of Peter Dunn, a milkman residing near South Ferry, Brooklyn. Some weeks later this cow sickened and died, and infected the other cows in the stable. From this the plague spread to other cow stables in the vicinity, and soon reached the great distillery stables in Skillman street, where it continued to prevail as long as they were kept in use, and where the Massachusetts Cattle Plague Commission found and identified the disease in 1862. They report that they "found some sick with the acute disease," and that one which they caused to be slaughtered "showed a typical case of the same malady which existed in Massachusetts." Here we have the affection perpetuated in the same stable for nineteen (19) years.

But as cattle were freely sold out of the infected stables, the malady soon spread over the cities of Brooklyn, New York and Jersey

City, and extended to some distance into the suburbs and country. It is a notorious fact, that since the time mentioned, the three cities named have been continuously infected, and that heavy losses have been constantly sustained by the milkmen. Occasionally it roused the attention of the public, and drew reports from Dr. Percy, Henry Bergh, and the newspapers, in the periodic outcries against *swill-milk*. The descriptions given in these reports of *stump-tail* cows, and the cuts of the same in Frank Leslie's paper are fresh in the memories of many, and sufficiently testify to the nature of the disease, as it proved the all but universal practice of the inoculation of the virus in the tail as advocated by Dr. Willems, of Hasselt, Belgium. The inflammation determined in the tail often caused a portion to slough off, or the owner, finding it proceeding to dangerous lengths, cut off the tail to save the life of the animal.

The lung plague in New York was further identified by Professor Sawyer in 1868, and in New Jersey and Pennsylvania by Jennings, Michener, Gadsden and others, as well as by myself in the States of New York and New Jersey and certain herds concerning which I was consulted. Finally its existence is referred to in your own report on Texas Furs in 1868. I shall add but two instances out of hundreds that might be collected to bridge over the interval between the prevalence of the disease in the Skillman street stables, Brooklyn, and the present day.

In 1849, William Meakim, Bushwick, L. I., kept a large dairy and employed a man with a yoke of oxen in drawing grains from the New York and Brooklyn distilleries. A milkman on the way, who had lung plague in his herd persuaded this man to use his oxen in drawing a dead cow out of his stable. Soon after the oxen sickened and died, and the disease extending to his dairy cows, Mr. Meakim lost forty head in the short space of three months. From this time on Mr. Meakim lost from six to ten head yearly for twenty years, when he left the dairy business.

Dr. Bathgate, Fordham avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first street, New York, says that twenty years ago his father kept a herd of Jersey cattle, which became infected by contact with sick animals, and that the malady continued to prevail in his herd for several years in spite of all efforts to restrict it. From that time to this, he affirms, it has never been absent from the district.

#### THE LUNG PLAGUE NOT SPONTANEOUS OUTSIDE THE CENTER OF EUROPE AND ASIA.

We have seen that this plague was imported from Europe; it remains to be shown that all subsequent cases arose from imported germs.

A century ago the immortal Haller said of Switzerland that "the disease never appears but as the result of the introduction into a country or district of an animal from an infected place." This is fully substantiated by its history on the American continent. For thirty-six years it has prevailed in Brooklyn, New York and vicinity and has extended southward for three hundred miles, until it has reached the center of Virginia, besides having at different times extended north

and invaded the neighboring State of Connecticut, as shown by the reports of their State Board of Agriculture. Yet it has never attacked the dairy cows of the large western cities, though they are kept in conditions as unhygienic as those of New York and Brooklyn. It has never attacked the buffalo, though abounding from time immemorial on this continent. European cattle had been imported and bred here for nearly two centuries, but until the landing of the one infected cow in 1843 no cases of this affection developed.

If more were wanted to show that American soil is productive of no such baleful germ it is to be found in the history of this same plague in Massachusetts. Imported into that Commonwealth in 1858 in the systems of four Dutch cows it spread considerably and was only rooted out after five years' earnest endeavor on the part of the government. But since 1865 Massachusetts has known no case of Lung Plague, and it may be predicted with confidence, will not until she reimports the contagion from without.

#### EVIDENCE OF NONSPONTANEITY FROM INFECTION OF AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA.

For many centuries the natives in Africa have owned herds of cattle, being dependent on them for labor as well as for meat and milk, in those districts where the "tsetse" proves so fatal to solipeds. Since the settlement of South Africa by Europeans, the colonists have imported many herds from Europe, but until 1854 the Lung Plague was utterly unknown. In that year, as testified by a returned missionary, the Rev. Mr. Lindley, before the Massachusetts commission, a Dutch bull was imported by a gentleman of Cape Town for the purpose of improving his herd. This bull was *two months* on the passage and had been *six weeks* at the Cape before he showed signs of illness, but his disease once developed, ran a fatal course, and from him the infection spread on the open unfenced ranges until it has reached far beyond the limits of civilization among the herds of the native tribes. Here no such plague was known in all antecedent historic time, but once it had been introduced in the body of an infected animal, it has desolated the whole southern part of the continent.

When discovered, Australia was destitute of cattle. All that are found there are therefore the progeny of those that have been introduced by the colonists. On the rich native grasses and in the exceptionally salubrious climate the cattle thrive and multiplied until the name of Australian "squatter" came to be a synonym for a man of wealth. But in 1859 Mr. Boodle, of Melbourne, imported a short-horn English cow, which shortly after landing from its three months' voyage, showed signs of a sickness which was recognized as the contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia of Europe. A subscription was raised to remunerate Mr. Boodle for his loss and his whole herd was slaughtered and his lands closely shut up and quarantined. All would have gone well had not a teamster, tempted by the rich, uncut grass, turned his working oxen into the proscribed fields under cover of darkness. These animals sickened in their turn, but before the nature of their illness was recognized they had scattered the infection far and wide. Thousands and tens of thousands of cattle were now slaughtered to

arrest the infection, but as in all such cases, on wide unfenced ranges every measure failed and Australia remains till to-day a hot-bed of the Lung Plague.

#### EVIDENCE OF NONSPONTANEITY FROM RECORDS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

*Great Britain — Scottish Highlands.*—In Great Britain this plague was unknown in modern times until 1839, when it was imported into Cork, Ireland, in the bodies of Dutch sent to a friend by the British consul at the Hague. Through Ireland it spread widely, and by 1842 had invaded England and Scotland as well, and as the Free Trade Act came into operation in the same year a steady influx of disease continued from the continent on the one side, and from Ireland on the other. Very soon the plague had spread over the whole island with the single exception of the Scottish Highlands in which cattle are bred, and from which they are sold without any being ever introduced. This single fact of the exclusion of strange cattle has saved the Highlands from this pestilence for thirty-seven years, though it has been continuously ravaging the adjacent Lowlands.

*The Channel Islands.* These lie directly between the infected shores of France and those of England, yet this infection has never reached the Channel Islands cattle on their native shores. The reason is the same that has secured the immunity of the Highland cattle—no strange animal is ever landed on the islands.

*Norway.* This exposed semi-arctic region, which might, like our own northern and north-western States, have been supposed to be the especial home of diseases of the lungs, has only known this lung plague of cattle in an imported Ayrshire herd taken to the Agricultural College at Aas in 1860. The disease broke out *three months* after their arrival, and was arrested by the slaughter of all native cattle with which the Ayrshires had come in contact, and the rigid seclusion of the Ayrshires until all the survivors had fully recovered.

*Sweden.* This country, too, has had but one experience of the lung plague, and this in cattle imported from England in 1847. By their rigid seclusion and the adoption of prompt suppressive measures, this, too, was stamped out and the native herds saved.

*Denmark.* This dairying country has only known this plague as the result of the importation on three separate occasions of infected animals. One of these was a cargo of Ayrshires from Scotland, but this, like the others, was speedily circumscribed and stamped out.

*Schleswig-Holstein.* This province has repeatedly imported the plague from England and elsewhere, but on every such occasion has promptly extirpated it by severe suppressive measures. The last and most serious invasion was in the infected herds of the Commissariat department of the German army of invasion, which carried the infection wherever they went. Yet at the return of peace the people, true to its former record, went to work with vigor, crushed out the pestilence, and for several years have rejoiced in their former immunity.

*Oldenburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Switzerland* have been repeatedly infected, and the last was formerly constantly so, and was



charged with generating the plague *de novo*, yet all expelled it from their borders by the judicious control of movement and slaughter of sick cattle, and maintained their soundness until the pestilence was once more thrust upon them in the track of an invading army and as one of the desolations of war.

All history speaks with one voice on this matter. The plague has never appeared in a new country, where it has not been carried in the body of an infected animal. It has failed to reach our *Western, Southern and Eastern States*, because the current of cattle traffic has been from there toward New York, New Jersey, etc., and shipments in the opposite direction have been comparatively few. It has failed to reach the *Pacific Coast*, because of the absence of traffic from infected countries. The same explains the continued immunity of *Mexico, the West Indies, the South American Republics and Brazil. Canada*, though importing from England, has heretofore escaped, as we did prior to 1843, and will probably continue to keep clear, having now imposed a quarantine of three months on all imported European cattle.

It matters little to us to discuss when, where and how the infection of this disease originated, or whether it is still originated in the same way. For our purpose, and as a guarantee that it can be permanently eradicated from our herds, it is enough for us to know that in the United States, as in the other countries named, it appears only as the result of contagion, and that if we could once destroy the baneful progeny of all the germs of this disease, that have been imported into America, we would be safe against any danger of a future outbreak, unless other diseased cattle were imported from an infected country. The Canada thistle is no native plant of America, but an European intruder which has been imported along with bitter seed, and if it was prevented from running to seed, it might soon be expelled from the continent, as it has been from several of the Western States. In such an event no one would expect it to reappear unless it were reimported in the seed. So with the germ of the lung plague—once destroy what is here and we need apprehend no reappearance of it as a native product, as such an occurrence would be contrary to all history and precedent.

This is the key to the situation. In this grand fact, that this disease is not native to American soil, but can appear only as imported or reproduced from imported germs, we are not only furnished with the most perfect assurance of the practicability of stamping it out, but directed to the best means of accomplishing this end. We have only to study the vitality of the virus, the channel or channels by which it enters the system, the period of latency in different cases, the influence of the environment on the preservation and activity of the infecting material, the structural changes brought about in the diseased organs and system, the duration of these changes and of the power of infecting, the mode in which these germs are distributed, and the permanent influence on the system that has passed through the disease. These I shall discuss shortly in turn, and illustrate by our own experience in the last ten months.

### VITALITY OF THE VIRUS.

There is much difference of opinion as to the power of the infecting material to resist ordinary destructive influences. In many cases the exposure of an infected place to a free circulation of air for three or four months is sufficient to purify it. In others, cattle have been infected by being placed in stables that had held no cattle since they were vacated by the sick at least four months previously. An instance of this kind came under my notice in the deer park at Biel, East Lothian, Scotland, in 1856-62. Pasturage for a certain number of cattle was let yearly, and through the series of years mentioned the lung plague developed regularly in the cattle placed on this field, though they had come from healthy stock in the vicinity, and though the park was vacated by all but deer and sheep during four, or more properly five months, from November to May.

Other things being the same, the infection will be most lasting where it has been most thoroughly dried and most closely covered up. Thus in dry, close buildings, with door and windows habitually closed, in those having rotten wood, or deep cracks in the masonry in which the virulent matter may be stored away and closely covered, and those with confined spaces under a wooden floor; in those containing rubbish, hay, litter, feed, lumber, etc., it is preserved much longer than in those that are empty, clean, open and well aired.

As this question of the vitality of the virus involves the consideration of its conveyance through different media, I shall here advert shortly to some of these.

### INFECTION THROUGH THE AIR.

The every day observation that contact is not necessary to the communication of this infection from animal to animal, but that the first victim of an infecting animal may stand two or three stalls distant from the latter, or even at the further end of a long building, shows that the air does not immediately destroy its potency, even when the contagious particles have been practically reduced to an infinitesimal size.

At Ridgewood, Queens county, last spring and summer, the herd of T. Ryan was ravaged by the lung plague, as many as twenty head of cattle having been lost within the year, while over the fence, in a building not over forty feet distant, the herd of George Van Size kept healthy throughout.

Yet infection will oftentimes take place at a much greater distance. Roll quotes it at a distance of fifty to one hundred feet, while others claim to have seen it happen at two hundred, and even three hundred feet. But the demonstration in all such cases is exceedingly unsatisfactory, for there ever remains the possibility of the dried virus having been carried on light objects, like feathers, paper, hay, straw, etc.; on the clothing of attendants, or on the feet or coats of animals wild or tame.

### INFECTION PRESERVED AND CARRIED IN CLOTHES.

In England it has been strongly argued that it is impossible to carry this contagion by the medium of human beings, so that I am led

to furnish a few instances in which the virus has been preserved on or in the clothes of visitors.

1. In the winter of 1847-8 infected oxen were brought on the farm of Pitcox, East Lothian, and the infection reached the neighboring farm of Pleasants in the following manner: The herdsman on Pitcox, being the son of the farm-steward on Pleasants, visited his parents on the latter place every Sunday, and invariably went in to see and handle his father's cow. In a few weeks this cow, which stood in a building alone, sickened, and from her the infection spread to the other cattle on the premises. The steward's cow could not have herself brought the disease to the Pleasants, as she had already been there several years, her owner having served under the preceding farmer. She could not have caught the infection from the other stock on the place, for they all, with scarcely an exception, contracted the disease later, which they could not have done had they already suffered, for in this disease, as in small pox or measles, one attack fortifies the system against a second. Moreover, the feeding cattle on the Pleasants were black West Highland cattle, therefore from a breed and district that have remained uninfected to the present day, because, as I have already stated, no strange cattle intrude on the Highlands. The idea of chronic cases, or of old encysted masses in the chest in any of these animals, is therefore entirely out of the question. Further, these all did well until several weeks after the cow had sickened, when they fell rapidly under the influence of the malady, showing a ready susceptibility, which must have led to similar untoward results before, had the virus been already in their midst. On their part the other cows on the place had all been on the farm for a length of time, stood at the opposite side of the farm buildings from the steward's cow, and separated from it by the yards for the feeding stock, and like these they were affected late, and suffered almost without exception. Finally, a bull was kept on the farm, so that there was no chance of infection by cows being sent elsewhere for service.

The facts will warrant but one conclusion, namely, that the herdsman at Pitcox, coming directly from the sick cattle at Pitcox, and handling his father's cow, carried the contagion about his person.

2. William Walker, of Quincy, Mass., was present at Squantum when cattle suffering from lung plague were slaughtered by order of the State commissioners. He closely examined portions of the diseased lungs and walked through the blood of the slain animals. He then rode home, a mile and a half, went to his barn and fed his cattle. These soon after sickened with the lung plague. He sold two of his cattle to E. B. Taylor, and of his herd of twenty-one all but three fell victims to the pestilence. (See Report of Cattle Commissioners of Massachusetts for 1863.)

3. In February, 1879, when we began our work in Kings and Queens counties, Ditmas Jewell, of East New York, took much interest in the milkmen, and visited several of the worst infected stables of his district daily. He also paid a good deal of attention to a favorite family cow, which was kept in a stable by herself, inclosed by ample grounds. She was not allowed to go out, nor were other cattle admitted, yet toward the end of March she sickened and died of the lung plague.

4. Joseph Hyde, Seventieth street and North river, New York, had lost twenty cows in four months. in spring and summer of 1879, and as his cow stable was old and soaked with the products of the sick, he was granted permission to put up a new building two lots distant, the intervening lot. being occupied by a house and a stable of healthy cows. The new building was filled with fresh cows brought from healthy country districts, and taken under State permits, and were to be kept under separate attendants. But as Mr. Hyde did not live on the place, these orders were disregarded, and a month later the disease broke out among the fresh cows in the new stables, attacking the majority. The cattle in the intervening stable kept sound throughout all, but the owner, now placed between two fires, took fright and disposed of them for beef.

It is needless to multiply examples, though this can be done if necessary. I have felt the need of being particular on this point, to prevent the occurrence of harm from a theory that would lead to the most careless dealing with this pestilence, and to its inevitable spread by mediate contagion.

#### CONTAGION PRESERVED IN INFECTED BUILDINGS.

Next to direct infection by the introduction of infected cattle into a herd, this is perhaps the most common cause of the disease. In all infected districts dealers' stables come to be the great centers of contagion, mainly, no doubt, because in the constant changing of animals they are more liable to introduce infected ones, and because the apparently sound cattle out of infected herds can be got at a much lower figure, and promise a much larger margin of profit, while the long period of incubation in this affection gives ample time for the disposal of such animals before illness is likely to appear. A no less effective cause of infection in cattle that have passed through dealers' stables is known to be found in the preservation of infection in the material of the stable itself.

As the disease can hardly fail to reach these stables sooner or later, so the presence of but a single infected animal is sufficient to saturate it with the germs, and make it infecting for a length of time. Thus the dealer's stable is almost certain to become a plague spot, which will continue to diffuse disease for months or years, though a really sick animal may not be detected on the premises for that length of time.

What occurs so habitually from the dealer's stable is even more demonstrable in private stables, in which the animals are kept until they sicken. I append one or two cases:

1. John Miller, Farmingdale, L. I., traded with a Brooklyn dealer January 1st, 1879, for a cow which soon after fell ill and died. As he needed the milk for his family he soon after bought another cow, but she died in her turn. Later, to test the matter further, he got a calf and placed it in the stable, but this, too, died, and the stable remained tenantless.

2. Patrick Green, West Farms, New York county, took his present place in April, 1879, and having been a dealer, and well acquainted

with the trade, bought his thirty-two cows from uninfected districts in the west. About May 1st sickness appeared in his herd, and then for the first time he learned that his predecessor had lost heavily in the past year. We had notice of the sickness May 14th, but a dozen were lost before the plague was stayed.

For a length of time lung plague has prevailed among the cows of a number of poor people at Hog Hill, north of Yonkers, Westchester county. One cow purchased in this locality last spring carried the disease into the herd of James Cowan, Yonkers, and nine were lost. Cows grazing along the unfenced track of the unfinished railroad infected the adjacent herd of Daniel L. Austin, who has lost 11 head out of 25 since October 1st. Dalton, of Hog Hill, bought a sick cow of Coyle, of Yonkers, for \$5, and as Coyle refused to take her back, he turned her out on the highway, where she was found and destroyed. Mr. Odell, who occupied a farm three miles north of Yonkers, bought a cow from Dalton, which died a month later, infecting his barn. Odell's farm was sold to John H. Cheever, who brought his herd of fifteen registered Jerseys from the Tilly Foster Home farm near Brewster's, where there had been no disease, and in the end of September placed them in the barn, which had stood empty for five weeks. Since that time five of the herd have perished, including a \$2,000 bull.

#### INFECTION CONVEYED IN THE FOOD.

Instances of this kind are far from uncommon. Closely packed hay, straw or fodder, that has received the breath of the sick, will preserve the poison in proportion as the air is secluded. But even when open and exposed this may become the medium of infection. One or two interesting examples may be adduced.

1. *Pasture.* The infection of Australia is an admirable example of this.

2. *Swill.* Since the raids made on swill milk stables many years ago, it has been very generally supposed that this plague is the direct result of feeding swill. This is sufficiently negatived by the fact that swill is fed in all the large Western cities where the lung plague is unknown. Yet, like the dealers' stables, the swill stables in infected districts are the constant seats of infection. The explanation is this: The swill stables are centers toward which cows from all quarters gravitate for rapid fattening. In an infected region this cannot continue long without the introduction of cattle from a diseased herd, and with animals packed in stalls three feet wide, with hardly room to pass behind between the rows of cows, with a ceiling so low that one's head knocks against the beams, and with a hot, impure atmosphere, every thing conduces to the preservation of the poison thus introduced. Another cause of the ready spread of infection in these places is the arrangement of the feeding troughs. These extend from side to side of the building in front of an entire row of cattle, and are gently inclined, so that the liquid food, run from a pipe into one end, flows slowly in front of all the animals in succession to the other. The breath blows upon it, and the expectoration from the lungs drops into it, and as it flows slowly along, the as yet uninfected inhale and swallow the poison. That the swill may be fed with impunity even in an infected district

has been amply demonstrated at the Blissville distillery, where over 700 sound western steers have been kept for months, under the strictest seclusion, but in the same building (disinfected) where the lung plague proved so fatal last spring.

#### BOVINE ANIMALS ONLY SUSCEPTIBLE.

This differs from the other great cattle plagues (rinderpest, apthous fever, Texas fever, tuberculosis, milksickness) in being confined to cattle only. Stories of the infection of sheep, goats and deer have never been satisfactorily proved. In Great Britain sheep have mingled with infected cattle in the fields for thirty-six years without a single attested case of the infection of this race. Goats live in many of the New York and Brooklyn cow stables, but I have never seen a case in the goat. In the infection of the deer park at Biel, Scotland, already referred to, the cattle only suffered, while the deer and sheep maintained perfect health. In Australia, too, and in South Africa, the losses have been so great that many colonists have turned their attention to sheep, yet even in these warm climates no case of such disease in the flocks has ever been known. In the frozen north and the torrid South the smaller ruminants have hitherto successfully resisted the contagion.

#### NO IMMUNITY FOR ANY BREED OF CATTLE.

While cattle only suffer, the plague seems to exhibit no special predilection for one breed over another. Perhaps, on the whole, it is more severe on the obese and lymphatic races like the Dutch and short horns, and less so on the spare stock like Britains and Jerseys, but its ravages are rather determined by the susceptibility attaching to a district or stock among which the disease has not hitherto appeared than to any individual or race peculiarities. Thus in a newly-invaded country the number of cattle attacked relative to the whole bovine population is far higher than in districts where it has prevailed for years, and where from the survival of the fittest, the existing families are those in which the susceptibility is the least. In our own experience in New York the infection has shown no preference; short horns, Ayrshires, Jerseys, and common cattle have all suffered about equally when brought in contact with the contagion. The same remark holds for all ages and both sexes, and for steers and spayed heifers. The calf of a month old and the superannuated cow. The bull, the steer, and the heifer have fallen victims indiscriminately whenever they were exposed to the contagion.

#### MORTALITY. EFFECT OF WARM AND COLD SEASONS.

The French Commission of 1849 exposed twenty cattle from a non-infected district to contact with the sick, of which, sixteen contracted the disease, ten of them in a severe form. Twenty per cent resisted the infection. On the other hand, Mr. Lindley testified that in the hot climate of South Africa it is no uncommon thing to find a whole herd of one hundred or two hundred attacked without exception, and so severely, that few, if any, recover. Other parties who have resided in

South Africa have furnished us personally with precisely similar accounts. With these agree our experience with the disease in the winter and summer seasons in New York. When we entered on this work last February, it was loudly claimed by a party of obstructionists, that the affection was the simple result of exposure to the changeable and severe weather, or the sudden transition from the hot, reeking stable to the chilling blasts out of doors. But an experience extending over the summer has effectually disproved this theory. During winter and spring the great majority of cases were mild, so that the animals made an apparent recovery after a few days' illness, and the owners in many cases stoutly objected to their slaughter. But from July onward, so long as the hot weather lasted, almost every case was acute, severe and rapid in its course, so that a fatal result might ensue as early as two or three days after the onset, and at the same time a much greater number in a herd were attacked in a given time. This varied of course according to the condition of life. Herds roaming in the open pasture were attacked in smaller numbers because of the dilution and destruction of the infecting material in the free air, whilst those that were confined in close buildings succumbed with great rapidity. Yet even in the open fields the cases ran a rapidly fatal course. Cattle that had been supposed sound three or four days before, were found dead with one whole lung consolidated and a great part of the second as well. Whereas in winter the diseased cattle would waste away to skeletons, though after the first few days showing no symptoms of acute disease, in summer it was no uncommon occurrence to find the victims that had died in a few days' illness still plump and fat.

In Europe, the losses have varied much in different conditions. Loiset gives the total yearly losses of the cattle of the department du Nord, as four per cent; for cattle on farms it was but two per cent; for those in distillery stables, sugar factory stables, etc., it was twelve per cent; while for those of the city dairies it was twenty-five or twenty-six per cent. The yearly losses from this cause in the department was 3,000,000 francs (\$600,000). The percentage of losses in infected herds was of course far higher.

Yoart gives the statistics of losses in infected herds in Aveyrou, Cantal and Lozere at 30, 40, 50, 60 and even 77 per cent in different districts. Finlay Dunn deduces from the English Cattle Insurance Company's statistics for the years 1863 to 1866 that the losses from this plague in infected British herds were from 50 to 63 per cent per annum.

#### OUR LOSSES MUST INCREASE AS THE DISEASE REACHES THE WARMER STATES.

The above facts and statistics throw a most unwelcome light on our own future, in case this plague should be allowed to spread to the southern and western States. In the State of New York the percentage of losses has been comparatively low in the winter, but swelled up to much higher proportion in the hot summer months, amounting occasionally to seventy, eighty and even ninety per cent. In the southern States this high mortality would be maintained

throughout the greater part of the year, and in the hot summers of the Mississippi valley the losses would be no less excessive, so that the extension of this affection southward from its present limits in Virginia means the propagation of a scourge that finds no counterpart in the losses borne in Europe, but for a parallel to which we must go to the burning soil of Africa.

This speaks volumes for the need of prompt measures of suppression, not in New York alone, but much more in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, where as yet there is no promise of State action in the matter. Here is ground for every State legislature, and every good citizen to press upon the congress the need of Federal executive interference as the only certain means of averting a great and lasting public calamity.

#### INCUBATION.

As chemical poisons entering the animal commonly exert their toxic power after a period well defined according to the agent; prussic acid operating at once, strychnia in twenty minutes, and lead often only after the lapse of weeks, so with specific disease—poisons some of which, like the venom of the cobra, act in a few minutes, while others, like the virus of hydrophobia, remain dormant for a month. This *period of incubation* which intervenes between the reception of the poison and the manifestation of its effects is especially long in the case of the bovine lung plague.

Delafond sets it as low as six days in certain cases; Ganyon as low as eight and Verheyen at ten. In the more protracted cases it may extend to sixty days according to Delafond and Verheyen, sixty-seven according to the French commission, ninety according to Requal, and one hundred and twelve according to Roll and Gamgee. The average is from twenty-one to forty-two days, and from personal observations both here and in Europe I am altogether disinclined to question any of the extremes mentioned.

In Scotland I have seen a cow to prove rather unthrifty after purchase, and knuckle over and move stiffly at times as if rheumatic, yet to feed and milk well, and to show no signs of chest disease for full three months when she manifested symptoms of the lung plague and transmitted it to her fellows. All this too in a country district, and on a secluded farm surrounded by healthy herds on all sides.

In One Hundred and Seventy-third street and Central avenue, New York, a cow that had been purchased by John McGuigan stood for five months (July to November) doing fairly well, yet with a certain air of unthriftiness that made her an object of suspicion, and she was repeatedly examined by various inspectors as well as by myself without the discovery of any certain symptoms of lung disease. Finally in November she sickened and died; a most characteristic case of the lung plague.

In 1860 a number of Ayrshire cattle were taken from Scotland to the agricultural college at Aas, Norway. Three months after their arrival at the college some of them were noticed sick, and the Norwegian herds were only saved by the strictest seclusion of the infected animals, and the slaughter of all native cattle that had cohabited with them. Here the infection was retained in a herd for this length of



time, and it might be plausibly claimed that some slighter cases had intervened but had passed unnoticed. In the following two cases this possibility is eliminated.

In 1858 a short-horn cow was sent from England to Australia and placed in the herd of Mr. Boodle, of Melbourne. A fortnight after her arrival she was noticed ill, and she together with the whole of Mr. Boodle's herd were slaughtered, and the pastures closed. But a teamster turning his oxen on the pastures under cover of night, spread the disease which has since overrun the whole island continent. In this case there is an incubation extending over the ocean voyage of three months and the fortnight after arrival, or one hundred and four days in all.

In 1854 a Dutch bull was taken to Cape Town and placed in the herd of a colonist. He had been two months at sea and six weeks at the Cape before any symptoms of disease appeared, and when this was discovered so many had been infected on the unfenced ranges that it was found impracticable to extirpate it, and it spread widely up through Zululand, Transvaal and northward, and still prevails generally at the Cape. Here again we have a period of one hundred and four days as the term of incubation, in full corroboration of the case of Australia, of that of Norway, and of the cases mentioned as having come under my own notice.

On April 28th, 1879, a cow of Josiah Rogers, of Sagg, Suffolk county, whose herd had been exposed but had as yet shown no signs of disease, was turned out on the lands of Montauk. She was found sick with lung plague, and was slaughtered on August 10th, one hundred and four days after she went on the pasture. She could not have been long sick as the cattle were subjected to daily scrutiny by the park keepers.

#### BEARING OF THE LONG INCUBATION ON THE QUESTIONS OF SUPPRESSION AND EXCLUSION.

So few realize the dangers of trifling with this pestilence that I would dwell for one moment on the risks that attach to such a lengthened period of latency.

1st. It must be manifest that no single examination of one or more animal out of a herd gives any guarantee of its soundness. The most accomplished veterinarian may examine one of these infected cattle with the greatest care and repeat this daily for a period of three months, without being able to detect any thing amiss, yet a week or a fortnight later the symptoms of the plague may develop and that well cared-for beast may become the starting point of a pestilence as desolating as that which invaded Australia in 1858, or South Africa in 1854. The examination of a large herd is of course much more satisfactory, for if infection is present the chances are infinitesimal that all should escape the manifestation of symptoms of the acute disease, or the less patent signs of chronic lesions. It is no uncommon thing to find the owners or guardians of cattle very indignant because a beast that appears in blooming health, and shows not a trace of illness even to the critical professional man, cannot be passed on without delay. But in the light of the infection of different countries by

beasts that have passed through an incubation of ninety or one hundred days the system of passing by inspection is the most egregious folly and recklessness. To pass an animal we must not only find him sound at the present time, but we must know that he came from a herd in which this disease has had no existence, and that there has been no chance for infection from beast nor thing while in transit.

2d. It follows that certificates granted to cattle examined in transit, and notably the certificates furnished to shippers of cattle to Europe, are not worth the paper on which they are written. I regret to see that the treasury department is becoming increasingly anxious that our foreign shipments should all go furnished with such certificates. As the system is only a stupendous farce and cannot for a moment mislead any one having the slightest professional acquaintance with this disease; as our western cattle can only be infected at the port of shipment, and as they are kept there only two or three days at the utmost, it is absolutely impossible for the ablest expert to ascertain whether or not they have been really infected.

This is a matter of little importance in itself, but as being calculated to beget a feeling in the public and legislative mind that this plague can be kept back by examination, without quarantine, it is highly reprehensible and cannot be too strongly condemned. Still worse, a feeling of this kind once generated will be applied to our own imports, and it is accordingly argued that cattle coming from England or Holland, with certificates of health, should be alone admitted if nothing can be detected amiss on examination. Now the danger dates from the time of shipment with most imported animals, as it is on the cars, quays or ships that infection is usually caught, and therefore an assured soundness before the start, and an apparent soundness after a voyage of ten or twelve days, is in no sense a guarantee of safety.

3d. A period of incubation of three and a half months demands a quarantine of ninety days after arrival, though fourteen days may have been already consumed at sea. For single animals the quarantine furnished by this is no more than sufficient, and it becomes more and more satisfactory in proportion to the size of the herd, yet in no case can the rule be safely relaxed so as to set the stock free at an earlier date. Though we may escape, as we probably would, nine hundred and ninety-nine times in succession, yet the failure on the one thousandth occasion would undo the conservative work of centuries, and establish a permanent scourge in our midst.

4th. It will be clearly seen that no seclusion of an infected herd for less than from ninety to one hundred and four days, after the last case of sickness has been removed, can be adopted as a safe measure of protection. The claims that have been repeatedly made that the slaughter of the sick in a locality or county has stamped out the disease in said district are, therefore, merely the outbursts of oversanguine ignorance. Such measures will succeed at once in certain cases where no other infection has yet ensued nor can ensue, but as a guarantee that the plague has been stamped out, they will often prove most delusive and misleading.

## SYMPTOMS.

These vary in different countries, latitudes, seasons, altitudes, races of animals and individuals. They are more severe in hot latitudes, countries and seasons than in cold; in the higher altitudes they are less extreme than on the plains; it has been claimed that they are somewhat less violent in certain races of small animals with a spare habit of body, as Britannics; they are usually more severe in a newly-infected breed or in a district newly invaded, than among races that have suffered for centuries, and finally certain individuals without appreciable cause have the plague more violently than others standing by them in exactly similar conditions.

Some cases are attacked at once with most violent symptoms following abruptly upon what seemed to have been the most perfect health, but this is mostly in connection with some special exposure to cold or wet, or to some other cause provocative of fever which seems to favor the rapid development of the germs already implanted in the system.

As a rule, however, the onset is extremely insidious and misleading. For some days, and quite frequently for a week or more, a slight cough is heard at rare intervals, as when the subject has just risen, when it has passed from the warm stable into the cold outer air, or when it has taken a drink of cold water. It is not the cough of ordinary bronchitis, which at the outset is liable to be hard rasping, or barking, but this is small, weak, short and husky, attended by some arching of the back, extension of the head upon the neck, and protrusion of the tongue. It appears as if due to nervous irritation, rather than to any drying or thickening of the mucous membrane, as in ordinary bronchitis. A cough somewhat resembling this may be heard in certain cases of phthisis, with the tuberculous deposits in the bronchial and mediastinal glands, in cases of emphysema, and even of asthma. During this preliminary stage there is almost no other noticeable impairment of health. The temperature of the body, pulse, breathing, feeding, rumination, and milking are natural, percussion detects no change in the lungs, while if auscultation detects any thing it is only a blowing sound behind the middle of the shoulder, or occasionally a slight mucous rattle, or a transient wheeze. As the signs of ordinary bronchitis are absent, so the signs of genuine pneumonia are exceptional.

The fine crepitation characteristic of ordinary pneumonia is seldom heard, and probably only in those cases in which the air cells are primarily involved, as will be described later.

As the disease advances the subject becomes listless, fails to keep company with the herd, but may be found apart in a separate part of the field, and often in the recumbent position; he eats and ruminates more tardily, and for a shorter time; breathes more quickly (twenty or thirty, in place of ten or fifteen times per minute); retracts the margins of the nostrils more in inspiration; the hair along the back, shoulders and neck stands erect and dry; the spines become tender to pinching; the muzzle has intervals of dryness, and the milk is diminished. The eye loses somewhat of its prominence and lustre, the eyelids and ears droop slightly, and the roots of the horns and ears, and

the limbs are alternately hot and cold. By this time the body temperature is elevated in slight cases to 103° Fahr., and in the more severe to 105° and upward to 108°. The bowels are usually rather costive at first, the dung being of the black, caked and glazed on the surface, though looseness of the bowels may set in early, and as the disease advances, purging even to exhaustion is by no means uncommon. The pulse is usually accelerated, yet this, as well as the breathing, is so variable in health that comparatively little importance can be attached to these, unless supported by the other symptoms. Thus, in health the pulse of the stabled cow may vary from forty-five to seventy beats per minute, and the breathing from ten to seventy.

With the onset of the symptoms already named, and which may be held to indicate the second stage of the disease and the occurrence of active effusion, the characteristic symptoms are obtained by auscultation and percussion.

The ear applied over the diseased portions of the chest detects, in some cases, a diminution of the soft respiratory murmur, or in exceptional cases, only a fine crepitation, like that caused by rubbing a tuft of hair between the finger and thumb, close to the ear. If heard at all, this crepitation exists only around the margin of a portion of lung, which gives out no respiratory murmur whatever. The absence of this crepitating sound in the great majority of cases seems to imply the absence of an adhesive exudation into the air cells, just as the lack of the hard, dry, sonorous cough implies the non-existence of the dryness and rigidity of the bronchial tubes, which characterize ordinary bronchitis. As the crepitation is familiarly typified by squeezing a rubber sponge and then allowing it to expand near the ear, so the absence of crepitation in a diseased lung may be held to imply the absence of that sudden parting of sticky surfaces of the air cells. In certain cases, it is true, genuine crepitation is heard, and this, probably, implies the existence of that peculiar form of lesion which begins in the ultimate air cells, while in the great bulk of cases, in which the changes are primarily and mainly exudation into the interlobular tissue and permanent compression of the air cells, no such crepitation can take place. In other cases there may be loud, blowing sounds heard over certain portions of consolidated lung, which, though no longer pervious to air, is yet a better conductor of sound from the distant and still active air tubes, than is the soft, spongy natural lung.

Still other sounds are heard in the more advanced stages of the lesion. Thus, there is the loud, harsh, blowing sound of bronchitis, when certain of the larger air tubes are narrowed and rendered rigid and unyielding by the excessive exudation into their coats beneath the mucous membrane. Again, there may be a soft, coarse, mucous rattle from the bursting of the bubbles of exudation in the air tubes, as in the second stages of ordinary bronchitis. Again, there may be a soft, rubbing sound, usually in jerks, from the friction of the dry surfaces of the membranes covering the lungs and the inner side of the ribs. Later, when liquid effusion has taken place into the chest, there may be absence of all sound up to a definite horizontal line on both sides of the chest. Again, in the advanced stages, a rubbing or creaking of

the finest description is heard over the consolidated lung, due to the movement of two newly formed false membranes on each other during the dilation and collapse of the chest, or to the stretching of any of the same membranes which extend from the lung to the ribs. This fine creaking often bears the closest resemblance to crepitation, or the mucous rattle, and is mistaken for it, but is easily distinguished by the fact that the lung over which it is heard, and behind this, is shown by percussion to be perfectly consolidated by exudation, and therefore impervious to air, and incapable of producing the crepitating sound of pneumonia. When a lung is filled to its utmost with liquid exudation, as in lung plague, the air cells can no longer be dilated, and as the movement of air in and out of such a consolidated portion of lung must cease, so must all sounds produced by such movement. Two conditions may be conceived of in which tidal air in such a diseased portion of lung may give rise to sounds: 1st. When a portion has been consolidated toward the center of the lung, yet having air tubes pervious through its substance and a portion of sound lung tissue behind or beneath this. In such a case, the sound heard over the consolidated lung is of a blowing character, and behind the solidified portion the normal, soft, respiratory murmur is heard. This condition of things is rare, as the lung plague usually first attacks the posterior lobes of the lung through which no air can pass to others beyond. 2d. The second condition is when a portion on the surface or in the center of the lung has been consolidated, leaving another portion on the superficial or deep aspect of the solidified part in nearly the natural condition. Then the normal breathing sound may be heard yet in a muffled or indistinct manner, and on percussion there is not that flat, deadness of sound elicited which comes from a lung consolidated throughout. Apart from these, the sounds heard over a lung consolidated by lung plague are the blowing murmur from the larger air tubes of the other lobes of the same or of the opposite lung, the heart sounds, the gurgling or crepitation from the abdominal organs, and the sounds made in the gullet in swallowing, eructation and rumination. The solid, diseased lung being a much better conductor of sound than the natural, spongy tissue of this organ, any one of these sounds may be conveyed to the ear with more force than in the healthy lung.

In rare cases will splashing sounds be heard, or, after the animal has just risen, a metallic tinkling, due to the falling of liquid in drops from the walls of a sac, through a space filled with gas, into a fluid below. This occurs when the liquids thrown out in the pleural cavity, or those caused by the softening of the encysted mass of lung, have undergone decomposition and given off gaseous products. Both conditions are exceedingly rare.

Among the less constant sounds may be mentioned wheezing, due to emphysema, the result of the violent coughing and difficult breathing, also the amphoric sound, like blowing into a bottle, caused by the opening of a cavity into one of the air tubes by a narrow orifice. This last is very uncommon.

Percussion, a second physical method of diagnosis, is effected by a series of taps of various forms delivered by the tips of the fingers of the right hand on the back of the middle finger of the left pressed firmly on the surface of the chest. Over all portions of the healthy

lung this draws out a clear resonance, but over the consolidated parts the sound is as dull and flat as if the percussion were made on the solid muscles of the neck or thigh. All gradations are met with as the lung is more or less consolidated, and to the educated ear these become very characteristic, especially when they are confirmed by auscultation. Flatness of sound is observed in health over the regions of the heart, liver and spleen, also in overloaded stomachs over the honeycomb bag, paunch and manifolds; while, on the other hand, the distension of the abdominal organs with gas will often cause an abnormal, drum-like resonance over the greater part of the chest. In cattle that are not well-ribbed back, or that have the abdominal organs over-distended with food or gas, these press so far forward that the respiratory and the percussion sounds from the lung are obtained in the anterior part of the chest only, while the application of these measures in the back part will be very misleading unless all the conditions are taken into account.

Again, the results of percussion will vary widely in different animals. In the beast with a capacious chest, well-ribbed back toward the hip bones, in full, vigorous health and breathing actively, the auscultation sounds and percussion resonance will be stronger than in the narrow, shallow-chested animal, with a long, hollow flank, and with a low condition of vitality. In cattle exposed to extreme cold, and exhausted by a long journey in winter, percussion, and especially auscultation, often give much less clear indications than in those that have well kept in a warm place. In fat stock, too, the percussion resonance is by no means so clear. These numerous contingencies must be taken into account in arriving at a sound diagnosis in different cases, and in many it will demand all the skill and experience of the most accomplished expert to guard against erroneous conclusions.

In lean subjects, the fingers pressed between the ribs will detect less movement over the diseased portion of the lung than over the sound.

*Mild winter cases.* In winter the great majority of cases in New York fail to show the violence described in books. The patients show a high fever, fall off rapidly in condition, lie almost always on one — the diseased — side, or on the breast, and though a great portion of one lung should be consolidated and encysted, as a dead mass, yet the muzzle is rarely devoid of moisture, the milk is never entirely suspended, and may be yielded in only a slightly lessened amount as soon as the first few days of active fever have passed. Most of these cases continue to look unthrifty for months, and may finally sink, but there is so little disturbance of the respiratory action that the physical methods — auscultation and percussion — must be mainly relied on for diagnosis.

*Severe summer cases.* During the extreme heats of the New York summer the plague manifests itself with more than its European violence. The breathing becomes short, rapid and labored, each expiration being accompanied by a short moan or grunt, audible at some distance from the animal. The nostrils, and even the corners of the mouth, are strongly retracted. The temperature of the body continues abnormally elevated, contrary to what holds in the mild cases, when, after a short period of fever, it is reduced to the natural standard. The patient stands most of its time, and, in some cases, without inter-

mission, its fore-legs apart, its elbows turned out, and the shoulder-blades and arm bones standing out through the shrinking flesh, so as to show their outlines plainly. The head is extended on the neck, the eyes prominent and glassy, the muzzle dry, a clear or frothy liquid distils from the nose and mouth, the back is slightly arched, and this, together with the intercostal spaces and the edges of the breast bone, are exceedingly sensitive to pressure or pinching, the secretion of milk is entirely dried up, the skin becomes harsh and rough, covered with scales and tightly adherent to the parts beneath, and the arrest of digestion is shown by absence of appetite, total suspension of rumination, severe or fatal tympanites, and later by a profuse, watery and exhaustive diarrhœa, in which the food is passed in an undigested condition. If the effusion into the lungs or chest is very abundant, the pallor of the mouth, eyelids, vulva and skin, betrays the weak, bloodless condition. The tongue is furred, and the breath of a heavy, feverish, mawkish odor, but rarely fetid. Abortion is a common result in pregnant cows, and death often occurs within a few days after acute symptoms supervene.

#### COURSE.—TERMINATION.

In the severe cases of summer, cattle die after a few days' illness from the exhaustion and prostration attendant on the enormous effusion into the organs of the chest, the great difficulty of breathing, the imperfect aëration of the blood, and the impairment or suspension of the vital functions in general. Other victims die early from the distension of the paunch with gas. In others still the profuse scouring tends to wear out the vital powers. In severe cases that survive for some time, the rapid and excessive loss of flesh is most surprising. A loss of one-third of the weight in a single week is by no means uncommon, and even a shrinkage to one-half has been observed in the same length of time.

In fatal cases, with a moderately rapid course, all the symptoms become more intense for several weeks, the pulse becomes more and more small, weak and rapid, and finally imperceptible; the breathing is difficult and labored; the mucous membranes of the mouth, eyes, etc., become pale and bloodless; the temperature is reduced to 102°, 103°, or 104°; emaciation goes on with rapid strides, and death ensues in from two to six weeks.

In the milder cases, the active symptoms subside, but a portion of dead lung has usually become encysted in the chest, and as this submits to a slow lymphaction and removal, such animals will go on for months doing poorly or only moderately well, to perish finally from debility and exhaustion, or to make a tardy and imperfect recovery, with the permanent loss of a large portion of the lung. In some instances the retention of such diseased masses in the lung, and the debility thereby occasioned, will determine the development of tuberculosis in susceptible subjects.

Purulent infection and rupture of abscesses into the chest are alleged causes of death, but have not come under my notice in this disease.

In cases about to recover, the symptoms gradually subside, life and appetite are regained, and a more or less rapid recovery takes place.

In slight cases, where no portion of the lung has died, the exudations are slowly re-absorbed and the organ is restored to its normal healthy condition. In others, the exudation, which is most abundant in the interlobular tissue, becomes in part organized into a fibrous material, which, in shrinking, compresses the lobules, thus preventing the full dilation of the lung, and rendering the animal permanently short-winded and predisposed to emphysema and other pulmonary troubles. Compression of whole lobes of the lung, by the organization and contraction of false membranes formed under the pleura, gives rise to the same ulterior results. So with the organized new products around the air tubes, large and small. These permanently diminish the caliber of such tubes, and give rise to chronic wheezing, blowing or rasping sounds, with difficult and oppressed breathing under exertion, and a predisposition to emphysema, tuberculosis, and other chronic lung affections. In most cases, when the breathing power has been diminished, but without any remaining active disease, such convalescents will fatten rapidly.

#### RISKS FROM MASSES OF DEAD LUNG ENCYSTED IN THE CHEST.

To the average mind the danger seems past when the animal resumes its appetite, ruminating, milking, normal breathing, and, above all, when it begins to lay on flesh. Yet the majority of patients, that have apparently recovered, are for months exceedingly dangerous to other stock. The mass of dead lung, which they bear encysted in the chest, may at any time give off infecting material and prove the starting point for a new outbreak or extension of the plague. The encysted mass has no longer any direct connection with the system of its bearer, no vessels carry blood to or from it, no nerves connect it with the nerve centers, no contiguity of cells even establish any actual connection with the living tissues. It remains as a loose mass of dead matter undergoing a sluggish change into fatty granules and pus cells, that form a liquid surrounding and partially floating it and separating it from the wall of the sac. The enveloping cyst is perfect, leaving no opening at any point through which the contained solid mass, or its investing liquid, can communicate with the external air. Within this sac, therefore, no putrefactive decomposition ensues, and the encysted material never exhales any septic odor. In many such cases the convalescent (?) bearing the dead lung will stand for months, side by side, with other cattle without infecting them, and yet frequently, after months of such immunity, the disease will break out as a consequence of the cohabitation with such partially recovered animals. One or two illustrations may be given:

1st. Chas. H. Reeves, Success, Suffolk county, bought two calves from the Isaac Billard herd about January 1st, 1879, which did not do well. In June he lost several animals infected from these, and on July 19th I visited his place and had to condemn a cow, a steer and a calf infected from the same source.

2d. George Patrick, Patterson, Putnam county, purchased a cow in February, 1879, which sickened in April but recovered. The next case of sickness on his farm was not until June. Others died in July and August, and on my first visit, Sept. 15th, I found one just dead



and four others sick — two in an acute and two in a chronic form. The whole herd was killed. When slaughtered, Oct. 15th, the cow that had been sick in April still carried a solid, encysted mass as large as an egg.

3d. R. Brown, Lorimer street, Brooklyn, had a yearling heifer which had been kept in the Blissville distillery stables before their quarantine in February, 1879. Her infection, therefore, dated back to January. July 26th, he applied for a permit to send this heifer to the country, but this was withheld because it was found there was a *large mass* of encysted lung on one side of the chest. The heifer was in fine condition and was evidently thriving, but she was sent to the slaughter-house and dissection fully confirmed the diagnosis. On August 23d, a short-horn cow, that had come from a sound district and through our inspection yards direct to Brown's stable, where the heifer had stood, was found affected with the disease in its worst form, and had to be slaughtered.

In addition to the case of Mr. Patrick's cow and Mr. Brown's heifer, one example of the persistence of encysted mass in the lung may be named :

1st. Geo. Youngblood, butcher, Little Britain, Orange county, sent a white cow to New York by the "Thomas Harder" barge from Newburgh, May 30th, 1879. Failing to obtain the price expected, he sold her to J. E. Wells, one of his neighbors in Little Britain, and as the cow had never left the dock a permit was given to return her by the barge the same night to Newburgh. Two days later, Wells resold her to Youngblood, and two weeks later she sickened and passed through what the owner supposed an attack of "hollow horn," but recovered. September 28th, she was again sent down to New York for sale, but was condemned and killed Oct. 1st, when in one lung was found an encysted mass of nearly two pounds' weight. While at Youngblood's this cow had infected several of his cattle, which, at the time of my visit, Oct. 16th and 17th, had old, encysted masses in the chest, and the whole herd were condemned and quarantined on the place until they could be fattened and killed.

Every consideration of safety, therefore, demands that these *chronic cases*, in which a portion of dead lung has become encysted and retained, shall be slaughtered equally with the acute, and that the buildings and fields, where they have been kept, shall be disinfected and closed, as in the case of those where recent cases had been. To dispose of the acute cases and preserve these chronic ones, is but to protract the disease indefinitely and to greatly increase the expense and uncertainty of its final extinction.

It is not alone the preservation of the disease on the already infected farms, or in already contaminated buildings, that is to be found as the result. Those cases that are supposed to have recovered are prominently those that endanger the conveyance of the contagion to distant parts. Were the subjects manifestly ill, no honorable man would seek to dispose of them, nor would any shrewd and careful buyer think of purchasing them; but when they show no manifest sign of illness, when to the ordinary observer they appear to be in good health, when even their general condition is improving, or their milking qualities are good, and when it is only the expert who, by careful physical ex-

ploration of the chest, can detect the dangerous lesions, they are liable to be bought and sold, and conveyed to the most distant States and Territories, where months later the disease may break out and gain uncontrollable headway before any one suspects its true nature.

#### DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS FROM OTHER DISEASES.

A statement of the means of making a differential diagnosis of the common or non-contagious bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, bronchopneumonia, pleuro-pneumonia, hydrothorax, lung-worms, tuberculosis, emphysema, the various heart-diseases, and impaction of the stomach, all of which are liable to be confounded with the lung-plague, would be of value to inspectors, but would unduly lengthen this report without adequate advantage.

#### SEAT AND LESIONS OF THE LUNG PLAGUE.

If the affection is seen in its earliest stages, the lesions are altogether confined to the substance of the lung. From the examination of hundreds of lungs of diseased animals I am satisfied of this, that the pulmonary tissue is primarily involved, while the diseased changes in the pleura appear later. In all the recent cases the lung-tissue was affected to the exclusion of the pleura; in all cases of pleurisy the lung-lesions were extensive enough to account for the implication of the pleural membrane, and in no single case was the pleura diseased to the entire exclusion of the lung. As a rule, the extensive lesions of the pleura were over portions of diseased lung, and if exudations appeared on any other portion of the pleural surface, and when the lung-tissue beneath was sound, there were always much older and more extensive lesions of the pleura at other parts, and the presence of a sufficient amount of liquid exudation to have directly infected the diseased pleura covering the sound lung.

When a lung, or a portion of lung, has been newly invaded, we may find one of two very different conditions:

1st. In the great majority of cases there is a firm, partly consolidated portion of lung which, if it lies on the surface, presents a mottled appearance, with dark lines of varying breadth surrounding and inclosing the lobules of lung tissue, which in their turn are of a deep red or even of a grayish pink, not very different from the appearance of the normal lung. The dark lines correspond to the intervals between the lobules, which are made up in the ox's lung by an abundant, loose, connective tissue. This connective tissue has been filled up with a liquid exudation which has not yet had time to coagulate, and hence appears simply as a dark liquid, filling up the meshes of the tissue, and separating the individual lobules to a distance of from two lines to an inch. At this stage there can be no doubt that the exudation is mainly into the loose, interlobular tissue, while the lobules themselves—the true lung-tissue—though implicated, contain much less of the exudation. Another noteworthy point is, that the exudation is usually sharply defined by the limits of individual lobules and the connective tissue around them, contrary to what is the case with ordinary pneumonia, tuberculosis, etc., where the limit of the diseased process may correspond to the center of the lobule. Still another is that the group

of diseased lobules found at one place usually corresponds to the section of lung supplied by a single terminal air-tube, and that at first the disease is usually confined to clusters of lobules belonging to definite tubes, and that all the lobules into which the air-tubes in question open are involved. Thus, if a section can be made along the line of the air-tube in question, it is found that the clusters of lobules on all sides leading into such a tube are the seat of exudation. Not only so, but the air-tubes leading to such clusters of diseased lobules are the seat of excessive exudation into their deeper coats and the connective tissue around them, so that the walls are thickened up to one, two, or even ten lines, as in the case of the interlobular connective tissue. From this abundant exudation into the deeper layers of the bronchia the surface, or mucous layer, has a dull, clouded appearance, unlike the natural.

On microscopic examination, the changes appear to consist mainly in the extraordinary production of small globular cells (lymphoid cells) in the lymph channels and in the submucous connective tissue. The superficial layer of columnar epithelium on the mucous membrane is usually intact, showing that the poison does not propagate itself at the expense of this. It is of course impossible to examine the whole length of such an affected bronchium, to ascertain whether at any point there is an abrasion of the epithelium; but the absence of change on the greater portion of this covering shows that, in place of being itself obnoxious to the action of the poison, it must be in a special way insusceptible to it.

2d. In a minority of cases, and sometimes in another part of the same lung where the above-described lesions exist, a totally different appearance is seen in the recently infected lung. The whole of the affected lobules are of a deep red—in many cases even more so than in the other form—but the interlobular connective tissue is not infiltrated nor thickened. The interlobular connective tissue is not manifestly attired, and reflects a bluish shade because of the red color of the subjacent lung. The lung-tissue does not crepitate on pressure, but is not depressed beneath the level of the adjacent lung, as would be the case if collapsed. Here the lung-tissue itself is manifestly the seat of the earliest change—congestion—and the interlobular exudation has not yet supervened. Like the first form, this tends to attack entire lobules and groups of lobules, and to be limited sharply by the interlobular spaces.

The cut surface of the lung differs widely in these two forms. In the first, the red lung-tissue is mapped out into small, irregular areas (lobules) by the thickened interlobular tissue, the exudation in which is at first dark and resembles raw white of egg, but later it becomes solid and of a dirty white or yellowish, like the same albumen coagulated. This is the condition which has been called marbling, from the marked contrast between the different colors, like the veins in marble. In the second form the cut surface is of a uniform red hue, unattired at the interlobular connective tissue, where there is no exudation or thickening appreciable to the naked eye.

These two distinct initial forms of the disease further differ in the friability of the lung. In the first type, with excessive exudation, the natural tissue elements are forced apart, and their cohesion is largely

destroyed, so that the finger may be readily pushed into the center of the diseased mass. In the second form, on the other hand, where little exudation has taken place, the normal tissue is not materially changed, but retains its toughness and power of resistance, and while it yields readily to finger, it is not easily torn by it.

**Hepatization.** Another condition of the disease in the lung-tissue, more advanced than either of those just described, is the granular consolidation, or hepatization. In this condition the affected regions of the lung are as much enlarged as in the early stage with excessive exudation, but they are firmer and more friable, and on their cut surface present the appearance of little rounded granules. In short, the liquid exudation is not only consolidated, but it has become the seat of new cell-growth, and the abundance of lymphoid cells gives it this peculiar granular appearance not only in the lung-tissue proper, but in the interlobular tissue as well. In this condition the contrast between the lung-tissue and the interlobular spaces is much more marked. The lung-tissue itself has its vessels more fully charged with blood globules and coagulated blood, so that it shows of a deeper red than at the earlier stage; while the interlobular exudate, having now coagulated, appears of a dirty white or yellowish white, and the contrast between the two forms a very striking picture. The microscopic appearance does not differ very materially from the earlier stage, except that the lymphoid cells are much more abundant than in the early cedematous condition.

**Black Hepatization.** Another form of lung consolidation is of a very dark red or black, and always implies the death of the portion affected. The dark aspect of the lung tissue forms a very marked contrast with the light-colored interlobular tissue, excepting in cases where that also becomes blood-stained, when the whole presents a uniform blackish mass. This form has the granular appearance of that last described, and, on microscopic examination, its blood-vessels are found distended to their utmost by red, blood globules. This black consolidation is always sharply-circumscribed by the borders of certain lobules, or groups of lobules, which are connected with a particular air tube and its accompanying blood-vessels, and the artery leading to such lobules is as constantly blocked by a firm blood-clot. It is, indeed, this blocking of the artery that leads to the black hepatization. The vessel being in the midst of a mass of inflamed tissue — the connective tissue around the bronchium — becomes itself inflamed. As this inflammation extends to its inner coat, the blood coagulates, so that all direct supply of blood to the corresponding portion of lung tissue ceases. The blood in the capillary blood-vessels of that tissue stagnates, and the nutrition of their walls ceases. These walls, in consequence, lose their selective power over their contents, and in the absence of this all the liquid parts of the blood ooze out through the walls, leaving only the solid red globules. Other blood percolates into these vessels from the capillaries of adjacent regions where the circulation is yet free, and as its liquid portions ooze out in the same way, the vessels soon come to be filled to repletion with blood globules only. The abundance of the capillary vessels in the lung tissue proper, and their surcharge with blood globules, are what give the intensely dark

red color to the tissue. At times this is further heightened by the rupture of the non-friable vessels and the escape of blood into the surrounding tissue. This rupture of vessels and escape of blood is the usual cause of the reddening or blackening of the interlobular tissue, which is normally pale by reason of its paucity of vessels. When this occurs, the coloration of the lung and interlobular tissue is uniformly of a dark red or black.

This black hepatization is of almost constant occurrence in the lungs of cattle affected with this plague, and is the preliminary stage toward the encysting of a mass of dead lung. If the portion of lung affected in this way is too large, of course the animal dies; but if the portion of infected lung is small enough to be compatible with life, the exudation in the surrounding and still vital tissue is developed into a fibrous wall or envelope, in which the dead lung is encysted. Hence, in nearly all cases we find this black hepatization, or, the still more advanced outcome of this, the encapsulement of a mass of dead lung.

If these encysted masses are seen as soon as they have become inclosed in the sac, they are adherent to it on all sides, and their color is still black. If the examination is made later, the surface layers of the capsuled mass are found to have undergone a granular degeneration and a liquefaction into a white, purulent liquid, which surrounds the mass and separates it from the walls of the sac. Later still, the contained dead mass is still further liquefied and reduced, so that the sac has contracted and diminished while its fluid contents have increased. With the lapse of time, too, the dead encapsuled mass undergoes a granular change, and becomes of a pale, yellowish brown. Yet, even now, the different primal elements of the mass are clearly defined, and it is easy to follow the different bronchia, blood-vessels with now granular clots and interlobular spaces.

This process of gradual liquefaction of the contained mass of lung, and contraction of the cyst upon it, goes on for an indefinite length of time, so that, at different stages, we find all gradations, from a large, encysted mass of twelve inches by six, down to a small sac of an inch across, with a quantity of white, purulent fluid, and a mere pellet of solid material. Later still, this may have been entirely liquefied and absorbed, and there remains only a dense mass of white, fibrous tissue, representing the shrunken and now collapsed wall of the sac.

Finally, we have to notice the condition of the pleura covering the lung. As already stated, I believe this to be affected secondarily, and only as the result of the disease of the lung. Nevertheless, it is always early implicated, and its disease being present in the great majority of cases when opened, and being the first and most striking feature when the ribs are raised, it is not surprising that it has got the primary place in the common name given to the malady — pleuropneumonia. In all cases that are at all advanced, the cavity of the chest contains a quantity of liquid varying from a few pints to as many gallons, sometimes yellowish, clear and transparent, at others slightly turbid or opaque and of a slightly greenish or brownish white tint, while in a few exceptional cases it is of a deeper brown or even reddish, from an admixture with blood. This effusion contains granules and cell-forms, and coagulates more or less when exposed to the air.

On the surface of the diseased lung and to a less extent on the inner surface of the ribs, is a fibrinous deposit, varying from the merest follicle to a mass of an inch in thickness, and, in the worst cases, firmly binding the entire lung to the sides of the chest and the diaphragm. These *false membranes* are usually of a dull, opaque white, though sometimes tinged with yellow, and, in the deeper layers, even blood-stained, especially over a lung in the state of black hepatization. It is noticeable that the oldest of these false membranes are confined to those portions of the pleura which cover diseased lung tissue, while, if any exists on the surface of the healthy lung, it is usually softer and less fibrous, showing its later deposition.

The tendency of these false membranes is to become organized and developed into white, fibrous tissue, which, in contracting, produces a series of changes in the proper tissue of the lung, all, however, tending to impairment of the breathing. If the resulting fibrous bands merely attach the lungs to the ribs, they limit the movements of the former, render breathing less full and deep, and predispose to certain disorders, notably tuberculosis. A recovery, therefore, which leaves the lung firmly bound to the side of the chest by fibrous bands, is by no means to be considered as an unmodified good.

In other cases, in which the false membrane has become a fibrous covering over a portion or a whole lobe of a lung, a section through both shows that the fibrous material in contracting compresses the lung tissue, preventing the full dilation of the air cells, and rendering the breathing less deep and full. In such cases, the individual lobules, exposed on sections of the part so compressed, are seen to be much smaller than those of adjacent healthy parts, and are less crepitant on pressure than the healthy lung. Again, in the other portions of the lung devoid of such compression, there may be seen irregular, bladder-like elevations on the surface and in the interlobular spaces, which exhale their aerial contents and collapse when pricked. These result from the attempts to fully distend the lung in hurried breathing and from coughing, for a portion being non-dilatable, the remainder must be subjected to the greater strain. As in the case of the adhesions to the ribs, other morbid conditions will often supervene.

Though not connected with the pleura, it is convenient to mention here the compression of individual pulmonary lobules by the organized exudation in the interlobular tissue, which, in becoming fibrous and contracting, often compresses the lung tissue so extremely that it is no longer pervious to air, and on section is only seen as small, brownish patches amidst the white network of fibrous bands.

Thus it will be seen, that, in the great majority of cases, even of those that have escaped the black hepatization, death, and encysting of a portion of lung, recovery is rarely a restoration to the healthy condition, but a class of changes are effected in the texture of the lung which seriously interfere with the freedom of breathing, and often lay the foundation of future troubles. At the same time, it must be acknowledged that if such animals are kept quiet, they will often thrive rapidly, or give a generous yield in the dairy.

## NATURE OF THE BOVINE LUNG PLAGUE.

The existence of an infecting material is undoubted, but the intimate nature of this agent is unknown. No specific and characteristic microscopic element, either of the nature of a morbid product of the natural structures, or any vegetable or animal organism introduced from without, has ever been demonstrated as existing in the diseased tissues and peculiar to them. Yet the presence of a specific contagion is demonstrated by the history of the disease in all countries, showing that in all newly-invaded lands it occurs by infection alone; and that inoculation of the virus on a susceptible subject produces an affection which protects the system of that animal against any subsequent attack of the disease.

In the lungs, as already mentioned, the changes take place mainly in the connective tissue and lymphatic plexuses, in the walls of the bronchia, and in the interlobular spaces, and respect, to a large extent, the superficial layer of epithelium as well as the ultimate air cells. From this it might be inferred that this is not necessarily a disease of the lungs, but that the connective tissue and lymphatic system, in other parts of the body, would be equally ready to suffer if the germs could gain access to their substance. This view is further countenanced by the results of inoculation of the virulent lung liquids on other parts of the body. The practice of inoculation on many thousands of animals in all parts of the world has shown, that, while the virus is reproduced in the connective tissue in any part of the body, so that the system becomes insusceptible to any future attack, yet such virulent product is not readily extended to the lungs, to be reproduced there, as if caught in the natural way, as would inevitably be the case if this were a disease of the blood, and the lungs the seat of election of the poison. So seldom, indeed, are the lungs involved after inoculation, that it may be fairly inferred that this only occurs where the products of disease in the tail or other seat of inoculation, have escaped upon the air and been inhaled so as to attack the lungs as ordinary infection. But as the insertion of the disease in the tail or dewlap produces disease of the tail or dewlap and rarely of the lung, so it may be inferred that, when the disease attacks the lung, as it invariably does under ordinary infection, it is because the virus has reached this by inhalation and been virtually inoculated there. An experiment conducted at the Brown Institution, London, in which the virus was injected into the veins, and failed to produce any local lesion in the lungs or elsewhere, tends to support the same conclusion that the connective tissue and lymphatic apparatus are the true seat of the disease, while the epithelial system, whether on the mucous membranes or the blood-vessels, is insusceptible to its ravages. It may even be questioned whether the elements of the blood itself are not unfavorable to the propagation and increase of the poison, for when thrown directly into the blood it failed to seat itself in the lungs, and when inserted under the skin, and certain, as may be supposed, to enter the blood-vessels directly or through the medium of the lymphatics, it still fails, in the great majority of cases, to induce active disease of the lungs.

As bearing upon this question, it may be stated that, in certain other affections, a specific poison, inserted into the tissues, is evidently local-

ized there for a definite length of time, and only affects the system at large, or distant organs, when it has given evidence of active proliferation in the seat of inoculation. Thus, *malignant pustule* shows its first effects as a minute vesicle where the poison was inserted, followed soon after by a crop of other vesicles, in the form of a circle round the first; and if, at this early period, the diseased surface is burned out, the system is saved from the otherwise inevitable general infection, and from the fever which so often proves fatal. *Diphtheria*, too, is no especial disease of the throat, but will develop on any part of the body, where it is deposited on a raw surface, and is for some time confined to such surface. The same remarks may be made of inoculated *syphilis* and *glanders*, which show the lesions first in the seat of inoculation. Even in cases of *hydrophobia*, with protracted incubation, the seat of the bite usually becomes red, congested and itchy, as probably indicating the proliferation of the poison, before the general symptoms of hydrophobia come on.

And the question which I shall not attempt to solve, with my present light, but which is worthy of consideration, is, whether the apparent insusceptibility of the epithelial layers will not explain the occasional protracted period of incubation. The virus, drawn into the smaller bronchial tubes, falls upon the insusceptible epithelium, and, if there exists any break or abrasion of this, it may find its way at once into submucous tissue, when its propagation is insured; but, in the absence of such a breach, may it not lodge harmlessly for a time upon the surface, until it can reach the parts beneath the epithelium by a point from which the cells have been accidentally removed, or by the less accessible channels of the muciparous follicles, or ultimate air cells?

This much may be safely assumed, that when the virus is inhaled on the air it will fall upon one of two points—the air tubes or the air cells—and thus begin its baleful work. This is quite in keeping with the early lesions as I have described them above.

1st. If arrested, as it most commonly will be on the air tubes, and if it attacks the most readily most delicate and susceptible parts—the lung of the smaller branches—it will determine the early thickening of the coats of the bronchia and the cloudy swelling of their surface. As the deeper layers of the peribronchial connective tissue are involved, the exudation and cell growth, giving rise to the extensive, thickening already described, will compress the different vessels and obstruct the flow of liquids through them. The lymphatics, as being incomparably the most delicate and compressible, will be the first to suffer and the obstruction of these will lead to engorgement and dropsy of the parts from which they draw the lymph. The lymphatic vessels and networks are marvelously abundant in the interlobular tissue, and few and small in the lung lobules themselves, hence the obstruction of these vessels, as they lead out from a given section of lung, will lead to a dropsical effusion into the interlobular tissue while the inclosed lobules are comparatively unaffected. This sufficiently explains the excessive liquid exudations into the interlobular tissue as seen in the typical form of the disease. The subsequent congestion, exudation and cell proliferation in the lobules themselves sufficiently account for the subsequent changes in the lung tissue proper.



2d. If, on the other hand, the infecting material succeeds in reaching the air cells, it will of course make its earliest inroads on their delicate walls. Thus will follow the early congestion, redness and consolidation of the lobules and only later the extensive interlobular exudation, when the disease in the connective tissue around the air tubes shall have compressed the accompanying lymphatic vessels and obstructed the flow of lymph. Thus an invasion by the one form there is at first the excessive effusion into the interlobular tissue; an invasion by the other form there is uniform redness and congestion, but for a time no thickening of the interlobular tissue by effusion.

## SPECIAL EXPERIENCES IN ARRESTING THE LUNG PLAGUE.

### THE QUESTION OF INOCULATION.

For twenty-nine years inoculation has been practiced as a prophylactic of this plague in all parts of the world to which it has gained access, and in the light of this extended experience we ought now to be able to pronounce definitely on its merits. The main points to be considered are: 1. What inoculation for lung plague is. 2. Does successful inoculation prove vicarious of the plague? 3. If vicarious, in what condition is it applicable? 4. In what circumstances is it to be condemned?

### "INOCULATION: ITS AUTHOR, MODE, ETC.

"In December, 1850, Louis Willems, M. D., of Hassalt, Belgium, son of a large distiller, began his essays on inoculation. To determine the susceptibility of different animals, he inoculated with the exudation matter from diseased lungs 6 rabbits, 23 pea-fowls, a number of chickens, 4 dogs, 3 sheep, 7 hogs and 2 goats, but in all the wounds healed without any unhealthy action. These animals were accordingly set down as insusceptible. Accidental wounds of human beings were equally harmless. He instituted experiments on several cattle which he inoculated with the liquids from healthy lungs. The result was only slight inflammation followed by healing.

"He inoculated three cattle, respectively, with blood, buccal mucus and intestinal tubercle, taken from sick cows. These produced but slight inflammation, followed by prompt recovery.

"He inoculated 108 cattle with the pulmonary exudation of diseased lungs. In a period averaging fifteen days after inoculation a swelling occurred in most of these in the seat of inoculation, and though afterward kept in an infected stable, all these animals resisted the disease. Of fifty uninoculated animals placed in the same stables, seventeen became diseased.

"He further re-inoculated ten cattle that had been already successfully inoculated, and all the wounds healed promptly without any

local swelling such as marked the other cases from the tenth to the thirtieth day.

"In none of these cases was there any indication of disease of the lungs, and in a number that were killed these organs were found healthy.

"He concluded that when the virus is inoculated on a susceptible animal, 'a new disease is produced; the affection of the lungs with all its peculiar characters is localized in some sort on the exterior;' and that this disease is preservative against all future attacks of pleuro-pneumonia.

"Various commissions were appointed by different European governments to determine the matter by experiment. The Dutch commission, composed of the faculty of the Veterinary School at Utrecht, reported in 1852 that out of 247 head of cattle inoculated sixteen afterward contracted the disease, these being mainly composed of such as had the least local swelling in the seat of inoculation. They reported that inoculation had 'a power, at least temporary, of securing against the contagion of pleuro-pneumonia.'

"The Belgian commission, presided over by Professor Verheyen, inoculated 197 cattle, 14 of which were afterward kept in stables with infected animals without contracting the disease.

"The French commission, presided over by Professor Bouley, inoculated 54 cattle, of which 48 survived and were made to cohabit with diseased stock. But one of these contracted the plague.

"Meanwhile Dr. Williams and 54 veterinary surgeons inoculated 5,301 head of cattle, of which 55 afterward contracted the lung plague on exposure to infection, and in periods varying from the 17th to the 136th day after the operation.

"In England a commission was appointed and after a series of experiments in 1854-5, they reported adversely.

"Since that time inoculation has been adopted extensively in Europe and still more largely in Australia and South Africa, until to-day it is acknowledged by all who have given attention to the subject that for the individual animal it is as surely protective as is vaccination for small-pox, and that attacks of lung plague after successful inoculation are little if at all more frequent than are second attacks of variola.

"*Mode of inoculating.*—The material to be used in inoculating is the fresh liquid exudation that may be pressed from the substance of a lung in the earliest stage of the decease. If it is to be preserved for any length of time, it is best done in hermetically sealed glass tubes. A glass tube, one-third inch in diameter, is drawn out to a point at each end and sealed in a blowpipe flame, the whole length of the tube having been heated to redness before the second end is closed. This destroys all germs that may be present in the tube and expels most of the air. When the liquid has been drained from the lung into a clean dish one end of the tube is immersed and broken off under the surface. Immediately the fluid rises in the tube and nearly fills it. The open end is again to be sealed in the blowpipe flame and the tube packed away in a safe place till wanted.

"The most eligible place to inoculate is the tip of the tail, since in case of excessive swelling or threatened gangrene the diseased portion of the organ may be cut off and a possibly fatal result avoided.

"The mode of inserting the virus differs with the operator. Dr. Willems plunged a lancet, charged with the virus, several times through the skin on the end of the tail. In Australia, a worsted thread charged with the pulmonary exudation is drawn through beneath the skin and left *in situ*. Sticker used a hollow needle with diamond-shaped point attached to an India rubber bag containing the fluid. The needle having been inserted under the skin, the bag is squeezed so as to lodge a single drop in the tissues as it is withdrawn. As a modification of the same I have always used the common hypodermic syringe carefully purifying it with boiling water before and after use. Nicklas and Bartels recommend that the liquid be lodged immediately beneath the epidermis, as being less likely to cause dangerous and gangrenous swellings than if inserted more deeply. Aside from this, that method is the best that exposes the inserted matter least to the action of the air, there being less danger of putrefaction and dangerous swellings. In my experiments with the hypodermic syringe I have lost from two to four per cent from such swellings and there can be little doubt that even these could have been saved had the tails been amputated in time.

"After treatment is seldom wanted. Willems recommends a pound of Epsom salts on the tenth day after the operation. In case of much swelling, astrigent and antiseptic washes are recommended, but prompt amputation is much safer and if resorted to early enough, usually prevents those extensive swellings around the root of the tail and in the pelvis which occasionally prove fatal.

*"Can the Lung Plague be spread by Inoculated Cattle?"*

"Almost all advocates of inoculation deny that an inoculated animal is at all dangerous to others. In this they throw the gravest doubt on the value of the operation as a preservative. The liquids inoculated are the virulent products of the lung plague, and as these do not induce disease of the lungs but only of the tissues where they are inserted, it cannot be supposed that they exert any influence on the economy through any direct action on the normal seat of the disease. If protective at all it must be by reason of the reproduction of the germs in the blood or in the seat of inoculation. If in the blood there must be danger of their being given off by the various free surfaces and notably by the lungs. If in the tail, there is still the risk of the germs escaping from the wound, drying up in the building and being inhaled by other cattle with fatal results. It is true that the risks are incomparably less from germs escaping from a wound in the tail than from those exhaled with every breath from the diseased lung and diffused through the whole surrounding atmosphere. Yet even from the inoculation wound the disease has been conveyed. Reynal mentions the case of an inoculated Brittany cow at the Alfort Veterinary School which infected two others standing with her.

"I have now under observation a stable into which the lung plague is alleged to have been introduced through the inoculation of the cows four months ago. The stump-tails attest the reality of the inoculation, the raw ends of several its recent adoption, and yet the sickness prevails. Again, it has been shown in localities in New Jersey and elsewhere when inoculation has been practiced on a previously healthy herd a certain number of animals have afterward manifested the disease.

"Reason and experience agree in showing that the poison may be thus introduced into healthy stables and therefore *inoculation must be absolutely condemned* whenever a speedy and effectual *stamping out* of the disease is desired. No county has ever succeeded in exterminating this plague by practicing inoculation. The most ardent votaries of the practice, Belgium, Holland, Prussia, England, Australia, South Africa, New York and New Jersey have preserved the plague for decades in spite of the most earnest efforts of this kind. It may be conceded that by means of inoculation the disease has been quickly passed through individual herds, and that when a country or district makes inoculation universal that the mortality is greatly reduced, yet the adoption of the operation for healthy herds but multiplies the centres of infection, and when a country is subjected to this, the plague is inevitably kept up by the occasional contamination of young and uninoculated animals.

"On the other hand, there are conditions in which inoculation is to be commended. On the steppes of Eastern Europe and Asia, on the open lands of Australia and South Africa, where herds mingle day by day and infection cannot be rooted out by any process of slaughter and disinfection, the practice of inoculation is found to reduce the losses to a minimum. In certain other conditions the operation would be admissible. In the case of large herds occupying insular or equally secluded localities, where the contagion is already widely diffused and still spreading from beast to beast, it may be good policy to inoculate the whole herd, and after recovery from the inoculation to subject the whole to inspection and dispose of any still showing traces of the plague. In such a case all calves born in the herd must be either destroyed or immediately inoculated as circumstances may suggest. If calves are constantly coming their destruction will be requisite, as a continuous inoculation will entail the maintenance of the plague. In this way such an insular place might be cleared of the plague in a few months, whereas the resort to a similar course in a thickly settled district has always been shown to keep it up."

I would have been satisfied to leave this subject with the above quotation from my monograph on "The Lung Plague of Cattle," but that on the strength of the claim that the disease has been extirpated from the cow-houses of Edinburgh by the universal adoption of this measure, a call has been made for a general resort to inoculation as a means of suppressing the plague. If, on the strength of the alleged purification of the Edinburgh cow-sheds, it is demanded that it should be tried in America, there are two very sufficient answers ready:

First. The present English policy, as stated by Mr. Turner, of Woburn, Kent, in a letter to the *National Live Stock Journal*, for December, 1879, is "one of *suppression* not of *extinction*." He very justly adds that if a definite policy of extermination were adopted it would be needful to stop all traffic in cattle in the infected districts, a measure for which England is as yet unprepared. If we also were thrown back on a simple policy of suppression, such as has reduced the losses from this malady to the minimum for the last twenty-nine years in Belgium, for twenty-five years in South Africa, and for

twenty-two years in Australia, without giving hope of extermination in any, then inoculation would be desirable, and I would not fail to pronounce strongly in its favor. But as our policy is one looking to the entire extinction of the disease, the adoption of such a measure would be suicidal, and would only tend to perpetuate the plague in our midst. The same expenditure that would be demanded to successfully inoculate all the cattle in our infected districts for two years, would, if devoted to the approved methods of extinction, make a final end of the disease on the continent. *This*, inoculation has never accomplished for any country and it were a folly to expect it to work this out for us.

Second. The condition of the Edinburgh dairies is so peculiar that no deductions drawn from the results obtained in them can be safely applied over the entire country. From a long, sad experience with this plague, the Edinburgh dairymen have learned to purchase only fresh cows in such fine condition that they can at any time be profitably turned over to the butcher. These cows in the past usually became beef before they had been three months in the town dairy. If they were happy enough to escape the plague, they were still turned over for slaughter as soon as the milk failed, and never were kept on from year to year, so that no young calves were born in the city dairies. It was these special conditions which enabled inoculation to accomplish so much for Edinburgh. No cows were sent from these infected city stables to the country to mingle with and infect other herds. No calves were yearly produced in these dairies to be raised and to carry the disease elsewhere. Every fresh cow that entered a city stable was inoculated. Every cow attacked by the lung plague was, by the operation of the "Contagious Diseases in Animals Act," condemned to slaughter.

Reverse the conditions and no such uniform good results could be expected. Let the inoculated cows be sent from the infected city stables to mingle with country herds and they would inevitably have spread disease to a great many cows. Let cows and calves be born and reared in those dairies or sent elsewhere to be reared, and many of them would have contracted the disease themselves and conveyed it to others. Let the measure be adopted over an entire country and it will be found impossible to prevent the laying up of contagion in the buildings, and as the time must come, if the claimed measure of success is attained, when no more virus will be forthcoming, then the first new born calf, or the first uninoculated cow, introduced into a building where the poison has been preserved, must become a victim and the center for a new diffusion of the plague.

Let no one delude himself with an idea of similarity to vaccination for small-pox. In the Jennerian vaccination it is a mild, safe disease (cow-pox) that is conveyed and the vaccinated individual can never become the center for the diffusion of small-pox. But in lung plague it is the virulent matter of the disease itself that is inoculated, and the process would find its counterpart in the inoculation of the infant with genuine small-pox virus. By this a mild small-pox would be produced which the majority of infants would survive, but in the clothing, air and buildings would be scattered the virus of small-pox, that would prove infecting to all susceptible people.

Once for all then I repeat that no country has eradicated the lung plague by inoculation, and the conditions of the Edinburgh dairies are so exceptional that the results obtained in these are no guide for the application of this measure to the country at large.

#### FUMIGATING THE HERD WITH SULPHUROUS ACID.

This is a measure which deserves a higher rank than inoculation in the suppression of the lung plague. Unfortunately it is not of universal application as in the case of herds at pasture and apart from all buildings it is impossible to employ it; many barns and cow-stables are so open that effective application is out of the question; and finally, the majority of cattle attendants are too careless to apply it with requisite care and assiduity. The following examples will serve to illustrate its value:

1st. Dr. Dewar, of Kirkcaldy, Scotland, selected a city stable where sickness had been continuous for 20 years, and where the last victim had been hauled off three days before. He had the herd fumigated twice a day for half an hour on each occasion and had no other cow sickness.

2d. Patrick Grum, West Farms, New York, took his present place in April, 1879, and put in a herd of 32 cows and heifers. By the first of May sickness showed itself and by July he had had nine head slaughtered beside three that had died before we had notice of the outbreak. The cattle had been kept at pasture and the infected stables avoided after the sickness appeared, but as the plague continued, I enjoined that the herd should be turned twice a day into the buildings and made to breathe for half an hour on each occasion as much sulphur smoke as they could without violent coughing. From that time not a case of the plague occurred.

3d. Timothy Ryan, Ridgewood, L. I., kept a herd of about 25 cows and had lost 20 within the year. The cows were kept in the stables with an occasional airing in a small yard. The place was so thoroughly saturated with infecting products that our own inspectors and veterinarians from a distance concluded that burning alone would arrest the plague. Ryan tore up the flooring, cleared out an immense quantity of filth from beneath, covered the surface with quick lime, put down a new floor and whitewashed with chloride of lime. Then, June 15th, he commenced fumigating, and though he owned seven fresh milch cows, direct from the country, not one more contracted the disorder.

4th. William Post, Old Westbury, Queens county, who had lost his entire herd in 1878 through an infected cow brought from Brooklyn stables by Levy, purchased a cow on April 26th, 1879, of John Dayton, who in his turn had her of Josiah Rogers, of Saggs, whose sickness developed later (see below). This cow was noticed ill on July 11th, and I had her slaughtered July 14th. As she had been stabled and pastured with Post's herd of 16 up to the outbreak, I enjoined thorough fumigation of three times a day. This was conscientiously carried out and not another cow suffered.

5th. Ellwood Titus, Glen Cove, L. I., in February, 1877, purchased a cow direct from Brooklyn. On 7th March I visited the place, found her suffering from lung plague and had her destroyed. As she had

mingled freely since her arrival with the rest of the herd (nine head) in the yard and had stood by them in the stall, fumigation was adopted and no more losses occurred.

6th. James Cowan, Yonkers, bought a cow last April from John Shannon, Hog Hill. This cow was in good condition when bought and remained so, but within six weeks one of his former herd sickened and died within a week. The herd of twenty-three were kept at pasture and fed tonics (copperas, etc.), but as many as eight had suffered up to July 12th, although each was removed and promptly disposed of on the first appearance of illness. He was now enjoined to turn them into the buildings twice daily, and fumigate each time for half an hour. This was done, and the herd has not furnished another case of the plague.

7th. Daniel McGinnis, St. John's place and Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, had thirteen cows and two calves. A recently purchased cow contracted the lung plague, and was killed August 16th. Fumigation was adopted for the remainder, and not another case occurred.

8th. George Reinhardt, 97 Adams street, Brooklyn, purchased a cow of a Brooklyn dealer about May 1, 1879. July 14th, this cow was found suffering from an acute attack of lung plague, and was sent to the offal dock. A second was killed August 12th. The remaining herd of eighteen were fumigated twice a day, and no other case occurred until January 1, 1880, when the fumigation had long been suspended. This last victim was a newly purchased cow.

9th. James Donnelly, Maspeth, Queens county, in April, 1869, had twenty-six cows, eight of them recently taken in from a Brooklyn dealer. By May 24th, three of the dealer's and one of his own herd had died. They were shortly after turned to pasture, where three more suffered. To save the remainder, the herd was stabled and thoroughly fumigated twice a day, from which time there was no other development.

10th. Joseph Hyde, Seventieth street and North river, New York, took from Currie, a dealer, in payment of a debt, thirteen cows, one of which was looking badly, and which he afterward learned had been ill several weeks in the sheep house on Sixtieth street. This cow soon after died of lung plague, and from January 24th to November 25th, he lost twenty-five cows from the disease, besides a number that had suffered and recovered. His average herd was from fifteen to twenty head. In July fumigation of the old stable was begun and continued twice a day; and as he was very much in want of milk he was allowed to put up a new shed on the second lot from the first, to accommodate twelve new cows, to be kept under the care of special attendants. The new stable was left so open that fumigation could not be carried out, and the attendants went from the one herd to the other in violation of orders. The result was, that the old stable, where fumigation was practiced, furnished no new cases, though one fresh cow had just been added, whereas, in the new stable, where fumigation could not be practiced, more than half the animals suffered from the disease.

11th. Early in April, 1879, Josiah Rogers, Sagg, purchased a cow from his neighbor John White, whose stock had been infected by a bull calf bought from the pestiferous herd of Isaac Billard about January 1st. To bring home this cow, Rogers drove six of his own

into the empty, grassy dooryard of White for about ten minutes, until the new bought cow could be driven out to them. As the result, Josiah Rogers had one cow attacked May 22d. His herd was now fumigated twice daily for a month, when it was suspended, as it was thought the danger was past. Other cases now followed on July 2d and 13th, and August 28th. The cow obtained from White remained well throughout, and though kept apart from the other stock as soon as suspicion was aroused, yet no sign of lung plague could at any time be detected in her. To complete the history of this herd, it must be added that one cow sent to the Brothers Post, Old Westbury, sickened June 11th, and another, placed on Montauk pasture on April 28th, sickened and had to be killed August 10th, after no less an interval than 104 days.

These cases, selected from a number of others, are advanced, not with the view of advocating this as a substitute for destruction of the sick and disinfection of the premises, but to draw attention to what, in many cases, can be employed as a valuable adjunct to these other means of extinction. To rely upon fumigation alone would be futile. Success with this cannot be hoped for unless we have first removed all cases of active sickness; it cannot be hoped for so long as we leave accumulations of infecting material in hay, litter, clothing, under the floor or in the drains; it cannot be applied to herds at pasture or in too open stables; in closer stables, where it could be successfully adopted, the carelessness and ignorance of the attendants would often stand in the way of an effective application. Yet it cannot be too strongly advocated as an auxiliary measure, and presents this great recommendation over inoculation, that it checks the development of the plague without any risk of the permanent preservation of the poison in the buildings.

One of the best methods of fumigating is to place a quantity of flour of sulphur in an iron dish and set it on fire, closing the doors and windows. The administrator must remain in the building with the animals and as soon as the fumes become too dense to breathe with comfort, the pot must be covered with a board, when the sulphur will be instantly extinguished. If the first dose is exhausted before the end of the half hour, a second or even a third must be given.

#### SUPPRESSION OF LUNG PLAGUE ON THE MONTAUK RANGE.

I have so often and so strongly urged active measures by the Federal Government, lest the plague should reach our open stock ranges and become permanently domiciled on the continent; and have so often pleaded that it would be impossible to eradicate it from these ranges, that some explanation is necessary of our own splendid success in eradicating the pestilence from Montauk. The Montauk range occupies about 1,200 acres of the east end of Long Island and is divided into three fields, the Hether Woods, the Point and the Fattening Field. Upon this range were turned out about 1,100 head of cattle on April 28th 1879. Among these were 20 cattle which had belonged to the infected herd of Isaac Billard, or had come more or less directly in contact with animals from that herd. On May 21st and 22d, twenty-three days after the stock were turned out, all such suspicious animals (20 head) were



killed and buried, the necropsies on a few showing the majority to be affected with chronic lung plague. Later on July 15th, one yearling was attacked and had to be slaughtered and on August 10th a cow followed. Both of these had been in herds that had been in more or less direct contact with the Billard calves, though this was not mentioned sooner, and thus they had escaped the earlier slaughter. There was every reason to believe that both had brought the seeds of the disease in their systems when placed upon the range.

The reason the plague did not spread further on Montauk is manifestly this:— 1st. The Montauk range was so extensive that when fully stocked it allowed over ten acres for each animal. 2d. The cattle belonged to about 200 different owners in lots of from one to fifty head. The different herds were quite strange to each other and herded well apart so that there was little risk of infection from the herd of one owner to that of another. 3d. They were never yarded nor turned into buildings *en masse* where infection would have been likely. 4th. They had no common watering place for pools and ponds abound all over the range. 5th. Whenever a herd was known to have had contact with the infected Billard calves or the places where these had been all animals in the herd were destroyed. None was left to develop the disease and infect others.

Had there been the system of herding the cattle of different owners successively on the same pasture, and yarding them at night as on the western plains such a result could not have been looked for. Had they been rounded up for branding or otherwise infection would have been inevitable. Had the different herds had time to become acquainted with each other, so as to crowd together at night in one herd, as happens on the Montauk range later in the season, it would have been impossible to prevent the spread of the malady.

In estimating the accessory causes of our splendid success, we need not lose sight of the fact this range was as secluded as if it had been an island in mid ocean; that no cattle could be taken off to endanger other stock, and that the pasture forms a long, narrow headland, surrounded on three sides by water, and incessantly swept by the purest sea breezes.

The results on Montauk give no countenance to the idea that the malady, once carried to our unfenced ranges of the south and west, could still be stamped out and the continent saved. The centuries of pestilence on the Old World Steppes, and the decades of disease in South Africa and Australia, in spite of the slaughter in the latter country of tens of thousands of animals, with the object of stamping it out, precludes any such hope, and show only too clearly what will be our fate if we allow the dissemination of this plague to the west.

#### SUPPRESSION OF THE PLAGUE IN NEW YORK CITY.

The system pursued in New York city since July 5th, when the new inspection yards were opened, furnishes an example of the high value of stopping the movement of cattle between possibly infected premises. The inspection yards were the only market for store cattle in the city; no cattle were admitted to these yards excepting such as came from healthy counties and States; no cattle were allowed to

leave these yards excepting to go direct to their final destination ; and finally no cattle were allowed to leave any other stable or place in the city save to go to an abattoir for immediate slaughter. Add to this the prompt slaughter of all deceased cattle, and the disinfection of the premises, and we have the system adopted for New York in a nutshell.

The marked similarity of the conditions to those in force at Edinburgh throw a striking light on the specious claim that the extinction of the disease in the latter city was altogether due to inoculation. Much had been accomplished in New York before the 5th July, and it would be unjust to the inspectors who worked there so tirelessly and well in the early part of the year to fail to acknowledge this, but a speedy success was assured from the moment of the inauguration of the system referred to, and by the month of October there were left but six infected herds among the thousands of cow-stables in the city. But for the exhaustion of the State appropriation these could have been long ago wiped out, and the New York city herds pronounced free from the infection. Here we had conditions for preventing the removal of cattle for store purposes from city stables, the slaughter of the sick and the disinfection of the premises as they had in Edinburgh, and without the vaunted inoculation, we had the city cleared in four months.

Measures equally stringent must be applied to Brooklyn and suburbs, unless we are satisfied to see the plague perpetuated for years on Long Island. If we can have an appropriation that will provide Brooklyn with the requisite inspection yards, where only sound cattle will be received, and from which alone cows can be distributed to the city, and suburban dairies ; and if all other movement of cattle, save to the slaughter-house, is abolished, then we may hope that the slaughter of the sick, the disinfection of the premises, and the application of the other existing measures of supervision will tell materially in our favor and lead to a speedy extinction of the disease. While I know that you feel this as strongly as I do, I cannot refrain from stating that in this matter, a restriction of means that renders the suppressive measures imperfect or ineffective is really the most wasteful prodigality, and that the most economical method is that which, with ample means to meet the enemy at every turn, can absolutely prevent any further diffusion of the malady and lead to its speedy extinction wherever it exists. In this the history of New York is most instructive, but that of Putnam county is even more so.

#### LUNG PLAGUE IN PUTNAM COUNTY.

The source of the plague in Putnam county has not been traced in every particular, but so far as our information goes, it tends to prove that it was brought from New York city or vicinity by cattle sent by a New York dealer (Picard) to a Putnam county dealer (W. J. Robinson). This much is certain that Pickard sent Robinson several lots of cattle in the course of the winter 1878-9, and that cattle sold by Robinson were the centres from which the disease started in more than one herd. From Robinson's books I found that he had received 4 cows from New York from Picard November 23d and two stags about Jan-

uary 6th. Also that the disease broke out on the farms of Freeman Sprague, and Joseph Sprague of the town of Kent, of Alvah Hyat, and Arva Hopkins of the town of Carert and of Edward Butler of Croton Falls, W. Chester, after they had taken in cattle from Mr. Robinson. As an example the following may be named. Robinson sent 17 cows to the farm of Alvah Hyat, May 26th 1879, and sold the same to Edward Butler on June 17th. Hyat had sickness but no death until September. Butler lost one of his 17 about October 1st, and has been steadily losing since. The infection in the town of Patterson was not traced to this source and to the present time its real origin is uncertain. In this town the first cases appeared to have been in the herd of George Patrick, and the first cow to die, though not the first to sicken, had been obtained of Oscar Nichols, a dealer. It is only right to add that we were able to trace no other outbreak to Nichol's sales.

The suppressive measures, advised and adopted in Putnam county became almost a necessity in a district so densely stocked with cattle. While the cows were at pasture, it was virtually impossible to prevent contagion across the fences. The slaughter of the whole infected herd therefore, and the entire arrest of movement of cattle, was the only safe method as it was unquestionably the most economical one. Inoculation in such a district would have only served to spread the plague, and to have housed the herds at that season would have wasted a great portion of the produce of the soil. The plague in Putnam county was stamped out in a little over a month with the exception of one infected herd. While having only come to our knowledge on November 17th, when it was time to seclude the stock in winter quarters, it was quarantined on the premises in waiting for a further appropriation by the Legislature. The noble action of Putnam county and the splendid results should encourage our legislature to make speedy and ample provisions for the prompt suppression of the pestilence in other localities.

At the conclusion of the year, we can point to the acquired soundness of Suffolk, Richmond and Orange counties, to the fact that there is but one remaining seat of infection in Putnam, six in New York, three or four in Westchester, and none in Queens apart from that portion which borders on Brooklyn. With proper means it seems now an easy matter to extinguish the disease in all the State outside of Brooklyn and suburbs, where a bitter enmity participated in by city aldermen and police magistrates retarded our work, and want of means early arrested it. The future work is to be done mainly in Brooklyn, yet with amply means to subject it to the same rule that has proved so successful in New York, the result is assured and need not be delayed over another year at the utmost.

But even with a clean bill of health, which she has not enjoyed for over a third of a century, New York can never be safe for a single hour so long as the malady prevails in the states south of her. As this is a work for the good of the continent, it is only right that the federal exchequer should bear the burden of clearing the states and of reimbursing New York for her outlay in this matter. But if it were requisite, this state could better afford to pay her own bills in full, and then contribute freely toward the extinction of the pestilence in the

neighboring states, than she could to maintain a permanent and expensive interference with her trade to protect her against a renewed importation of the plague. With the plague surviving in any of the states south of us, an eternal and expensive vigilance would be the price of safety, and safety would not always be assured even by this, as no state control can give absolute protection against the smuggling in of infected cattle, while the preservation of the plague at any point of the continent must one day entail the infection of the plains, of the cattle traffic, and of the country at large.

#### SUMMARY.

As I have been betrayed into writing at greater length than was perhaps desirable, I shall endeavor to present the principal points in the following *resumé*:

1st. We are are dealing with a plague of exclusively European origin.

2d. This plague is not spontaneous out of the centre of the European and Asiatic continents, as shown by its history in Africa, Australia, Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Switzerland and Massachusetts, as also by its absence from many countries near and remote from plague-stricken districts, but into which strange cattle are never taken.

3d. The above being true, the extinction of the existing germs would be the extinction of the disease for all time on this continent, or at least until it was reimported.

4th. The virus is not easily destroyed, but may be preserved in buildings for five months; may be wafted a considerable distance on the air; may be carried in clothing, and may be conveyed in food.

5th. Cattle only suffer from this plague.

6th. No breed of cattle shows an immunity.

7th. The mortality is very variable, but may rise to eighty, ninety or one hundred per cent in hot climates and seasons.

8th. Our losses must be greatly enhanced relatively to the area infected, as the disease extends south and west.

9th. Incubation, which is very variable in length, may reach to at least 104 days.

10th. An incubation of this length of time forbids the passage, as sound, of animals submitted to a simple examination, and demands a quarantine period under careful professional supervision of not less than ninety days in any case, which may be profitably extended to 104 days in the case of single animals.

11th. That a proper supervision of a secluded herd for three months, supplemented by an examination, will afford a guarantee of soundness.

12th. That in the case of imported animals liable to be infected about the time of shipment, a quarantine of ninety days, in addition to the fourteen days' voyage from Europe, ought to be a sufficient guarantee, while all shorter quarantines are but delusions.

13th. That no herd can be pronounced safe until after the lapse of three months from the last case of sickness, the removal of the last

animal having an encysted mass of lung in its chest, and the disinfection of the buildings.

14th. This disease may be recognized by the character of the symptoms.

15th. Among the peculiarities of its progress is the great proneness to death and encysting of masses of diseased lung tissue.

16th. Such diseased masses remain infecting for many months, and sometimes interfere comparatively little with the general health, so that animals in this condition become doubly dangerous, being unsuspected. All such cases should therefore be destroyed.

17th. The primary, intimate changes in the lungs are mainly in the sub-mucous, connective tissue and the lymphatics, and results in *red* and *black hepatization*.

18th. That the implication of the pleura is probably always a secondary result, and that the immunity of the pleura in the early stages may serve to make the disease less obvious in its symptoms.

19th. That the nature of the disease is to attack the connective tissue and lymphatic system, and that the morbid process may be produced in any part of the subcutaneous tissue of a susceptible animal even to the tip of the tail where inoculation is usually practiced.

20th. That the non-appearance of lung disease when the virus is inserted elsewhere in the body, the confinement of the diseased process to the point of inoculation, and the absence of all local symptoms when the virus is thrown directly into the blood, imply a tendency in the blood to its destruction.

21st. That it may well be questioned whether the insusceptibility of the cells lining the air tubes may not account for the occasionally protracted incubation, the prison acting with the greatest rapidity when it falls on a surface already divested of these.

22d. That it has been abundantly shown that inoculation with the virus of the lung plague develops a local disease which protects the system against the subsequence development of the disease in the lungs.

23d. That the inoculation of the lung plague virus but leads to the propagation of the same poison in some other parts of the body, and that wherever it is practiced there is danger of infection to animals that have not been inoculated, as well as of the laying up of the poison in the buildings, etc., as the nuclei of future outbreaks.

24th. That no country has ever succeeded in eradicating this disease by inoculation, but that all inoculating countries in Europe, Australasia, Africa, and America have perpetrated it.

25th. The apparent exception of Edinburgh is due to the fact that no cows are removed out of the Edinburgh dairies safe to slaughter, that the sick are slaughtered, that all have been inoculated as they interred, and that no calves born in the dairies are raised.

26th. In places like these, in distillery stables where no animal leaves but for slaughter and in certain insular localities, inoculation is admissible.

27th. Fumigation of an exposed herd with the smoke of burning sulphur is a powerful auxiliary in arresting the plague, but should never be allowed to set aside the slaughter of the sick and the thorough disinfection of the buildings.

28th. The suppression of the plague on the Montauk range accomplished under special conditions, not likely to be met with on other unfenced pasturages and no real exception to the general rule that the introduction of lung plague into unfenced territories is equivalent to insuring its permanence there.

29th. The splendid success of the method adopted in New York city is the strongest reason for the application of the same to the first and last seat of the disease in New York, Brooklyn and suburbs.

30th. The extension of the disease into Putnam county is a startling example of the danger of neglecting the plague in the cities and suburbs, as well as in the neighboring states.

31st. The triumphant and economical results of the severe measures adopted in Putnam county should secure a speedy recognition on the part of the legislature, and an appropriation sufficient to reimburse the people of Putnam for their liberality and public spirit, to ensure a vigorous continuance of this work to a successful end, and to avoid those lengthened periods of inactions, for want of means, which are but another name for waste and extravagance.

32d. That our success attained with inadequate means and in the face of so many difficulties, and the no less important consideration of our future security, should impel our legislature to memorialize Congress to adopt measures for the eradication of this plague from the states south of us and from any other states in which it may hereafter be found to exist.

Respectfully yours,  
JAMES LAW.

## REPORT OF DR. JAMES D. HOPKINS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1879.

Genl. M. R. PATRICK:

DEAR SIR.—At your request I make the following report of the work in and about Putnam county. Notice of a disease among the cattle in various parts of Putnam county having, from time to time, reached our office, Prof. Law, on September ninth, went to the farms of Mr. George W. Patrick, near Patterson, and Mr. Treeman Sprague, Kent, and examined some of the sick, as well as making some post-mortem examinations, satisfying himself of the existence of the "contagious pleuro-pneumonia" in this great dairy district. A number of farms were reported as having sick cows, and by your order on October fourth, I went to Brewster Station, Harlem railroad.

At the depot I was joined by Edmund Doane, Esq., sheriff of the county, and with him went to the "Putnam County National Bank," where a few gentlemen, who have large interests in dairy stock, awaited my coming.

John G. Borden, of Borden's Condensed Milk Co., Judge Doane, Mr. Lobdell, Mr. Addis, Col. Baker and James Taylor. These gentlemen felt it to be their duty to take active steps in this matter, and

on my coming had assembled for a consultation on this subject; they said that things were quite alarming, for the cows were sick and dying with a strange distemper, and the disease was spreading with frightful rapidity, fresh centers of disease being reported every day in different localities, and the usually quiet and steady people were becoming utterly demoralized, as their whole wealth consists of cows and the main business is the production of milk for the New York market.

I explained to these gentlemen the nature of the malady they had in their midst; its contagious character and terrible fatality. Its great danger, by reason of the long stage of incubation after exposure and before the development of the disease, together with what should be done to get rid of the plague; also, that as the money appropriated for stamping out this disease in the State of New York had been expended in other counties, you could do nothing for them, except to give them good advice.

They inquired as to the amount of money needed, and at once proposed calling a town meeting to raise the necessary funds.

Therefore, on the seventh of October, the town hall at Brewsters, was densely packed by the representative men of the county, all financially interested in the great dairy business.

To this assemblage, you explained the law relating to contagious diseases among cattle, what should be done, etc., and your regret that the appropriation was almost used up, hence your inability to carry the law into full operation, owing to a lack of funds.

There also I had the pleasure of giving a detailed history of "Pleuro-Pneumonia Contagiosa" in New York State and what had been done for its extermination. And having visited all the infected farms I was able to give them an idea of the number of animals that should be slaughtered to check the spread of the contagion.

Speeches were made by the chairman of the meetings asking the people to unite against a common foe.

Also, Mr. James Taylor, chairman of the board of supervisors, stating that the board would meet next day, and he would be happy to hear the will of the people on this matter.

John J. Borden stated that he had an interest in 5,000 cows, and, as yet, not one of them had this disease; but if it kept spreading, what will become of them? We must stop it where it is, and for that purpose he offered to head a subscription list with (\$10,000) ten thousand dollars, and if the next State legislature did not reimburse him would consider himself well paid in the satisfaction of having saved many of his friends and neighbors from ruin.

Considerable discussion followed on the best way to raise the necessary money, when it was moved and seconded that the board of supervisors be instructed to place to the credit of General M. R. Patrick all the money required to vigorously "stamp out" pleuro-pneumonia from Putnam county.

Also that the legislature at their next session be asked to reimburse Putnam county, etc.

General, it is unnecessary for me to tell you what enthusiasm your presence created, and of the confidence with which you inspired the people, of your ability to cope with this hydra-headed monster.

Suffice to say that on the next day, October eighth, the board of

supervisors met at Carmel (the county seat) and by a unanimous vote passed a resolution, that General M. R. Patrick be requested to operate energetically in stamping out this pestilence, and that this board shall indorse all his certificates of indemnity for cattle slaughtered to prevent the spread of this disease, and that if the legislature, at their coming session, make no appropriation to meet the expenses in Putnam county, then this board will pay such certificates.

And on this day, October 8, '79, we, attended by the board of supervisors, made a visit to the farm of Freeman Sprague, Esq., near Luddingtonville, and there met over one hundred people, and, assisted by Dr. Roof, of Brewsters, and Dr. Knox, of Patterson, made a *post-mortem* examination on the bodies of six cows, and found, in each case, the lesions peculiar to "Pleuro-Pneumonia Contagiosa" well developed.

### • THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK STATE CATTLE COMMISSION, }  
29 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, October 17, 1879. }

SHERIFF DOANE, *Brewster, Putnam county, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR—By virtue of the authority vested in me by the governor of the State of New York, for the purpose of promptly suppressing the disease of cattle known as contagious pleuro-pneumonia, I hereby authorize you to act for me in the county of Putnam, to prevent the movement of cattle in said county, excepting upon permits bearing my signature, to be issued by you, or by one of the veterinary inspectors in the employ of the government, and according to the provisions named below. You are further authorized to invest two representatives with the power delegated to you for the purpose of preventing the movement of cattle within the said county.

#### *Conditions under which Cattle can be moved.*

1. For newly calved cows, coming from outlying farms, where they have been at pasture until calving. Such farms being not less than one and a half miles from any point where pleuro-pneumonia has existed, or is suspected to exist, or to have existed within six months; such cows being destined to another farm of the same owner, for dairy purposes only.
2. Fat steers going to immediate slaughter, from farms not nearer than one and a half miles to any infected or suspected place.
3. Veal calves going to immediate slaughter, from any farm not nearer than one and a half miles to any infected place or animal.

#### *Cattle that may not be moved.*

1. All lean or store cattle (except freshly calved cows, as above provided for), in any part of towns of Kent, Patterson, Carmel and such other towns in Putnam county as may prove to be infected or may be reasonably suspected of infection. Also, any part of any adjacent town in Putnam, Dutchess or Westchester counties, that may be within one and a half miles of any infected or suspected place; or any part of Putnam county within one and a half miles miles of any point, in



Connecticut, which may be known to be infected or reasonably suspected of the same.

2. All fat cattle, including veal calves, within one and a half miles of any infected or reasonably suspected place in the county of Putnam, or adjacent parts of the counties of Dutchess or Westchester, or of the State of Connecticut. Fat cattle in the proscribed areas may be slaughtered on the premises, and the carcasses sent to market. (See note.)

3. Working oxen will not be allowed on the public highways of the proscribed towns or districts, nor to leave the farms of their owners.

4. All droves of cattle intended for sale, entering Putnam county, from any direction excepting Dutchess county, will be stopped.

Very respectfully,

M. R. PATRICK.

NOTE.—The hides are to be subjected to the disinfecting process prescribed by Professor Law, namely: Thorough sprinkling, on both sides, with a solution of carbolic acid  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., water 1 gallon, to be repeated in 24 hours.

All persons are requested to notify me of any infringement of the above order. All persons violating any of the above rules will be dealt with summarily as the law directs.

EDMOND DOANE, *Sheriff*.

The work was now fairly begun. Your orders for a strict quarantine to be maintained throughout the county were carried out to the letter by the sheriff and his aids.

Your orders regulating the movement of all cattle were printed and a copy placed in the hands of dairymen and posted in public places, that all the people might know for themselves what part they were expected to take in the process of stamping out this vile contagion. (You will find annexed a printed copy of your orders.)

On those farms where we found disease, the sick cows were killed and hides slashed and deeply buried, with a barrel of quick lime on each — while those that had only been exposed to the contagion were sold to the butcher and slaughtered on the farm and their hides thoroughly disinfected before removal.

While in Putnam county I have made twenty-two *post-mortem* examinations to ascertain the cause of death in animals that have died under suspicious circumstances, or to satisfy the owners that they did not have pleuro-pneumonia among their stock.

In many cases my diagnosis allayed excitement and restored confidence. Among these cases allow me to quote Wm. Rockett, Esq., eight miles west of Katonah, Westchester county, a number of whose herd, owing to improper feeding, suffered from "Impaction of the Omasum" and its sequelæ. This gentleman lost four cows out of a herd of nineteen, and the neighbors were much relieved on my arrival and pronouncing of the true nature of the disease on Mr. Rockett's farm. (Nov. 6, '79, all of this herd were put under treatment, and no more cows were lost from this disease.)

I might also mention the farm of D. D. Hawley, near Danbury, Conn., where I had the pleasure of meeting ex-Gov. Hyde, cattle com-

missioner of Connecticut. Mr. Hawley was reported as having pleuro-pneumonia among his cattle. My diagnosis, after a careful examination of this herd, was "acute tuberculosis," and I slaughtered the worst case on the farm, a calf that would not have survived long, and on the dead body verified my diagnosis.

Another case of great interest to the people and practitioner occurred near Brinkerhoffville, Dutchess county, N. Y., where a Mr. Van Wyck and a neighbor bought one hundred calves, and soon after a strange disease appeared among them. A few deaths completed the panic in this section. A thorough examination revealed the presence of a parasite in the bronchial tubes of these calves. (*Strongylus Micrurus*).

A proper treatment was prescribed and no more deaths occurred on this farm.

The people of Putnam county have aided us in every way for the strict carrying out of your quarantine orders. Every man constituted himself a "guardian of the public health," and woe to any transgressors from a neighboring section who, through ignorance, might infringe on established rules; yet it has not been necessary to arrest a single individual.

Since October 8, '79, no cows have been added to the herds of Putnam county, owing to the suspicion with which every cow was looked upon. No one could tell where the disease would develop next, as the people had had their stock at the different county fairs mingling with those who afterward died of this distemper. Hence the great necessity for such a rigid quarantine, until by lapse of time the diseased localities would map themselves out; and, to the credit of the people, let me add, every sick cow was promptly reported to me and visited at once. Thus, to-day I believe that, with the exception of Joseph R. Sprague's farm, there is no pleuro-pneumonia in Putnam county.

Previous to the slaughter of any infected herd, I have had them all appraised as you directed, viz., the owner to select one man, and the sheriff another. These gentlemen, familiar with the value of cattle, set the price such animals could be bought for in the markets.

In the sale of those cattle to the butcher, proposals were invited and the contract given to the highest bidder, killing them under our supervision on the farm and removing the meat to market, all offal etc., being deeply buried by the farmer. Perhaps you may be surprised at the low price these animals brought, but if you will consider that these cows are not much valued except for their hides and the great distance to a market involving heavy expense to the butcher.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Alvah Hyatt, influenced by unscrupulous advisers, to save a few dollars, allowed his agent, Wm. J. Robinson, to ship to New York, on September 22d, 1879, 20 cows *after the disease broke out on his farm*, and before the quarantine went into effect; and although these animals went to the slaughter-house, they infected cars, yards, and boats, on their route, that the next house perhaps might be used for healthy animals going back into the country and yet some people wonder *how* the disease is transmitted. Thirteen of these cows, when they were slaughtered, showed the lesions of pleuro-pneumonia in an advanced stage and therefore unfit for human food.

Freeman Sprague, near Luddingtonville herd, 32 head. Appraisers, Henry W. Lewis and Samuel Kelly, appraised value \$1,131, sold to butcher \$219.

George W. Patrick, near Patterson herd, 23 head, lost 4 cows before appraisement. Appraisers T. Haviland and Sherman Abbott appraised value \$879; sold to butcher \$160.

Dewitt Elwell, near Mr. Patrick's herd, 4 head. Appraisers Henry A. Stevens and Lewis F. Dunga; appraised value \$110; sold to butcher \$20.50.

Joseph Duncan, near Mr. Patrick's herd, 1 heifer \$20; same appraisers as Mr. Elwell; sold to butcher \$7.50.

October 29th, Wm. J. Robinson, near Towner's Station, 1 cow (suspicious) \$50. Appraisers Prof. Law and I. D. Hopkins.

Alvah Hyatt, near Carmel, herd 51 head. Appraisers Theo. Kelly, Jas. D. Baxter and Sherman Abbott. Appraised value of 31 head \$1,455; sold to butcher \$186, 20 head being sold to New York market in September.

Alvah Hyatt (the same) Lake Mahopac, herd 17 head. Appraisers Benj. T. Crane and David Warren; appraised value \$416; sold to butcher \$39; one sick cow killed October 4th 1879, not appraised and five cows died previous to slaughter.

Arva Hopkins, Lake Mahopac, herd 4 head. Appraisers (same as Alvah Hyatt); appraised value \$133; sold to butcher \$18.

Edward Leonard, near Mr. Patrick's, herd 9 head. Appraisers Geo. W. Patrick and Jas. D. Baxter, appraised value \$201, buried.

Wm. Ballard, near Mr. Sprague's, 2 calves. Value \$25.

November 19th, Joseph R. Sprague, near Luddingtonville, herd 62 head. Killed one cow not appraised.

October 16th, Sylvester Tompkins, three miles south of Carmel, herd 10 cows. Killed one suspicious; value \$10. Total appraised value of cattle killed \$4,440. Total amount received from butchers \$650. Number of cattle killed to prevent the spread of the disease 147. Number that died before the quarantine was enforced, 16.

Respectfully,

JAMES D. HOPKINS, V. S.

*Inspector.*

## APPENDIX,

### CHAPTER 134.

An act in relation to infectious and contagious diseases of animals.

PASSED April 15, 1878; three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Whenever any infectious or contagious disease affecting domestic animals shall be brought into or shall break out in this State, it shall be the duty of the governor to take measures to suppress the same promptly and prevent the same from spreading.

§ 2. For such purpose the governor shall have power:

To issue his proclamation, stating that infectious or contagious disease exists in any county or counties of the State, and warning all persons to seclude all animals in their possession that are affected with such disease or have been exposed to the infection or contagion thereof, and ordering all persons to take such precautions against the spreading of such disease as the nature thereof may in his judgment render necessary or expedient.

To order that any premises, farm or farms, where such disease exists or has existed to put in quarantine, so that no domestic animal be removed from or brought to the premises or places so quarantined, and to prescribe such regulations as he may judge necessary or expedient to prevent infection or contagion being communicated in any way from the places so quarantined.

To call upon all sheriffs and deputy sheriffs to carry out and enforce the provisions of such proclamations, orders and regulations; and it shall be the duty of all sheriffs and deputy sheriffs to obey and observe all orders and instructions which they may receive from the governor in the premises.

To employ such and so many medical and veterinary practitioners and such other persons as he may from time to time deem necessary to assist him in performing his duty as set forth in the first section of this act, and to fix their compensation.

To order all or any animals coming into the State to be detained at any place or places for the purpose of inspection and examination.

To prescribe regulations for the destruction of animals affected with infectious or contagious disease, and for the proper disposition of their hides and carcasses, and of all objects which might convey infection or contagion, provided that no animal shall be destroyed unless first examined by a medical or veterinary practitioner in the employ of the governor, as aforesaid.

To prescribe regulations for the disinfection of all premises, buildings and railway cars, and of all objects from or by which infection or contagion may take place or be conveyed.

To alter and modify from time to time, as he may deem expedient, the terms of all such proclamations, orders and regulations, and to cancel or withdraw the same at any time.

§ 3. Any person transgressing the terms of any proclamation, order or regulation issued or prescribed by the governor under authority of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 4. All expenses incurred by the governor in carrying out the provisions of this act, and in performing the duty hereby devolved upon him, shall be audited by the comptroller as extraordinary expenses of the executive department, and shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

# STATE OF NEW YORK:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

ALBANY, *February 12th*, 1879. }

GENERAL MARSENA R. PATRICK :

SIR — In pursuance of the provisions of the act, chapter 134 of the Laws of 1878, entitled "An act in relation to infectious and contagious diseases of animals," I hereby designate and appoint you as my assistant in executing my duty under the said act, and in carrying out its provisions.

It has been made known to me that the infectious and contagious disease among neat cattle, called pleuro-pneumonia, has been brought into and exists in various places in the counties of Kings and Queens in this State. You are therefore directed, as such assistant, to prohibit the movement of cattle within said counties, except on license from yourself after skilled examination under your direction. You are also directed to compel all owners of cattle, their agents, employees or servants, and all veterinary surgeons, to report forthwith to you all cases of disease by them suspected to be contagious. When such notification is received, you are directed to have the cases examined, and to cause all such animals as are found to be infected with the said disease destroyed and buried with slashed hides. You are directed, further, to quarantine all cattle which have been exposed to the infection of said disease, or are located in an infected place; but you may, in your discretion, permit such animals to be slaughtered on the premises and the carcasses to be disposed of as meat if, upon examination, they shall be found fit for such use. You will forbid and prevent all persons not employed in the care of the cattle there kept from entering any infected premises. You will likewise prevent all animals and fowls from entering such premises. You will prevent all persons so employed in the care of animals from going into stables, or yards, or premises where cattle are kept, other than those in which they are employed. You will cause the clothing of all persons engaged in the care, slaughter or rendering of diseased or exposed cattle, or in any employment which brings them in contact with such diseased animals, to be disinfected before they leave the premises where such animals are. You will prevent the manure, forage and litter upon infected

premises from being removed therefrom ; and you will cause such disposition to be made thereof as will, in your judgment, best prevent the spread of infection. You will cause all buildings, yards and premises in which said disease exists, or has existed, to be thoroughly disinfected.

You are further directed, whenever the slaughter of diseased or infected animals is found necessary, to certify the value of the animal or animals so slaughtered at the time of slaughter, taking account of their condition and circumstances, and to deliver to their owner or owners, when requested, a duplicate of such certificate. Whenever any owner of such cattle, or his agent or servant, has willfully or knowingly withheld, or allowed to be withheld, notice of the existence of disease upon his premises, or among his cattle, you will not make such certificate. You are further directed to take such measures as you deem necessary to disinfect all cars, or vehicles, or movable articles by which contagion is liable to be transmitted. You are also to take such measures as will secure a registry of cattle introduced into any premises in which disease has existed, and to keep such cattle under supervision for the period of three months after the removal of the last diseased animal, and the subsequent disinfection of such premises. You are further authorized and empowered to incur such expenses in carrying out the provisions of the foregoing order as may, in your judgment, be necessary, and to see to it that the bills for such expenses be transmitted to this department only through yourself, after you have examined and approved them, in writing.

L. ROBINSON.

By the governor.

D. C. ROBINSON,  
[SEAL.] *Private Secretary.*

#### APPENDIX "B."

(A copy.)

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }  
ALBANY, *Februry* 11, 1879. }

Whereas, it has been made known to me that an infectious and contagious disease, known as pleuro-pneumonia, has broken out among neat in this State, and that numerous animals are affected with said disease at the stables of Gaff, Fleischmann & Co., at Blissville, in this State, and that there is danger that said diseased cattle will infect healthy animals ;

Now, therefore, I, Lucius Robinson, governor, by virtue of the power vested in me by the laws of this State, do hereby declare the said stables and the premises of said Gaff, Fleischmann & Co. in quarantine, and I further order and direct that no cattle shall be removed from said stables or premises during the continuation of such disease.

The sheriff of Queens county is hereby ordered to strictly carry out and enforce this order.

[L. s.]

L. ROBINSON.

By the Governor.

DAVID C. ROBINSON,  
*Private Secretary.*

## APPENDIX "C."

(A copy.)

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, }  
 BROOKLYN, *February 25, 1879.* }

## GENERAL ORDER No. 148.

Under the authority and by direction of the governor, General M. R. Patrick has issued an order prohibiting the movement of all cattle in the city of Brooklyn, unless upon a permit duly issued and signed by him, except cattle for slaughter landed at the foot of Bridge and North Ninth streets (or adjacent piers), and driven over the following roads, fixed by the board of health, viz. :

In the eastern district from the foot of North Ninth through North Ninth, Withers, Humboldt streets, Metropolitan and Bushwick avenues to the Johnson avenue slaughter-houses.

In the western district from foot of Bridge street through Marshall street and Hudson avenue to the slaughter-houses on Hudson avenue, for which no permits will be required. All other cattle including milch cows, landing in Brooklyn, must land at the foot of Broadway and not proceed from there until they have been examined and a permit issued therefor.

You will cause the arrest of all persons landing cattle at other places than those specified, and all persons driving, leading or having charge of any cattle (other than steers for slaughter upon the regular routes), unless accompanied by a permit from General M. R. Patrick.

By order of the board.

(Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL,  
*Sup't of Police.*

## APPENDIX "D."

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,  
 MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT BUILDING, }  
 BROOKLYN, *February 15, 1879.* }

*To all veterinary surgeons, and all owners of cattle, their agents, employees or servants, in the counties of Kings and Queens :*

Having been appointed by the governor his agent for the enforcement, in the counties of Kings and Queens, of the provisions of chapter 134 of the Laws of 1878, entitled "An act in relation to infectious and contagious diseases of animals," by virtue and in pursuance of said act and the rules and regulations made by his excellency thereunder, and in accordance with his directions, I do hereby require that all owners of cattle, their agents, employees or servants, and all veterinary surgeons, shall report forthwith to me, at the office of the board of health of the city of Brooklyn, all cases of disease among cattle, in either of said counties, known or suspected by them to be of an infectious or contagious character.

In virtue of the said authority, the movement of cattle in any part of said counties is also prohibited and forbidden, either from any landing place or dairy to a place of slaughter, or from one dairy to another, or to any dairy or slaughter-house, except upon a permit granted by myself, after an examination of said cattle has been made in such manner as shall be directed.

All cattle intended for slaughtering in the city of Brooklyn will be landed at the foot of North Ninth street, or at the foot of Bridge street, and moved from these landings only on a permit from this office. Landing places for milch cows will be designated and made known as soon as the proper arrangements therefor can be made.

Whenever notification is received at this office that any cattle are sick with a contagious disease, an inspection will be immediately made, and all proper steps will at once be taken to arrest and prevent the spread of such disease.

Inasmuch as these diseases may be conveyed, by persons, from sick to healthy cattle, all persons employed in the care of cattle that are well, are forbidden to go in stables or upon premises that are infected, or where cattle that are sick with a contagious disease are kept; and likewise, persons employed in an infected stable are not permitted to go among well cattle, or upon any premises where well cattle are kept.

Where cattle have been exposed to infection, their owners will be allowed, under proper restrictions, to have them either slaughtered or quarantined. If slaughtered, their meat will be examined, and if proper for human food, may be disposed of as such. When quarantined, it must be done entirely under the direction and control of this office.

When diseased animals are reported to this office, as above required, and are thereafter ordered to be slaughtered, a certificate of their value will be made, for transmission to the governor, and a duplicate thereof given, if required, to the owner. No such certificate will be given, however, in the case of any diseased cattle that may be found not having been reported to this office as required.

Attention is called to the fact, that any violation of, or refusal to comply with, any of the provisions of the said act, or of the rules, regulations and orders made under it, is made a misdemeanor, and subjects the offender to a fine of \$250 and imprisonment for one year.

It is to the interest of all slaughterers of cattle, cattle dealers and dairyman, that the contagious disease now known to exist among the cattle in this locality shall be eradicated as soon as possible, and, therefore, the earnest co-operation of all such parties is confidently asked, that the unrestricted traffic in this most important part of the commerce of the commonwealth may be re-established at an early date.

M. R. PATRICK.



## APPENDIX "E."

(Copy.)

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }  
ALBANY, February 24, 1879. }

Gen. MARSENA R. PATRICK :

SIR — You are hereby directed to enforce the orders given to you under date of February 12th, in the county of Suffolk, and all persons in that county will report to yourself any cases of disease among neat cattle supposed to be infectious.

[L. s.]

L. ROBINSON.

By the Governor.

DAVID C. ROBINSON,  
*Private Secretary.*

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## APPENDIX "F."

(Copy.)

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }  
ALBANY, February 19, 1879. }

General MARSENA R. PATRICK :

SIR — You are hereby directed to enforce the orders given to you under date of February 12th, in the counties of New York, Richmond, Westchester and Rockland; and all persons in those counties will report to yourself any cases of disease among neat cattle supposed to be infectious.

[L. s.]

L. ROBINSON.

By the Governor.

DAVID C. ROBINSON,  
*Private Secretary.*

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## APPENDIX "G."

(Copy.)

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }  
ALBANY, March 17, 1879. }

Gen. MARSENA R. PATRICK :

SIR — You are hereby directed to enforce the orders given to you under date of February 12th, 1879, in the counties of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, Delaware, Putnam and Dutchess, and all persons in those counties will report to yourself any cases of disease among neat cattle supposed to be infectious.

[L. s.]

L. ROBINSON.

By the Governor.

D. C. ROBINSON,  
*Private Secretary.*

## APPENDIX "H."

*To all Owners of Cattle and their Employees, to all Railway Corporations and their officials, and to all Owners, Captains or Managers of Boats, whom it may concern :*

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the governor of this State, for enforcing the provisions of chapter 134 of the Laws of 1878, entitled "An act in relation to infectious and contagious diseases in animals," and, by his special direction, I hereby prohibit and forbid the conveyance of milch cows and other store cattle (including calves) by railway from the counties of Kings and Queens into Suffolk, or westward or northward, out of each or any of the following counties on the west side of the Hudson river: Rockland, Orange, Ulster, Sullivan and Delaware; or northward out of each or any of the following counties on the east side of the Hudson river: New York, Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess; and all railroad companies, their officials and employees, are hereby forbidden to receive any such milch cows or other store cattle, or to convey them in the afore-mentioned directions.

And I hereby prohibit and forbid the conveyance of any milch cows or other store cattle from the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Rockland, Orange and Ulster, by any boat, barge, or other river craft into any other county in the State, except when they are accompanied by a special permit bearing my signature; and the owners of cattle, and the captains and managers of boats, etc., plying on the Hudson river, or on the waters around Manhattan, Staten and Long Islands, are hereby forbidden to send, receive, or convey such cattle, under the penalty imposed for disobedience to the governor's orders.

M. R. PATRICK.

BROOKLYN, *March 21, 1879.*

## APPENDIX "I."

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF CITY OF NEW YORK,  
No. 300 MULBERRY STREET,  
NEW YORK, *April 21, 1879.*

GENERAL ORDER No. 233.

*Captain ———, ——— Precinct.*

The board of health have, under and pursuant to the authority and power conferred by law upon them, "ordered that no milch cows or cattle not intended for immediate slaughter, except such as are driven or conveyed directly to the slaughter-houses, shall be driven, conveyed, brought into, or removed from the city of New York, without a certificate, showing a previous inspection of such animals by Gen. M. R. Patrick, State agent, and a permit in writing duly issued by him authorizing the introduction, into or removal, from the city limits of such animals."

The members of the force are hereby directed to prevent the driv-

ing, conveying, bringing into and removal from the city of New York, the transfer and movement within said city of any such cows or cattle, except upon the conditions set forth in the order of the board of health, to promptly arrest all persons violating the same, and convey such person before a police magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

Commanding officers of precincts and squads will, in case any arrests are made by members of their command for violation of such order, immediately give notice thereof to the attorney and counsel of the board of health. Such notice to be sent in the manner prescribed by rule 376 of the Manual.

Commanding officers will instruct the members of their command to be vigilant in enforcing the provisions of this order.

GEO. W. WALLING,  
*Superintendent.*

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#### APPENDIX "K."

*To all Owners of Cattle and their Employees, to all Dealers in Cattle and Consignees, to all Common Carriers by Land or Water, and to all others whom it may concern :*

Having full evidence that the contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle is extensively prevalent in New Jersey, and that the herds of New York are being infected thereby, now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the governor of this State for enforcing the provisions of chapter 134 of the Laws of 1878, entitled "An act in relation to infectious and contagious diseases in animals," I hereby prohibit the importation into this State of any cows or other store cattle from the State of New Jersey.

All persons are hereby forbidden to introduce or receive such cattle, and all common carriers, by land or water, to convey them into or within this State under the penalty imposed for disobedience of the governor's orders.

This prohibition to take effect on Wednesday, April 23, 1879.

M. R. PATRICK.

NEW YORK, April 19, 1879.

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#### "K" 2.

OFFICE OF THE "NEW YORK STATE CATTLE COMMISSION," }  
29 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, May 8, 1879. }

As the season of the year is at hand when families residing in cities around, as well as in New York, are making arrangements for their summer residence, applications are coming in for the removal of milch cows, to follow the families of their owners.

As this is an entirely different matter from that of passing cows back and forth for purposes of traffic, the following rules will be observed in granting permits between New York and New Jersey:

1st. When application is made to move a cow from New York to New Jersey, one of my veterinary inspectors will examine her, and if

she be found safe, he will make out his certificate upon a New Jersey permit, bearing the name of Gen. W. H. Sterling, as well as my own. This permit is then forwarded to the New Jersey office for such action as may there be found necessary.

2d. When application is made at my office to bring cows of like character from New Jersey, the memorandum is forwarded to the office of Gen. Sterling, who causes his inspector to examine the cow, and if regarded as safe, one of these permits bearing the names of both Gen. Sterling and myself is given the owner, the cow is taken to her destination, and the permit returned to my office.

M. R. PATRICK.

No. 3 "K."

OFFICE FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF  
"PLEURO-PNEUMONIA" AMONG CATTLE, }  
249 WASHINGTON ST., JERSEY CITY, *May 10, 1879.* }

SIR—In order to prevent the introduction of diseased cattle into the State of New Jersey, I am authorized by his excellency, the governor, to forbid the crossing of any cattle over your ferry from New York, without a written permit from myself or Gen. M. R. Patrick, countersigned by me.

I am, yours respectfully,  
(Signed) WM. H. STERLING.

(The order, of which the above is a copy, was served on all the Ferry companies Saturday, May 10, 1879.)

No. 4 "K."

OFFICE OF THE "NEW YORK STATE CATTLE COMMISSION," }  
29 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, *July 22, 1879.* }

The following rules will, hereafter, be rigidly observed in the removal of milch cows from New York to New Jersey, and from New Jersey to New York:

1st. When application is made to remove a cow from New York to New Jersey, one of the New York veterinary inspectors will make an examination, and, if the cow be found healthy, he will grant a permit for her removal to the New York side of any ferry to New Jersey.

Upon the presentation of said permit at 249 Washington street, Jersey City, a permit will be granted for her removal into the State of New Jersey, provided that the cow is not to be introduced into any infected place.

2d. When application is made at this office to bring a cow of like character from New Jersey, the application is forwarded to the office

of Gen. Sterling, who causes his inspector to examine the cow, and if regarded as safe, a permit will be given to remove her to the Jersey side of any North river ferry, and upon the presentation of said permit at this office, permission will be given to remove her to her destination in this State.

(Signed)

M. R. PATRICK,  
*No. 29 Fulton St., Brooklyn.*

(Signed)

WM. H. STERLING,  
*No. 249 Washington St., Jersey City.*

#### APPENDIX "L." (1)

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,  
301 MOTT ST., NEW YORK CITY, *April 28th, 1879.* }

##### *To all Owners of Cattle:*

In view of the present existence of the contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle in the counties of New York, Richmond, Kings, Queens and Westchester, and that all mingling of animals from different herds tends to spread the disease:

Now, therefore, by authority and direction of the governor of the State of New York, and in order to enforce the provisions of the act, chapter 134 of the Laws of 1878, entitled "An act in relation to infectious and contagious diseases of animals," I do hereby forbid the turning out for pasturage, or otherwise, of any cattle on streets, highways, commons or unfenced lands, or otherwise than within securely inclosed premises, in the counties designated.

Further, it is hereby ordered that the pasturage in the same inclosure of cattle belonging to different owners can only be allowed under the following regulations:

1st. It must be truly certified that no contagious disease exists or has existed in the locality within the six months next preceding May 1, 1879.

2d. It must be certified to the inspector of the district, that such inclosure is securely fenced and will be kept so.

3d. Every owner desiring to send cattle to graze in said inclosure must make affidavit that all his cattle are now healthy, and have been for six months prior to May 1, 1879, and that he will give notice to the cattle inspector of the district, of any sickness occurring in his own herds, or the herds of others, within twelve hours after he shall have received knowledge or information of the same; also, that the number of cattle pastured is truly stated, and that but one highway, and that the most direct one (unless this shall have been specially prohibited), shall be used on all occasions in driving the cattle to and from the pasture, and that he will drive no cattle on this highway for any other purpose without a special permit.

M. R. PATRICK.

## APPENDIX "L." (2)

(Copy.)

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }  
ALBANY, May 3, 1879.

Genl. MARSENA R. PATRICK:

SIR—In addition to the orders heretofore issued in regard to the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases among cattle, you are further authorized, in the counties designated in said orders, to enforce such regulations in regard to the turning out for pasturage, or otherwise, of cattle on streets, highways, commons or unfenced lands, or otherwise, than within securely inclosed premises, or the pasturage of cattle belonging to different owners in the same inclosure, as in your judgment will prevent the spread of such diseases.

L. ROBINSON.

By the Governor,  
D. C. ROBINSON,  
*Private Secretary.*

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## "BLISSVILLE" REPORT.

BROOKLYN, March 24, 1879.

GENERAL—It affords me pleasure to report to you that I have this day made the final examination, and disposed of the last cow of the great herd lately occupying the immense infected swill stables of Gaff, Fleischman & Co., at Blissville, Queens county, L. I.

When, on the 21st of February, 1879, by your order I commenced operations here, there were 879 cows in these stables, a large percentage of them more or less affected with contagious "Pleuro-pneumonia."

The work of extirpating this insidious enemy began at once, and has been pushed forward with persevering earnestness to the end. I need not enter at length into details, of the amount of labor performed, the obstacles and difficulties of various forms met and overcome, as you yourself were ever present, watchful and ready with fresh resource to meet each new difficulty as it arose. I will simply say that each and every cow of this immense herd has been subjected to a close, thorough and separate examination, and all those found to be so slightly affected with the disease as that the meat was still wholesome as human food, were ordered to (aye, and even watched until they arrived at) the shambles, killed in the presence of one of your staff, and their hides thoroughly disinfected before leaving the premises. All those in which the disease had made such progress as to render the meat unfit for human food were killed on the spot, their hides slashed and carcasses taken to the offal dock.

Of the 879 cows that were in the stables on the 21st of February, 815 were killed in the shambles, and the meat utilized as human food,

and 64 were killed on the premises and carted to the offal dock, thus at once, and most effectually, ridding this neighborhood of a great festering (and fostering) pest-house, that would otherwise have scattered contagion and death far and wide.

During the progress of this work, strict "watch and ward" has been maintained over every avenue whereby this dangerous contagion might spread from the limits within which we sought to confine it.

All excrements and other matter or material likely to contain or convey the seeds of this scourge are now undergoing a most thorough course of disinfection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) L. McLEAN, V. S.

To Gen. M. R. PATRICK,  
*New York State Cattle Com'r, 29 Fulton St., Brooklyn.*

STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 32.

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IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 19, 1880.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS  
FOR 1879.

STATE OF NEW YORK :

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
ALBANY, *January 19, 1880.* }

*To the Legislature :*

The annual report of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots for 1879 is herewith transmitted.

ALONZO B. CORNELL.

[Assembly, No. 32.]





# REPORT.

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*To the Governor and Legislature of the State of New York :*

The Board of Commissioners of Pilots respectfully present the following report:

During the past year the board have continued to perform the duties placed upon them by the act of the legislature, entitled "An act to provide for the licensing and government of the pilots, and regulating pilotage of the port of New York," passed June 28, 1853, and its amendments.

The number of pilots licensed by the board is one hundred and thirty-three.

The number of vessels piloted by them is 9,201, at an average pilotage of \$68; an exceptionally large number, due probably to the demand for our unusually large crop of cereals this year.

Though piloting this large number of vessels, but two serious complaints (that of the steamer "Italy," which in collision, sunk one vessel and injured herself and another, and the steamer "Fulica," which went aground in a fog and cracked her shaft), were made against them.

Three others (five in all), of lesser note, were also received, and proper punishment upon the delinquents was inflicted by the board.

Two pilot boats were totally lost during the year, No. 4 being run over by a steamer at sea, and No. 8 lost near Watch Hill in a fog while bound into Newport in charge of the boys, the pilots having been put on board of vessels.

Both have been replaced by new boats of staunch, sea-going qualities.

In the month of November last, five of the pilots entered into a combination with the representatives of the principal foreign steamship companies, to obtain a monopoly of the pilotage of the vessels controlled by the said companies, to the injury of the system and of the other pilots, and as the board are advised, in violation of law.

The matter is now at issue in the courts, and a determination of the question will be had as speedily as possible.

The board are of opinion that the pilotage system of this port will compare favorably with that of any port in the world; and that on the score of efficiency, skill and attention to their duties the pilots as a body cannot be successfully assailed. A question has arisen as to the propriety of reducing the rates charged for their services, and at the suggestion of this board an attempt was lately made to effect a compromise between the ship-owners and the pilots on this point but without success. As the matter will certainly be brought before the legislature by both of the parties immediately interested; and as the board

hold that their duty is to enforce the law, in whatever form the legislature, in its wisdom, shall give it, further remarks on this point are deemed to be unnecessary in this report.

The board have also continued to enforce the regulations established by the several acts of the legislature for the preservation of the harbor of New York, and removal of obstructions to navigation therefrom.

Under chapter 522 of the Laws of 1860, ten (10) sunken wrecks have been removed from the harbor either by contract with the board, or by the owners under due notice from the board requiring them to do so. Three (3) others are now in course of removal.

In this connection the board beg respectfully to suggest the propriety of some provision requiring all vessels carrying on business of any kind on the waters of the port to be seaworthy. In practice, the vessels used for the conveyance of manure, ballast, ashes, and other bulky materials of small value, are such as have been condemned for use on the canals, or for other purposes, which are bought for a merely nominal price, are exceedingly liable to sink, and when sunk are generally abandoned by their owners as not worth recovering; and the county is called upon to pay for removing them, in order to prevent serious accidents to larger vessels.

It was found necessary again to remove many of the poles planted on the New York side of the North river for the purpose of catching shad, as they constituted a formidable obstruction to vessels, especially to the North river tows. The westerly side was as usual largely occupied by these obstructions.

• The street sweepings and other refuse materials of the city continue to be deposited in the east channel and on the neighboring flats or banks, gradually, but surely shoaling the channel, and preparing difficulties for the future commerce of our city. Two cases have been lately reported of steam-tugs grounding on the east bank where formerly there was plenty of water, and in backing their engines to get off into deep water, they threw to the surface the various materials carried thither by the city scows, thus indicating clearly the cause of the shoaling.

This board have frequently called the attention of the executive and the legislature to this evil, and believe that it is unnecessary again to go over the facts and arguments further than to refer to their report of last year, in which the subject is more fully treated.

A bill designed to correct this evil was submitted by this board during the last session of the legislature, and was passed, but failed to obtain the signature of the governor.

It will be again submitted in the hope that it may meet with greater success.

The board respectfully ask that the usual appropriation for the expenses of the board in enforcing the harbor laws, the expenditure of which is accounted for quarterly to the comptroller as provided by the acts, may be made by the legislature.

Respectfully submitted

By order of the Board,

AMBROSE SNOW, *President.*

D. A. NASH, *Secretary.*

STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 33.

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IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 19, 1880.

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TWENTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Hon. GEORGE H. SHARPE,

*Speaker of the Assembly:*

SIR — According to law, I beg leave to present to you the Annual Report of the Children's Aid Society for 1879.

Yours, with respect,

C. L. BRACE,

*Secretary.*



## REPORT.

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The work of this society in behalf of the poor and vagrant children of New York has continued now for over a quarter of a century, and has brought forth such fruit that inquiries come continually from the various cities of the country to know the methods and principles of the work, and the plan of organization followed.

There is good reason for anxiety, throughout the older cities and villages of the Union, in regard to the number of ignorant, destitute and street-wandering children, who begin to prey upon property and endanger public order.

The future criminals will come from them, and, what is even more dangerous, large numbers of future voters, who are to affect the character of our local government throughout the country. Such a class of youth is more perilous to society, under democratic forms of government, than under any other. The very sight too of these unfortunate children calls forth profound sympathy. They are mainly sufferers from the vices and misfortunes of others. Not a day passes, in the work of our society, but some homeless children of drunkards come to our lodging-houses, or some homeless orphan drifts into the various shelters we open. Now it will be a bedraggled little girl, driven from her home by some cruel step-parent, who flees to our Girls' Lodging-house; now a wandering street-child compelled to beg, brought to our industrial schools by a "visitor;" now an orphan, half-starved and homeless, coming to the office for shelter and a home; now a family of little ones, turned out on the street, the parents dead or arrested for drunkenness; now boys, scarred or injured, and half-clad, through the vices of those who should care for them; or young girls, without home or friends, struggling against temptation; or lads, just landed on these shores, who have come here to make a fortune which they could not find.

An army of orphans passes through our hands each year, a sad procession of the children of drunkards, and a long train of poor, ignorant, half-starved little ones, who have parents, but who show all the ill-effects of our over-crowded tenement-house system.

Great as are the evils from this source in New York — resulting from foreign immigration, from the over-crowding of our lower wards, and the want of compulsory education — the labors of this society have shown that they can be controlled and checked.

## OUR PLAN.

Our plan and the principles which guide our labors are these. The great object of all branches of the work is to help these poor children to help themselves; to do nothing which shall pauperize, and, therefore, to lay more weight on the educational and moral influences, and on the "emigration" plan, than on the mere alms-giving branches. We hold our "half-time" and "industrial schools" mainly important, not because they supply food and clothing, but because they teach the children habits of neatness, order and industry, and how to support themselves. We value the "lodging-houses," not mainly for affording shelter and food, but because they train the boys and girls to be clean, to be honest and saving, and to be careful of themselves; because they give them constant moral and religious instruction. We value the emigration branch most of all, because for a small expense it transforms a homeless vagabond, or a dependent on charity, into a self-supporting boy or girl, placed under the best influences upon character and life.

It will interest those at a distance (so many of whom aid in the support of this charity) to know the details of our organization.

The first step, wherever a district of the city is known or reported as troubled by destitute and ungoverned street children, or wherever there is great over-crowding and consequent poverty, is to appoint a visitor for this quarter.

This agent makes himself thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the poor of the ward, and, after a time, becomes known as the friend of poor children in that quarter. Through him, a beginning of moral work among this class of poor is made, by means of a "boys' meeting" and "reading room." The "meeting" gives an opportunity of influencing morally the street-wandering children, and of becoming acquainted with them. The "reading room" provides them with a place of shelter, amusement, and instruction. The room should be cheap and plain, furnished with picture-papers and simple books, with means for innocent games, and should be used at times for lectures and various shows, instructive or amusing. Different rooms will have to be opened for men and for boys; workingmen do not like to read in company with the latter.

It will be found that the "boys' meeting" will gradually give place to more thorough instrumentalities. Among these most prominent will be the "lodging-house." This gives what the street child most needs—shelter and a bed. It also furnishes food and many little comforts; such as a locker for clothing; a drying room, when the boy comes in on a winter evening, wet to the skin, and with no change of clothing; a savings bank to keep his money safely, and paying high interest to induce him to save his earnings and not gamble; a gymnasium for his amusement; papers and books for instruction; and for cleanliness, ample bathe and foot-baths, with opportunity to wash his underclothing and get rid of vermin. For all this, too, he must pay, so as to cultivate his sense of independence, to keep him from wastefulness, and help in the support of the charity. If he is too poor to pay, the superintendent trusts him, and lends him money to start in business, or supplies him temporarily with blacking-boxes, or orders for newspapers. The street boy understands that he gets a

great deal for his money and therefore is amenable to discipline. A half-time school is opened for him, which he is expected to attend; and the Sunday night religious meeting gives him moral instruction. If it is a girls' house, the lodgers pay their way more by their labor, and are trained in a variety of household and industrial branches. Fewer of them go forth each day to outside industries. The whole management is materially different from that of the boys' lodging-house.

A number of these institutions have been opened in various cities of the country, modeled after our own, but they have, with a few exceptions, failed; owing perhaps to a lack of thorough discipline and good organization.

Besides the homeless children, there are great numbers living in New York in poor homes, but exposed to every temptation and much suffering. For them we open "half-time" or "night schools," and "day industrial schools," where the destitute are partly fed and clothed while they are taught to work. The common school branches—the foundation of so much education—are carefully taught, and habits of order, neatness, discipline, and industry, implanted in a very wild and shiftless class. Each teacher becomes naturally a missionary of reform, among little girls who would otherwise grow up to lives of crime or vagabondage. Many ladies of the fortunate classes feel it a sacred duty of humanity to come down as "volunteers" and aid the salaried teachers in elevating and reforming these poor little children.

Among the little children, the "kindergarten" trains the senses in nicety of touch, in the feeling of color, in weaving and modeling, and similar branches, and gives the rudiments of mathematics, such as fractions, practically, by separating blocks and counting sticks.

To all, the object lesson teaches popular science, by training the pupil to observe natural objects, to classify and to work out the results in one family of vegetable products, or of natural forms, by inferring from another. It is astonishing how much of real science can be conveyed almost unconsciously by these means to very young and ignorant children. Their faculties are thus trained to observe and classify from their earliest years; and a vast deal of useful information is acquired with little labor.

The whole machinery of these schools is contrived to meet the wants of the class. They need "half-time schools" because they are necessarily employed a part of every day in their homes, in the streets, or in factories. They must have assistance in food and clothing, because of their poverty. They require industrial training for their future support. The savings-box teaches them habits of economy and the baths cultivate cleanliness. The personal influence of teachers and volunteers is a great safeguard to a class, so tempted.

While seeking thus to mend the morals and habits of the children, the plan of the society has not neglected their bodies; the "sick mission" supplies the sick children with medical attendance, medicine, and nourishing food; the "flower mission" fills their miserable rooms with sweet flowers; and the "summer home" gives them a week of sea bathing, fresh air and good country fare. One incidental effect of the latter, of some importance, is to teach the poor better habits of diet; the use of oatmeal, for instance, and of milk for chil-



dren, instead of tea and coffee. Many, too, learn in this place, for the first time, civilized habits, such as eating with knife and fork, and sitting at table or sleeping "between two sheets."

But the crowning work in all these charitable enterprises, and toward which they all tend, is the "emigration," or the sending such of these children as are suitable to country homes. This affords an entire relief to the community; and transforms the vagrant, the street rover, the dependent and idle orphan, the houseless victim of neglect, into a producer, a worker, and an inmate of a comfortable home, with all the influences and hopes which surround our most independent and useful class — the farmers.

This, then, is a brief sketch of the plan of operations of this society, and of some of the principles guiding it. In regard to organization, this depends much on the choice of workers, and on the principles which govern their treatment. This society has already outlined many associations and churches; and in more than a quarter of a century, having disbursed over two and a half millions of dollars in its efforts, it has never lost a penny through dishonesty, nor has any accident occurred to any of its hundreds of thousands of children, through the incompetency or neglect of its agents. Each employee is held accountable and responsible, and finally becomes known and respected for success in a particular branch. No business house was ever better served by its agents than has been this charitable association. Very fortunately, too, its trustees have been the foremost citizens of New York; they have inspected every branch of the work, all doing some active labor for the charity; some in legal, some in legislative matters affecting the society, some in examining accounts, and all in the schools and lodging-house. Some of these gentlemen are our most generous supporters with money.

#### THE RESULTS.

During the twenty-six years, over 50,000 persons have been sent by this society to homes and places of work, of whom some 45,000 were children. Probably not five per cent of these have become criminals or chargeable on the public. Great numbers of the boys have grown up and now own property and occupy positions of influence; some are scholars, lawyers, and clergymen. The girls have often married well and many are now happy mothers of families.

During the past year 3,713 persons were sent to homes, of whom 1,920 were boys and 1,380 girls; 210 men and 203 women.

In the lodging-houses, during 26 years, some 200,000 different boys and girls have been sheltered and partly fed and instructed. In the industrial schools probably over 50,000 poor little girls have been taught; and of these, it is not known that even a score have entered on criminal courses of life, or have become drunkards or beggars, though four-fifths were children of drunkards.

But a better test are the police statistics of crime. During a portion of the period through which these figures run, the population of the city increased from 814,224 in 1860 to 1,083,371 in 1878, while, as usual, great numbers of poor people remained here, left by the foreign immigration.

## COMMITMENTS OF FEMALE VAGRANTS.

1857.....	3,449	1871.....	3,172
1859.....	5,778	1872.....	2,243
1860.....	5,850	1877.....	2,044
1878.....	2,106		

## COMMITMENTS OF YOUNG GIRLS FOR PETIT LARCENY.

1859.....	944	1865.....	977
1860.....	890	1869.....	989
1861.....	880	1870.....	746
1863.....	1,113	1874.....	572
1864.....	1,131	1877.....	452
1878.....	475		

In regard to commitments of young girls, it should be remembered, that our police statistics include now all those committed to charitable and reformatory institutions, whereas, formerly, only those imprisoned were reported in these tables.

## COMMITMENTS OF MALE VAGRANTS.

1859.....	2,829	1876.....	1,960
1860.....	2,708	1877.....	3,253
1878.....	2,672		

## COMMITMENTS OF MALES FOR PETIT LARCENY.

1857.....	2,450	1876.....	3,253
1859.....	2,626	1877.....	2,346
1865.....	2,347	1878.....	2,210

## COMMITMENTS OF BOYS UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

1864.....	1,965	1876 (under 14)....	2,076
1865.....	1,934	1877     "      ....	1,930
1878 (under 14).....	2,007		

It will be seen, from these figures, that vagrancy and crime among young girls have been greatly diminished during the past fifteen or twenty years, while, among boys, criminal offenses have not grown with the population, but have been held decidedly in check.

## SANITARY RESULTS.

In the sanitary field, the results are equally remarkable. Among 16,148 boys who have been, during the 25 years, in the newsboys' lodging-house, there has been no case of any contagious, or "foul air" disease, not even ophthalmia; only one death, (from pneumonia, in 1858), has occurred, though there have been several cases of accidents. The other boys' lodging-houses have been almost equally fortunate; a distinct sanitary result of scrupulous cleanliness, ventilation and proper food. The only exception has been in malarial diseases, during

the past year, at the Rivington street lodging-house, owing especially to the erection of a new, over-crowded tenement-house on the adjoining lots, and the bad drainage of these lots.

Since our summer enterprises have begun, in the sick children's mission and the summer home, there has been a steady fall of the death-rate of children from diarrheal diseases in the summer. In producing this result the board of health and other associations have had a share, though the 2,500 children refreshed each summer in the summer home, and the hundreds relieved by the sick mission, must have materially affected the death-rate of the city.

#### DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE FROM DIARRHEAL DISEASES.

1871.....	3, 250	1875.....	3, 227
1872.....	4, 480	1876.....	3, 352
1873.....	3, 634	1877.....	3, 187
1874.....	3, 227	1878.....	2, 598
1879 (9 months).....		2, 358.	

It will be observed, that in six years, over 1,000 lives annually have been saved under this disease alone.

The general death-rate has been reduced from 33.76 in 1872 to 24.93 per 1,000 in 1879.

#### ECONOMY OF WORK.

Owing to careful organization, the work, though on so large a scale, shows an economy of management which has never been surpassed in such enterprises.

The total annual expense of our 21 industrial schools for salaries, rents, food, clothing, books, etc., etc., was \$71,540.15, which sum, divided by 3,632, the average number in daily attendance, would make \$19.69 the annual cost for each child. The cost in 1878 for each child in our public schools, not including rents, was \$38.41; this expense, of course, not including food or clothing.

In our "lodging houses," 13,652 boys and girls were fed, sheltered, and taught, during the past year, at a total expense of \$47,143.66. Deducting the receipts, together with the cost of construction, \$26,916.17, the net cost was \$20,227.49; dividing this by the nightly average attendance, we have the average cost to the public, of each child, for the year \$42.67. The average cost, per year, of each prisoner in the toombs, is \$107.75; and the Roman Catholic Protectory draws from the city treasury over \$100 annually, for each of its inmates.

The total number placed out by the society, mainly in western homes, during last year, was 3,713; the total cost for railroad fares, clothing, food, salaries, etc., etc., was \$29,679.48; the average cost to the public, accordingly, for each person was \$8.04. Yet any one of these children placed in an asylum or poor-house, for a year, would have cost undoubtedly nearly \$140.

These statistics need no comment. Again, the number who enjoyed the benefit of our "summer home" was 2,912; the total expense, deducting cost of construction, \$1,000.28, and rent of 1878, \$350.00, was \$5,036.90, making the average cost for each child \$1.89. Surely this is economical charity!

## EMIGRATION.

During the past year, several kind friends have materially aided individually our "placing out" plan. Mrs. J. J. Astor, who is ever seeking how she can do the most permanent good among the poor of the city, celebrated the New Year by sending out 100 homeless boys at an expense of \$1,500. These lads have turned out well in their new homes, and no equal amount of money, spent in charity, could have accomplished so much lasting good, with so little evil.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid received during the winter over \$1,500 from two or three persons, in trust, to be used for the poor, wherever, in his judgment, it would do most good at the least expense for "machinery." He chose the emigration branch of the Children's Aid Society, as one where every dollar contributed would be used strictly for the poor child in giving him the best of all gifts, a home, in the most agricultural districts of the world — our western States. Mr. Reid had each case thoroughly examined, and he himself inspected and advised personally each party of homeless children. Three different parties, containing 135 persons, were sent by him, at different times, to farming villages in Kansas and Iowa. The usual plan of operations of the society was followed in this case. Public meetings of the farmers were held at the different villages to receive "the New York orphans." Local committees were chosen by the citizens thus assembled, to co-operate with the "western agent." The children who had, at starting, been well clad at the expense of the society were cordially welcomed, fed and brought into the assembly. An address was delivered by the agent, explaining that these children were not young criminals, or even paupers, to be poured into a western community. They were simply orphans, or homeless and unfortunate boys and girls who could not find a support in New York, or who preferred western life. The society was answerable that they should not become chargeable (within a reasonable time) on western communities. They were in fact just the best material which a western farmer or mistress could desire, to make into good workers on the farm or in the house. Their planting there was a benefit to the west and an incredible gain to the children themselves. In a few hours, with diligent and careful exertion by the agent and the committee, each child was placed in a good home.

Mr. Reid very properly required a strict and thorough account of the disposal of each child, to be furnished to the donors of the charity fund. The usual plan was followed. First the local committee wrote to the office; then each employer and child were written to, and answered, and then the agent and the resident western agent revisited the villages. The information from all these sources was entered upon the books of the society, and furnished promptly to Mr. Reid, and thence to the donors. An immense publicity was thus given to this effort of charity, which would fairly test its workings. The children were watched by hundreds of eager eyes, and their smallest peccadilloes speedily reported to the public. One or two lads ran away; one committed a petty theft, but was not imprisoned, and was kindly taken back to the same home and is now doing well; one Jewish lad, though

having an excellent home, wandered back to New York, where he was at once arrested as a vagrant, and committed to an asylum. Certain sharp lads in the west, seeing the names of the boys in the papers, assumed them, and begged their way through Pittsburg, thus bringing some odium on the enterprise. It was some weeks before it was discovered that two of the lads, thus represented as roving through western cities, were quietly at work in the places where they had been put.

Out of 135 persons thus sent not one became chargeable on any western community; only three are known thus far to have left their places, and only one committed a criminal offense.

The objections made to the charity were of the most opposite character. A New York journal charged the society with drawing off the best of our younger youth for the west, and thus leaving in the city only its vicious, lazy and destitute children. Some of the western journals, on the other hand, accused the association of flooding the west with the youthful crime and pauperism of the city.

All, however, were agreed that nothing could be better for the children than such a disposition of them; that it was the best charity at the least cost, and that the agents had done their part in the work with thorough conscientiousness and humanity.

Mr. Reid and the kind donors may well be satisfied with the success of their charity toward homeless children.

The following table shows what has been done in emigration, in each year, since 1853. Aggregate, 55,717.

To February 1, 1854.....	207	To February 1, 1869.....	2,263
" February 1, 1855.....	363	" November 1, 1869 (nine	
" February 1, 1856.....	936	months).....	1,930
" February 1, 1857.....	742	" November 1, 1870 (one year),	2,757
" February 1, 1858.....	733	" November 1, 1871.....	3,386
" February 1, 1859.....	779	" November 1, 1872.....	3,462
" February 1, 1860.....	814	" November 1, 1873.....	3,701
" February 1, 1861.....	804	" November 1, 1874.....	3,985
" February 1, 1862.....	884	" November 1, 1875.....	4,026
" February 1, 1863.....	791	" November 1, 1876.....	3,989
" February 1, 1864.....	1,034	" November 1, 1877.....	3,808
" February 1, 1865.....	1,235	" November 1, 1878.....	3,818
" February 1, 1866.....	1,450	" November 1, 1879.....	3,713
" February 1, 1867.....	1,664		
" February 1, 1868.....	1,943	Total.....	55,717

There have been provided with homes and employment during this year:

Boys.....	1,920
Girls.....	1,380
Men.....	210
Women.....	208
Total.....	3,718

The following Schedule will show the number sent to each State during each month, together with the nationality and parentage:

WHERE SENT.	MONTH.	NATIONALITY.	PARENTAGE.
New York.... 1,120	1878.	American born 2,082	Parents living 782
New Jersey... 79	November. 556	Germans..... 585	Father " 162
Pennsylvania. 14	December. 275	Irish..... 537	Mother " 258
Maine..... 11	1879.	English..... 97	Orphans..... 1,890
New Hampshire 8	January... 272	Scotch..... 8	Unknown..... 208
Vermont..... 8	February.. 283	Swedes..... 59	
Massachusetts 28	March..... 412	Danes..... 16	Total..... 3,800
Rhode Island. 20	April..... 303	Polanders..... 91	
Connecticut... 14	May..... 258	Canadians.... 18	Men..... 310
Maryland..... 12	June..... 265	Bohemians... 20	Women..... 208
Kentucky..... 1	July..... 307	French..... 17	
Virginia..... 145	August... 176	Russians..... 17	Total..... 3,718
Delaware..... 2	September. 306	Belgians... 10	
Tennessee... 3	October... 300	Portuguese.... 2	
Ohio..... 66		Norwegians.. 14	
Indiana..... 8	Total.. 3,718	Finns..... 2	
Illinois..... 140		Unknown.... 189	
Iowa..... 228		Total..... 3,718	
Wisconsin.... 29			
Minnesota.... 87			
Michigan..... 58			
Missouri..... 150			
Nebraska..... 135			
Kansas..... 180			
Texas..... 54			
Colorado..... 54			
Dakota..... 7			
California.... 8			
Canada..... 26			
Europe..... 2			
City..... 183			
Ref'd to friend 171			
Other Instit'ns 72			
Total..... 3,718			

(Extracts from the Annual Report of Resident Western Agent.)

CHICAGO, ILL., November 1, 1879.

Many years ago, when I had but just entered upon my duties as resident western agent, I remember it seemed inevitable to me that we should at some time fill up the west, and I was troubled to think what would become of this grand good work when the people of the west should refuse to receive our little homeless wanderers.

I have grown gray since, but the children are more eagerly sought after to-day and more kindly received than ever before. It was a groundless fear, and I am convinced now, that years after the daisies shall have grown over my head, the western work of the Children's Aid Society, if properly conducted, will continue to be popular here, and even many more warm hearts and tender homes be opened to receive our little ones.

So great is the present demand, and so genuine the sympathy, that it is now quite common for us to locate two or three companies in one town. Indeed, we are met with open arms everywhere. I have personally located six companies during the past year, making a total of two hundred and eighteen persons, and in the most important work of visiting, from time to time, these and the children placed by the other agents, I have traveled more than twenty-six thousand miles. Coming through Iowa, last week, after a pleasant journey among our little ones, scattered over its green acres, I was accosted by a gentleman with "Are you Mr. F., of the Children's Aid Society?" "Yes; and you are Mr. M.? How is the little boy I left with you about two years ago?" "Well, sir, we have the best and smartest boy in the United States. He is only five years old, and he knows as much as most boys at fifteen. We think so much of him now that we wouldn't take ten thousand dollars for him." Just then the train moved on, or I should have been entertained for a much longer time with an account of this really bright little fellow, who, before he went to this excellent home (where he is what the sun is to the universe), was entirely destitute. What I have said of this boy can be truthfully said of almost all the little waifs we have gathered from want and wretchedness, and placed in homes of love and plenty. *Waif*—the word brings to mind a sweet little orphan girl, who may be found in a home of refinement at S., Iowa. Here she reigns queen of her home, but, better still, queen of the loving hearts that surround her. The one household treasure around which all the best affections of the home seem to center. Little May is indeed a happy girl. She has a chubby, round face, and two big, black eyes, that are strangely attractive, for they have a language all their own, and are only followed by a good-natured little tongue whose loving words are even more endearing. So careful are they of her welfare, that the influence of public school is feared, and she is being taught at home. She goes to Sabbath-school, however, and a short time ago took part in one of its public entertainments, with great credit to herself. The editor of the local paper, in mentioning the matter, said: "Toward the close, little May, a New York *waif*, pretty enough to be an angel," etc. Mrs. B. read this notice to May. She listened very attentively and was greatly pleased. At its close she looked up and with a very thoughtful face asked, "Mamma, what is a waif?" Mrs. B. explained, and then there came, with a little fire of indignation, "Well, I just want them to know that I am not a waif. How can I be a waif, when I have a home, and a pa, and a grandma, and a dear mamma?" Here followed a little hugging and kissing scene. These are trifling little incidents, I know, and seem scarcely worth relating; but, after all, I believe they will find a lodgment in even the big, hard hearts that men carry to their business, and they certainly show the esteem and affection that surround the little lost ones when placed in good homes. And so I say again, as I have always said, institutions may be good, but a Christian home is God's best gift to his wee lambs.

Tommy K. found a home with Mr. and Mrs. H., of S., Iowa. Tommy was a *lone orphan* when he started for the west, but strange as it may seem, when I visited him some months later, I was met at the barn before I reached the house by a very pretty little girl, named Emma,

who had this boy by the hand, and who said, "No, sir, his name isn't Tommy Kelley, its Tommy H., and he's my brother, and I don't want you to take him away." Tommy began to cry, but the little Miss comforted him with "Don't cry. Tommy, he ain't going to take you." I finally prevailed upon them to go into the house with me. Mrs. H. says, "Tommy is a good boy, and we are much attached to him." His home is a very pleasant one, and I am quite sure he, as well as little Emma, were very glad to get a dorsal view of my manly form. In all my journeyings I have never yet, but in one instance, found a little girl or boy willing to leave their home and return to New York. Working among the horses, feeding their own stock, having a jolly time at a country school, or roaming free over the green fields, is so much better by contrast than the dull routine of institution life, or the crowded streets of the city, that many times I have found them quite willing and anxious to remain in very indifferent homes, from which I felt bound to remove them. Willie O. lives with Mr. R. E. C., of H., Iowa. This boy has been in this excellent home about a year. Mr. C. sends him to a private school. He gets along nicely with his studies, and has missed but one day during the year. Willie is very much pleased with his home, and Mr. C. says he wouldn't exchange him for any boy in town. He seemed very happy when I saw him last and said he never intended to go back to New York. Albert and Annie G. were placed in the family of Mr. L. P. B., of the same town. Mr. B. and his wife are very kind-hearted, generous people, in good circumstances. I remember we thought these children very fortunate when we obtained the home for them. I am inclined to think, however, they have been rather too indulgent to Albert, and he has not done very well, so when I last visited him they were strongly inclined to give him up; but he begged so hard to be allowed to remain, cried so bitterly, and made so many promises to do better, that they concluded to try him a little longer, much to the delight of his little sister Annie, who although but seven years old, and younger than Albert, often lectured him upon his bad conduct. She is a very pretty little girl, very gentle and affectionate, and has endeared herself to Mr. and Mrs. B. They clothe her very nicely, take great pride in her personal appearance and manner, and intend to give her a first-class education; so that her welfare seems to be assured. Emil D., an unusually bright and intelligent little boy, found a home with Mr. A. T. O., of W., Iowa. Emil is perfectly delighted with farm life, and I have no doubt will some day be a wealthy farmer, for he has already commenced to lay up treasure upon earth. He is the owner of two fat hogs, a number of chickens, and when I visited him, had just added a calf to his stock. Mr. O. says, "Emil has saved about five dollars that I had given him in small sums, so one evening I thought I would strike a trade with him, and offered him a fine calf for his five dollars. He is going to make a sharp trader I think, for he wouldn't buy it at night but looked it over next day, and concluded to part with his money. He took his calf, but didn't hand over the cash; so I said, 'Well, are you going to pay me?' 'Oh,' said he, 'the money is in the safe; you can get it.' 'But,' said I, 'that isn't the way I do business.' So he went and got it. It was his little all, however, and I noticed a little moisture about his eyes when he handed it over, so



after a while I gave him back the money and made him a present of the calf. He is not only smart, but he is the best and most truthful boy I ever saw, and thinks just as much of us as we do of him, and I assure you we couldn't get along without him." Mr. O. is himself a trader, and has found an apt scholar in Emil. I think I have never before seen a man so delighted with a boy, and certainly never a boy better pleased with his home.

Mr. and Mrs. B. are particularly proud of their little four year old Scotch boy. Willie L., who is a very affectionate little fellow. When I last saw him he had his arms around mamma's neck kissing and receiving kisses in return, and was certainly very happy. They are going to adopt him, and he will be well provided for, as they are people in good circumstances.

Geneva B. with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. C., says, "I never was so happy as I be now," and I have no doubt it is true. She is a very pretty little girl, is a sweet singer, and is learning to play. There are no children in this family, and Geneva is a little ray of sunshine that would be sadly missed.

Ernest V. is one of the best boys in Iowa, in one of its best homes. He was a member of Dr. Deem's church when he left New York. He has joined the Presbyterian church at O., Iowa, by letter. He is the most conscientious boy I ever met, has a most extraordinary love of all that is beautiful and refined, and seems at once to win the hearts of those around him, by his pleasant face and gentle manner. I obtained a home for him with Mr. J. R., a farmer and State senator, a gentleman of education and refinement, greatly respected. His family are all grown, and Ernest, although twelve years old, is the pet of the family. He was determined to be a farmer, and during the journey from New York asked me if I thought a bright silver dollar he possessed would be sufficient to buy a pig. When I visited him he seemed very much pleased to inform me that he had a fine large hog and his money also. I am often surprised to find how soon these boys fall in with the way of their new life at the west, and I was quite amused to hear Ernest, a boy who a few months ago scarcely knew a hog from a sheep, discuss the relative difference and quality of the Berkshire and Poland hog. Twenty-two children are located in this vicinity. I have visited all, and I think it a most remarkable fact, and worthy of note, that not one has proved unruly or unsatisfactory after a trial of about eight months. All seem to have endeared themselves to the people with whom they live; and if I should note carefully each case, it would seem almost a repetition of those I have mentioned. They are all happy and contented.

Henry J., an orphan boy about eleven, with Mr. J. T. M., is full to overflowing in praise of his home, and it would seem that Mr. and Mrs. M. are determined to outdo Henry in praise of their boy. He is a very affectionate and enthusiastic little fellow, and has certainly won the affections of the entire family. Mrs. M. says, "If I could only get a girl as good as Henry I would be happy." He always seemed to me, however, to be more like a gentle little girl than a rough boy. I, at least, shall never forget a little scene in which he took part, but unfortunately it is one of those things that lose in the relating. I will try, however, to give you some idea of its beauty, as it comes back to

my memory at this time. Henry and Ernest, the boy I have mentioned above, were chums in New York ; Ernest came to the west about two months later than Henry, who was just beginning to feel at home. I knew the boys would be greatly pleased to see each other, so I took Ernest about two miles from town to a little country school-house to see Henry. He knocked at the door, inquired for H. and waited for him to make his appearance. I stood off at a little distance to enjoy his surprise, but was hardly prepared for what followed. When he came out, his face was a picture never to be forgotten. The two boys stood looking at each other, for what seemed a minute, without uttering a word, then Henry found one little word that seemed to express all he had to say, "Well!" Then they rushed into each other's arms, and commenced hugging and kissing, while tears of joy stood in their eyes. Then their tongues were loosed, and question after question followed. "How did you get here?" "When did you come?" "Where do you live?" etc., etc. Nothing would do but that Ernest should go home with Henry, and see the wonders in the shape of colts, calves, and pigs ; so we drove to his home, and they spent a very happy half hour, that I am sure they will never forget. I fear you will think I have said too much about this trifling little incident, but you have never seen the boys. \* \* \* \* \*

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES R. FRY,

*Resident Western Agent.*

## THE NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE, CORNER OF DUANE AND NEW CHAMBERS STREETS.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor have made this institution during the past year, as it has been for so many years, a model of neatness, good order, discipline and humane management. The number of lodgings is slightly falling off, probably owing to the increased number of cheap criminal lodging-houses in that part of the city. The Sunday evening meetings continue to be very large, and have accomplished untold good among the boys. We earnestly desire that ladies and gentlemen would attend these meetings, as an encouragement to the lads, and to aid in the exercises.

It should be noted that the management of this lodging house is remarkably economical in its average expense for each child cared for, and yet abundance of nourishing food for every one is provided.

*(Extracts from the Annual Report of the Superintendent.)*

In presenting my annual report, I am reminded that our institution has completed a quarter of a century of existence. During our twenty-five years' existence we have had under our care 162,153 different boys. Of this number, at least, if 80,000 living, have reached manhood. It may be safely said, that all the education they possess,

and every moral sentiment they entertain, was received, and engrafted into them, within the walls of our institution. During the twenty-five years, we have furnished 1,856,232 lodgings, 1,110,666 meals; returned 13,374 wandering and strange boys to friends and relatives. The expense of all this has been \$269,194.98, of which amount the boys have contributed \$93,932.02, or about 35 per cent. During that time, 17,574 boys saved \$47,580.37 in the savings bank.

We treat and receive all alike, and impartially bestow our aid and assistance on those who need temporary shelter, food and aid in procuring employment. Thus, within our walls are to be found lads who follow every conceivable employment. Our endeavor is to amuse and instruct, and thereby lead them out of temptation. We enforce the necessity of honesty and sobriety, in order to secure success. We surround them with friends, give them instruction in the winter season, and provide a library to which they have access at all times.

A peculiarity of our home is that our boys only remain a short time with us, leaving for settled homes in the country or steady employment. They invariably carry with them kindly remembrances of our home. We are frequently visited by those who have been with us years ago.

We are a barrier of protection to the little ones, and were it not for the influence we exert, a very large number would become vagrants or tramps, with no purpose or object in life, but to subsist upon others, and lead a thriftless existence. We save them from the jails, penitentiaries and reformatories and thus relieve the city and State from the expense which would be entailed by their support. It is ever our aim to make them feel that the home is their own, and that our success, in a measure, depends upon their efforts. We insist upon cleanliness, and prohibit the use of profane or other improper language. We frequently receive reports from former boys, attesting the value of the services rendered them. Many are doing well, and some have been called to fill positions of trust and honor.

Our work during the past year presents an apparent falling off in relief afforded. This is a cheering sign as it is an evidence that business is improving, and that parents and children now have the means to support themselves without appealing for aid from the benevolent. During the year, we have furnished 68,311 lodgings, and 81,208 meals and have returned 565 boys to their friends. Our average attendance at night-school has been 122; we have sent 386 boys to the country; we have had present with us 8,898 different boys; our receipts have been \$8,112.01, whilst our net expenses have amounted to \$13,837.05. It will thus be seen that the boys have contributed over 58 per cent of the expenses. When we divide the number of different boys into the amount expended, it will be seen that each boy costs us, on an average, 64c. During the year 1,332 boys saved \$2,671.44 in the bank. What would have become of the 8,898 boys if we had not aided them? They would have been a burden and an expense to the tax payer, and become dangerous members of society. Most of them are now good and honest, and large numbers of our former boys are following useful pursuits. If space permitted, many interesting and astonishing instances of their success in life could be narrated. Our generous friends, who aid our work, are little aware

of the good they are doing in behalf of the poor boys of the city; especially in providing the means of securing homes for them in the country. Out of the large number of lodgers, only six have been expelled, three of whom have been reinstated. This, we think, speaks well for the boys and the training they receive. Our thanks are due to Wm. A. Booth, Esq., Chas. E. Whitehead, Esq., and our secretary, Charles L. Brace, Esq., for services rendered at our Sunday evening meetings and on other occasions.

To the Press we return our thanks for many favors received.

[Assem. Doc. No. 33.] 3

*Tabular Statement of Newsboys' Lodging-House Since Organization.*

YEAR.	Number of Boys.	Number of Lodgings.	Number of Meals.	Returned to friends.	Expenses.	Receipts.	No. of Boys using Bank.	Amount saved by them.
1854 to 1855.....	408	6,872	.....	.....	\$1,199 76	\$997 56	.....	.....
1855 to 1856.....	374	7,599	.....	.....	1,431 82	391 26	10	\$643 58
1856 to 1857.....	387	5,157	.....	.....	1,762 56	262 56	116	270 70
1857 to 1858.....	800	8,026	.....	.....	1,925 03	298 03	.....	.....
1858 to 1859.....	3,000	14,000	11,928	.....	2,199 34	807 15	.....	.....
1859 to 1860.....	4,500	19,747	13,114	100	2,113 56	955 44	.....	110 10
1860 to 1861.....	4,000	27,890	16,878	247	8,420 57	1,036 98	230	1,259 77
1861 to 1862.....	3,875	32,954	19,809	.....	2,736 08	1,138 88	388	1,376 59
1862 to 1863.....	3,000	29,409	20,000	396	3,402 82	1,102 33	347	1,315 10
1863 to 1864.....	6,325	36,572	25,506	437	5,758 16	1,559 10	405	2,080 06
1864 to 1865.....	6,798	42,446	30,137	576	7,159 95	1,944 22	499	2,505 92
1865 to 1866.....	7,256	48,797	32,876	633	10,058 13	2,127 44	599	2,486 43
1866 to 1867.....	8,192	49,519	33,633	719	10,847 79	2,718 79	542	2,121 76
1867 to 1868.....	8,599	51,740	35,617	819	12,094 00	3,177 69	703	2,203 45
1868 to 1869.....	8,944	53,610	38,092	896	23,333 45	3,644 49	796	2,057 76
1869 9 months.....	7,383	39,077	33,276	642	13,445 24	3,180 85	659	1,688 22
1869 to 1870.....	8,655	55,565	56,128	713	15,102 11	4,214 42	1,107	2,433 60
1870 to 1871.....	8,835	53,005	53,214	1,100	14,898 03	3,349 77	1,065	2,588 31
1871 to 1872.....	8,757	57,661	57,740	723	15,479 65	4,313 93	1,039	2,644 43
1872 to 1873.....	7,568	57,719	58,202	635	16,085 28	4,882 79	1,235	2,406 49
1873 to 1874.....	8,918	70,681	72,567	912	16,470 61	6,167 53	1,272	3,380 86
1874 to 1875.....	9,266	86,880	91,253	973	20,640 06	8,105 64	1,311	3,206 15
1875 to 1876.....	9,301	85,838	105,067	857	18,614 58	10,914 84	1,270	2,816 82
1876 to 1877.....	9,112	82,227	109,400	796	17,191 30	11,130 81	1,435	2,753 13
1877 to 1878.....	8,987	70,586	85,768	635	15,152 36	8,497 51	1,195	2,609 90
1878 to 1879.....	8,898	68,311	81,208	565	16,472 77	8,112 11	1,332	2,671 44
Total.....	162,148	1,156,336	1,110,666	13,374	\$369,194 98	\$989,821 12	17,574	\$47,580 57

*Analysis of Work.*

Lodgings.....	68,311
Meals.....	81,208
Returned to friends.....	565
Average attendance at night school.....	122
To homes in the country.....	386
Different boys.....	8,898
Number of boys using bank.....	1,332
Amount saved by them.....	<u>\$2,671 44</u>

*Parentage.*

Number of orphans.....	4,433
“ half-orphans.....	3,353
“ with parents living.....	1,112
Total.....	<u>8,898</u>

*Nationality.*

Born in United States.....	5,754
“ Ireland.....	1,750
“ England.....	420
“ Germany.....	346
“ Scotland.....	68
“ France.....	54
“ West Indies.....	28
“ Italy.....	223
“ At Sea.....	2
“ Canada.....	127
“ Wales.....	64
“ China.....	44
“ Russia.....	8
Unknown.....	10
Total.....	<u>8,898</u>

*Read and Write.*

Number able to read and write.....	5,421
Number able to read only.....	2,342
Number unable to read.....	1,135
Total.....	<u>8,898</u>

Average age, about 14 years.

*Causes of application for Lodgings of 100 Boys.*

Orphans.....	24
Deserted by parents.....	7
Mothers in prison.....	18

Parents drunkards .....	11
Don't remember parents .....	4
Mothers in hospital .....	5
Fathers gone off with other women .....	3
Parents in Europe .....	2
Fathers at sea .....	3
Too much licked at home .....	2
Mothers living out.....	8
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>100</b>

Receipts .....	\$8,112 01
Expenses .....	\$16,472 74
Deduct construction and repairs and last year's coal .....	2,545 60
<b>Net expenses .....</b>	<b>\$13,837 05</b>

Respectfully submitted,

C. O'CONNOR,

*Superintendent.*

#### THE GIRLS' LODGING-HOUSE, NO. 27 ST. MARK'S PLACE.

There is certainly no institution of charity in this city, where so much good is done, at so little expense, and with such true humane sympathy, as in the Girls' lodging-house, under the experienced matron, Mrs. Hurley. The nightly average of attendance is not large, because the great object of the house is continually to "place out" the girls. A laundry has been erected at an expense of \$782.

We need here very much the visits of ladies who could aid in the many difficult cases which present themselves to the matron.

#### *(Extracts from the Annual Report of the Matron.)*

There are various interests to be considered in the guidance of every charitable institution, which are difficult, though not impossible, to harmonize. In the management of the Girls' lodging-house by the Children's Aid Society, great care has been taken that none of these should have undue preponderance. The inmates are taught that the public have rights as well as they, and the private interests of the institution are ever held subservient to the welfare of the girls, and the good of the community. Strict economy is practiced, and care taken that girls shall not have too comfortable a life, which might lead them to stay longer than necessity required, thus keeping them from situations. Four industrial departments are at work fitting them to take useful positions in the world, and the results seem to be very generally satisfactory. No trouble is spared to place these workers in appropriate spheres. Human interests are serious considerations, and when the

important consequences of even an ordinary move in life is remembered, it becomes a weighty matter to direct the paths of these young and friendless girls. The influence they exert over each other is very great. Youth sympathizes with youth, and takes its counsel rather than that of age; we often find days of labor lost by the advent of some new-comer who impresses and carries by storm the weak and wavering. Still, the work of the year has been full of promise, and the ripening of the work of other years most encouraging.

Many of the old inmates come in from time to time, who have proved by experience the value of this home. Mary Smith, an orphan, who was placed with a good woman in western New York six years ago, visited the city this fall. She is eighteen now, and is a good girl with a very grateful heart, and thinks she cannot do too much for the lady who has taken care of her. She says, "Aunt Mary has been good to me, and now that she is sick, and has lost her money, I am going to take care of her as long as she lives; we are alone now, and I do nearly all the work. I milk two cows, make the butter, plant the garden and dig the vegetables; and seldom miss church or Sunday school, though the village is three miles away, and I have to walk there."

A contrast to this was a recent visit from another Mary, also an orphan, who was here at the same time as the former, and had equal chances, but plunged into dissipation and ruin. Years had passed since we had heard of her, when one evening, just at prayer time, she came in with such a weary, hopeless look on her once pretty, innocent face, and said, "Do you know me? While walking the streets to-night I thought of you, and longed so to see you that I ventured to come in." With tears and entreaties we begged her to reform, and she promised to make the effort, and was sent next morning to a good woman who takes care of the fallen; but soon a penitent letter from her in the work-house informed us she had met with companions who gave her *beer*, and her good resolutions melted away.

Over one thousand girls have been sheltered during the year. Applications for admission by the girls are generally made after evening has set in, showing their want of forethought in wandering round the streets, often till a late hour, before pondering the question where they are to pass the night. Many times they barely escape finding the house closed, and when asked what they would have done in that case, say, "O I never thought of that, I did not think it was so late!" And so, in the great city, without friends or shelter, they take their chances of the street, the station-houses, an alley way, or possibly some house of ruin. Many come in a most pitiable plight, some turned out by drunken fathers or mothers, step-fathers or step-mothers; some who have run away from home, or been sent from boarding-houses for non-payment of board, or discharged from hospitals; many from country homes looking for employment and finding none; not a few from foreign countries, homeless, and desolate; and one now and again *taking refuge from herself*, knowing that here she will be helped to resist temptation.

One of this class, a few weeks ago, gave us sleepless nights and weary days watching her. Not yet sixteen, gentle in manner, sweet in voice, modest in demeanor, but so weak in purpose! Begging in her better



moments to be guarded, and circumventing us in every possible way at other times. A bad man sent in bribed emissaries to get her away, and hung around day and night. Four girls were sent out of the house for bringing her in messages and letters, and the man was finally arrested. Refusing to give the name of her relatives, even when taken before the superintendents of police of New York and Brooklyn, and unwilling to go into a reformatory, she was at last taken charge of by a good missionary at her own home, who is endeavoring to guard her; but the result is doubtful.

Lucy W., mentioned in last year's report, who went back to her home after a year's wandering, to find desolation and death there, has, we believe, thoroughly reformed. On a visit here last spring she expressed herself as hating the life she had led, and her appearance and manner indicated a marked and wholesome change. She was last heard from in a country town earning an honest living.

Wild, exciting, immoral novels have, we fear, a primary influence in sapping the foundations of religion, virtue, and common sense in young girls. We had an instance last winter of a bright, pretty, motherless girl of fourteen who was so under the influence of bad reading that she could not settle down to ordinary life, and finally ran away with a ballet dancer from the position in which she had been placed by her father, and has not since been heard from, though he has searched two cities for her.

A German girl, of fifteen, was recently sent here from the hospital, who had run away from her home across the ocean. Pending her return to her friends she was placed with a lady who gave her, on Sunday, Pilgrim's Progress in German to read, but she soon returned it, saying she did not want that book, she "*liked murder stories.*"

An anxious brother came in yesterday looking for his sister, who had stolen two dollars from him and bought sensational novels, and then, becoming wild to go on the stage, had disappeared from home.

Eight hundred and thirty-two (832) have been placed in various positions of usefulness during the year. This would be an easy matter considering the immense demand upon institutions for help, were it not that we recognize the importance of adaptation and try to secure it. We have provided nurses for institutions, seamstresses, dress-makers, and operators for families and establishments; desirable homes for girls from twelve to fifteen, besides domestics for all kinds of household work. The majority of these have done well. We do not recommend them, as we seldom know their antecedents, and can only judge of them by their behavior while in the house; but from this knowledge we endeavor to direct them to suitable places. The wilder they are the more they need the care of the best people.

Lizzie M., an orphan of fourteen, with a rather doubtful record, was taken a year ago by a good lady from Connecticut, and although there have been some complaints, the last accounts were very encouraging, and she seems to have tided over the dangers that beset her.

Mary L., a girl of fifteen, whose mother, utterly discouraged, brought her in, saying she could do nothing with her, was also sent east. It was her first visit to the country, and the change of scene and discipline worked wonders. Six months have passed, and there are no complaints from the lady, while Mary writes she is contented and happy.

Those reformati<sup>o</sup>ns are no doubt due to the wise treatment, and kind influence of good Christian families. Many of the girls bring references which prove satisfactory, and quite a number have remained from one to five years in their situations.

Twelve have been sent to the west, and have found good homes.

Laura M., an orphan of fifteen, most interesting, pretty and good, who had been without what she could call a home since she was six years old, and had been with people who did not seem to understand the gentle, loving child, writes, "I have a home at last, and it is a lovely home; it is in a minister's family, and they are teaching me to read and write, and when I know a little more I am going to school. When I first came they were only going to take care of me till Mr. Fry returned, but now I am going to stay. I go to church and Sunday school."

Dora C., another orphan, says, "When I commenced this letter I had no home, but now I have a good one, and grandma is eighty-five years old. The people have no children, I like them, and I think they like me, for they told me so. We have three cows and a big orchard, and I drink lots of milk." Dora is an unusually attractive, sprightly girl, with lovely golden hair. At ten years of age she was left to take care of herself, and at thirteen went on the stage for a time, till she grew tired of it, and came here of her own accord seeking for employment. When asked how she resisted the temptations that must have beset her, she said, "I thought of God!"

Maggie R. went out to Wisconsin five years ago. She came here a poor, neglected, homeless orphan, and now writes that she has a good husband who owns twenty acres of land, and they have just put up a new house.

It is satisfactory to know that this institution is now as complete in industrial departments as our space will allow. Last spring we began to take in laundry work, and in three months had sufficient customers to warrant an extension of our quarters; indeed an ironing room with drying apparatus for stormy weather, and extra tubs, was a necessity. These additions are nearly completed and the prospects are good for doing a remunerative business. We have relied for custom entirely on the good honest work done, which has recommended itself. Prices are moderate and no chemicals used. The main object in starting this was to train girls in laundry work, and now that we will have plenty of room, we hope to carry out this aim; so far only three or four girls have been under training.

The sewing machine school is made very useful to many who wish to earn a living by operating. Girls often come in saying they have an offer of work if they only understood some certain machine, and feel greatly relieved when told they can learn it. Hand-sewing is also taught to girls waiting for situations. Many have learned to make button-holes, put a shirt together, finish off garments, and, most necessary of all, darn and make over stockings, and mend their own clothes. Some mending for the laundry has been done in this department. Two hundred and sixty-eight garments have been made. Two hundred of these were shirts for boys going to the west. There were also two hundred dozen sheets, towels, and table-cloths hemmed for a gentleman in the linen business. The teacher in charge is capable and patient.

The dress-making department has grown strong and self-reliant under the control of our artistic and spirited manager. Nearly six years have passed since it was opened and she still retains many of her first customers. Though every attention is paid to the requirements of our patrons, the training of the girls, which is the end in view, is never neglected. Thirty-six have been received through the year, and a class of eleven have had instruction in cutting and fitting; each one receiving a chart through Madame Demorest's continued liberality. One of this class was a deaf mute, who, but for the kindness of a lady who clothed her, and the care received here, would have been entirely destitute. She was instructed by signs and became one of our neatest sewers. Any thing of delicate texture or color could be intrusted to her with safety. Two more went to the west; one got married; the others are earning a respectable living as seamstresses in families or with dress-makers. In busy seasons we have several times employed our own *graduates*, and found them more satisfactory than others. Two hundred and twenty garments have been made. One hundred and thirty-one of these were suits. There is no question of the usefulness of this department. It is a great gain to a girl to learn to cut and make her own dresses, even though she should never follow the trade, and the delight of the girls is great on finding they can do this. However wearily the six months' training seems to pass, this is always a sufficient compensation for it.

We have furnished 31,034 meals, 13,984 lodgings, which is a gain of 1,663 meals and 25 lodgings over last year. The number of different girls admitted will fall 79 short of last year, owing, most probably, to the opening of another lodging-house for girls, up-town, under Catholic auspices.

Thanksgiving dinner was plentifully provided for by W. Bayard Cutting, Esq. Turkey, pies, cake, apple sauce, and a re-union in the evening made the day a happy one.

Christmas, the day most welcome to our inmates, because it brings presents and fun, as well as a good dinner, passed merrily. Mrs. J. J. Astor gave not only a bountiful dinner, but ice-cream and cake, for the evening's refreshments. Santa Claus presented himself in unique attire, and made each heart glad by some little useful gifts. The monthly re-unions were kept up through the winter, giving much pleasure.

Ten of the younger girls and children spent a fortnight at the Bath summer home, returning reluctantly. Mr. and Mrs. Holt were so kind, and they had such good things to eat, and such fun bathing and swinging that they did not want to come back. Two spent the whole summer there.

Mrs. Fuller has been very kind in furnishing money many times, to send the children to the park, a treat which they have greatly enjoyed.

The Domestic Machine Co. have been very generous in continuing to give all the patterns required for our dress-making department, and in sending the "Monthly." Mrs. S. T. Taylor, also, kindly sends the "Review De La Mode," and Mr. Frank Leslie the illustrated paper.

The flower and fruit mission never forget us. Nearly every week comes the perfumed basket filled with flowers or fruits; messengers of

peace and good-will. Dr. Crampton has been more than kind, often leaving his home on Sunday to attend our sick. We are thankful to say there has not been a death through the year.

The Sunday morning and evening services have been conducted by Mr. C. L. Brace, Mr. K. McKenzie and young men from the Theological Seminary. The instruction given is listened to with the deepest attention.

The statistics following will show the work of the year:

Number of lodgings furnished .....	13,984
“ “ paid for .....	2,647
“ meals furnished .....	31,034
“ “ paid for .....	5,300
“ girls admitted .....	1,036
“ “ sent to situations .....	578
“ “ “ employment .....	38
“ “ “ friends .....	80
“ “ “ west .....	12
“ “ “ Europe .....	4
“ “ “ other institutions .....	16
“ “ “ hospital .....	20
“ “ taught in machine school .....	310
“ “ found employment from machine school, .....	216

#### *Expenses and Receipts.*

Total expenditure .....	\$5,177 70
“ receipts .....	2,559 66
Not expense .....	\$2,618 04
Deduct on account of construction .....	440 04
Net cost .....	\$2,178 00

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. E. S. HURLEY,

*Matron.*

THE ELEVENTH WARD LODGING-HOUSE, 709 EAST  
ELEVENTH STREET (NEAR AVENUE C).

Mr. Dupuy, the faithful superintendent of this house, has managed it as usual, during the past year, with excellent judgment. The moral influences brought to bear on the boys through our trustees, Mr. James and Judge Van Vorst, in the meetings which they have held, cannot be measured. These gentlemen have also assisted very kindly with their means in the various charities connected with the house. The work, however, has outgrown the building, and more room is needed for baths, closets, dormitories and other conveniences. We trust that these quarters will ultimately be enlarged by some kind friend of the society.

*(Extracts from Annual Report of Superintendent.)*

A boys' lodging-house is a singular and interesting place. No one unfamiliar with such an institution can form any correct idea of the diversity displayed in character, in habits and experience by its temporary inmates. Some of these in this house were children of tender years, cast adrift upon the streets when others of a better class were being carefully protected by parental love, others treading the slippery paths of temptation sought the lodging-house, because the doors once open were then closed to them. The larger proportion of those who came for shelter were very poor, their daily earnings, in some instances, being barely sufficient to pay for their lodging and meals, and frequently a penniless stranger has applied for a bed and thankfully partaken of the humble meal we did not deem it right to deny him. The friends who have been so steadfast for years past still continue to encourage us by their sympathy, presence and support. Mr. D. Willis James has earned the gratitude, and, I am sure, has the respect of hundreds of homeless boys who have listened to his earnest words of counsel in our Sunday night meetings, and on many other occasions; words spoken so heartily and with such evident feeling, that the impression they have made will not soon be effaced. We cannot too sincerely express our sense of the obligations we are under to him for his unwearied labors and generous contributions for the improvement and happiness of the boys of this lodging-house. To Judge Hooper C. Van Vorst we are also deeply indebted. The arduous duties devolving upon him, on account of the honorable position he occupies upon the bench, have not prevented him from taking an active personal interest in the success of our work; his presence on alternate evenings at the Sunday night meetings, his affectionate appeals and vigorous condemnation of wrong actions will long be remembered by those to whom they have been addressed.

Mr. W. Bayard Cutting and Mr. Robert J. Livingston, with a thoughtful appreciation of the habits of the boys, have, by special contributions, enabled us to offer premiums of various amounts to those depositing the largest sums monthly in the Penny Savings Bank; Mr. James still provides the interest paid to depositors, and also the reading matter purchased for the entertainment of the lodgers. At the last Christmas festival, assistance was rendered by numerous large-hearted friends. Mr. Bayard Cutting gave the flannel shirts, so eagerly expected by the poor fellows, many of whom in the bleak December weather were wearing a single old cotton shirt. The entertainments given during the winter were enjoyed by the boys, and were calculated to produce good moral results. The night school was held from the 15th of October until April 1st, and a reference to the statistics will show that the opportunities it offered were not entirely neglected; the average attendance being 82. Very encouraging reports have been received from a number of boys who, during the year, were sent to homes in the west; several, who were located by Mr. J. P. Brace, kept up a regular correspondence with the lodging-house. They speak of their happy homes, their contentment, the kindness with which they are treated, and the fertility of the land. They often express a hope that others situated as they once were will avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Children's Aid Society in obtaining homes

for honest boys. One young lad who went west from "Eleventh street" proved so valuable an acquisition, that the gentleman he was with commissioned him to write for another boy. As the result of his correspondence, we sent him a boy whom we called "Little Joe," and now, he, too, writes that he never was so happy before, and thinks that he has the best home any boy ever had. A comparison of the figures presented in this report with those furnished last year shows that there were 44 more boys registered on the books this year than during the year previous. There was also a very slight increase in the number of lodgings, the difference being 42. In the number of meals furnished, there was an excess of 698 over the number reported last year. The nightly average attendance, 77, does not vary from the number given in our last report. Twenty-nine more boys were sent to homes in the country and 27 more provided with employment in the city and vicinity. The number started in business, 36, is a falling off from the year before. The number of depositors in the Penny Savings Bank last year was 113, this year 230, an increase of 117, an encouragement to their patron, Mr. Cutting, to continue his system of premiums. The amount saved by different boys last year was \$1,090.55; this year \$992.66, a decrease of \$97.87 in the total amount; but the larger number of depositors proves that the money laid by was in small sums, and is a gratifying evidence that the precepts of old "Ben Franklin" are being practiced by many. The average amount for each boy is a fraction over \$4.31. Thirty-six signatures were also obtained to the temperance pledge during the year.

Our total expenditure last year was \$4,711.37; for the present year \$5,085.95. The net cost last year \$1,865.76, construction included. For the year just closed, every thing included, \$2,328.53, an increase of \$462.67.

The Eleventh street boys' lodging-house is, next to the newsboys', the oldest of these institutions, and with the exception of a fine assembly room, has fewer facilities and is less adapted for the successful prosecution of our legitimate work than any other lodging-house of the kind under the supervision of the society. The dormitories are crowded. There is not sufficient space between the beds for the comfort or convenience of the boys. In one of the most important essentials we are entirely lacking, viz.: suitable bathing appliances. Another indispensable adjunct, a moderate sized drying-room, is entirely wanting; we have no space which could be utilized for such a purpose. The employees of the house also are not comfortably provided for. In a word we lack space. Not having the room we require, we cannot perform our duty to these boys, nor render them such efficient service as we might if we were differently situated. In my opinion, this neighborhood, which ten years ago may possibly have been a very good one, is not now the best that can be selected. We are in the midst of factories, foundries and car stables; every thing about us composed of the most inflammable material and the danger from fire is constantly increasing. Twice within the past year we have been in imminent peril on that account. Were we in the neighborhood of 3rd avenue, anywhere from 8th to 14th streets, we should occupy a position midway between the houses already in existence, or now in process of erection. Occupying such a situation in a building adapted

to our wants, we should be able to exert a far wider and more salutary influence upon the destitute, wandering and tempted boys of the streets.

Grateful to a kindly Providence for our preservation from sickness of all kinds, and for the earnest co-operation of devoted Christian men, we desire in spite of difficulties to go forward in this grandest of all work — that of preventing the destitute youth of our city from swelling the already crowded ranks of the vicious and criminal.

### *Statistics.*

Number of different boys registered .....	1,070
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### *Lodgings and Meals.*

Number of lodgings furnished .....	27,657
Number of lodgings paid .....	24,453
Number of lodgings free .....	3,204
Number of meals furnished .....	27,125
Number of meals paid .....	22,874
Number of meals free .....	4,251

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### *Nationality.*

Born in United States .....	670
Born in England .....	76
Born in Ireland .....	183
Born in Scotland .....	3
Born in Germany .....	118
Born in France .....	11
Born in Spain .....	3
Born in Italy .....	2
Born in Portugal .....	2
Born in Sweden .....	2
Total .....	1,070

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### *Parentage.*

Number of orphans .....	718
Number of half-orphans .....	281
Number of parents living .....	71
Total .....	1,070

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### *Education.*

Number able to read and write .....	496
Number able to read only .....	546
Number unable to read and write .....	28
Total .....	1,070

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Average age, about 15 years.

Nightly average attendance during year at the lodging-house.....	77
Nightly average attendance evening school for six months.....	82
Provided with homes in the country, including those sent south and west.....	69
Provided with employment in the city and vicinity.....	117
Started in business.....	121
Restored to friends.....	45
Number of different boys depositing in Penny Savings Bank.....	230
<hr/>	
Amount deposited during the year.....	\$992 66
Average amount for each boy.....	4 31
<hr/>	
Total expenditure.....	\$5,085 95
Total receipts from lodgings, meals, etc.....	2,757 42
<hr/>	
	\$2,328 53
Deduct expenses on account of construction.....	65 61
<hr/>	
Actual cost, including rent.....	\$2,262 92
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Respectfully submitted,  
M. DUPUY,  
*Superintendent.*

### THE EIGHTEENTH STREET LODGING-HOUSE, No. 211 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.

It has been a great assistance to the moral influence of this house, that Mr. Roosevelt's son, Mr. E. Roosevelt, and Mr. Blagden have continued their labors here with so much devotion. The Sunday night meetings have exerted a deep influence on these destitute lads, and the kindly Christmas and Thanksgiving dinners make them feel that these good friends do not neglect their bodies.

The building, however, is becoming very unsuited to the large work done in it. It needs additional stories to provide more space for the essentials of such an establishment, bath-rooms, closets, servants' rooms and dormitories. We trust that the many friends of the house will aid us in at length securing this needed enlargement.

The cost of management in this house is exceedingly low per head, and shows very careful economy on the part of the superintendent.

#### *Extracts from Annual Report of Superintendent.*

Number of boys admitted .....	695
Number of lodgings furnished.....	22,389
Number of lodgings paid for.....	21,024
Number of lodgings free.....	2,365
Number of meals supplied .....	24,001
Number of meals paid for .....	20,852
Number of meals free .....	3,149



*Provided for as follows :*

Sent west .....	4
Sent south .....	17
Sent to situations .....	49
Restored to friends .....	49
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>119</b>

*Nativity.*

Born in United States .....	549
Born in Canada .....	8
Born in England .....	22
Born in Ireland .....	49
Born in Scotland .....	4
Born in Germany .....	12
Born in Sweden .....	2
Born in Russia .....	1
Born in Switzerland .....	1
Born in Italy .....	1
Born in Austria .....	1
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>695</b>

*Education.*

Number able to read and write .....	567
Number able to read only .....	77
Number unable to read or write .....	51
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>695</b>

*Parentage.*

Number of orphans .....	436
Number of half orphans .....	159
Number of parents living .....	100
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>695</b>

Average number of lodgers each night .....	65
Number of depositors in savings bank .....	104
<b>Total amount deposited</b> .....	<b>\$375 66</b>

*Expenses and Receipts.*

Total expenses .....	\$4,946 24
Deduct construction .....	125 88
<b>Net expenses</b> .....	<b>\$4,820 36</b>
<b>Total receipts</b> .....	<b>3,419 15</b>
<b>Net cost</b> .....	<b>\$1,401 21</b>

In order to make the lodging-house an agent of the greatest good, it should be rendered pleasant and attractive enough to counterbalance any inducements to enter places of vice. Unless this is done the end aimed at cannot be fully attained. We much need better quarters.

Our esteemed friend, Mr. Elliott Roosevelt, has aided in making the evenings pleasant and enjoyable, by furnishing illustrated papers and interesting books, as well as a variety of games, and the boys have not failed to show their appreciation of his kindness.

Night school was more than ordinarily successful; our competent teacher, Mr. Squire, was deeply interested in his work, and had the tact of making it specially interesting to the boys. Many made excellent progress, and ten received prizes for punctuality in attendance.

Our Sunday evening meetings were well attended. Messrs. S. P. Blagden, Hilborne D. Roosevelt, J. K. Gracie, still continue the good work of conducting these services, with unabated interest. Mr. Elliott Roosevelt has also been assiduous in his efforts to assist these boys in various ways. Respectfully submitted,

W. J. McCULLY, *Superintendent.*

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### THE RIVINGTON STREET LODGING-HOUSE, No. 327 RIVINGTON STREET.

This lodging-house has done a remarkable work in its night school, the average attendance being very large in proportion to the number of lodgers.

The "flower mission," under Mr. Calder's experienced hand, has scattered great pleasures through all that destitute portion of the city. The presence and influence of Mrs. Calder among the poor boys have been of the utmost value.

It will be remembered that we stated last year that it would be necessary to remove this lodging-house from its present quarters, which had become no longer sufficiently capacious for the work, and which were otherwise unsuited to our charity. A benevolent lady of the city, Miss Wolfe, who has already done so much for this community, and who had personally labored for many years for the poor in our Cottage Place School, hearing of our needs, came forward for our relief. She generously offered to put up a building for the society, which should be used as a lodging-house for homeless boys, and an industrial school for poor children, on certain conditions, which were gladly accepted by the society; among these that the cost of the building should not exceed \$40,000.

The trustees were so fortunate as to purchase a plot of land 165 feet by 50, on the corner of Gouverneur street and East Broadway, having air and light on three sides. The site was peculiarly fortunate, and the price was remarkably low, being only \$24,000 for about three lots, \$1,500 more were obliged to be paid by the society to remove the occupants of the land, who held a lease for one year. The future lodging-house, a building of brick, 100 feet by 42 feet, of five stories, was erected on this land, Mr. O. Vaux being the architect. The plan is a model, in all respects, for similar houses, and is very creditable to the ingenuity of the architect. It includes a fire-proof stair-way; a gymnasium, abundant bath-rooms and closets; with a ventilating

shaft running through the whole building; a steam drying-room for the boys' wet clothes; dining-room and infant school-room; a fine audience-room, eighteen feet high, opening into a conservatory for the flower mission; two large and airy dormitories; a higher-priced dormitory for such of the boys as can afford it, and a number of rooms for the superintendent and servants; with a good kitchen, laundry and steam-washing machine. It is hoped that the building will be ready in the spring, and that then this generous benefactress of the poor will see a permanent monument of her wise charity.

*(Extracts from the Annual Report of the Superintendent.)*

This is our twelfth annual report and may be called our valedictory, as we hope, long before the close of another fiscal year, to be in possession of the spacious building now being erected for us on East Broadway.

It may not be out of place here to give expression to the sincere gratitude which we all feel to the noble lady who has made such excellent provision for the wants of the poor children in this part of the city. A better site could not have been found; the building is a most substantial one and promises fully to meet all the requirements of our work for generations to come.

Since the Rivington street lodging-house was opened twelve years ago, it has fed and sheltered and partly educated and clothed 13,907 different homeless boys. Of this number 1,420 entered the lodging-house during the year just closed. This is 324 fewer boys than passed through the house during the previous year. It is difficult to account for this falling off, but we think that the reputation for unhealthiness from malaria which the lodging-house has acquired, may have had something to do with it. There have been no deaths in the lodging-house during the year.

We desire to call attention to the large number of boys provided with homes during the year — 185. This is thirteen more than we have ever sent to homes in a single year; and many letters received by us from boys in the far west and south show that they are happy and doing well in their new places.

We have been enabled to put 158 destitute boys in the way of earning their living by means of our "business fund." This most useful fund has been generously supported by our excellent friends Messrs. W. L. and A. L. Smith. The boys of this lodging-house are greatly indebted to these gentlemen, not only for pecuniary assistance, but for much earnest practical advice.

Our night school last winter was very successful, having an average nightly attendance of 82. This is somewhat below the average of the previous winter, but is explained by the fact that many of our best boys who came regularly to night school accepted the invitation to go to homes in the south.

We are again indebted to our kind friends, E. S. Auchincloss, Esq., and James Coats, Esq., for prizes of clothing and shoes to the boys for good conduct and regular attendance at night school and Sunday meetings.

The Sunday meetings were fully attended throughout the winter. Our boys owe much to Henry E. Hawley, Esq., for his earnest teach-

ing in these meetings, during so many years. Mr. Howard Potter has been greatly missed during the past season, but we hope soon to be favored with his presence again. Mr. John Crosby Brown, the Messrs. Smith and Dr. N. S. Roberts took Mr. Potter's place at the meetings.

The Penny Savings Bank of the lodging-house has been more liberally patronized by the boys than ever before. The total amount saved during the year by 353 depositors is \$2,349.66. The prizes given by G. G. Smith, Esq., to boys who saved the largest amounts has stimulated them to make extraordinary efforts. One boy, alone, saved \$100 from the sale of an evening newspaper.

The running expenses of the lodging-house for the year have been \$166.13 less than during the previous year, but the receipts from the boys have also been less; still the net cost of the lodging-house is \$28.38 less this year than last.

### THE FLOWER MISSION.

The work of the Rivington street flower mission has greatly increased during the past season. The number of our country contributors has more than doubled. Regular weekly contributions have been received from many parts of this State, and also from New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania. These contributions have aggregated 96,500 bouquets, which have been distributed by our own visitors and also by city missionaries among hospitals, industrial schools, lodging-houses and the sick and poor in tenement-houses. In addition to these we have distributed 2,400 young plants and slips, rooted and potted by ourselves.

Before closing this report we beg leave gratefully to acknowledge the generous gift of General James H. Van Alen, who sent \$250 from France, to provide Christmas presents of warm flannel shirts and stockings for our boys; also Mr. Hawley's gift of a Thanksgiving dinner; and Mr. Potter's remembrance of us at Christmas through Mr. Crosby Brown.

Full particulars of the year's work appear in the following statistical tables:

Number of lodgings furnished.....	32,135
Number of meals furnished (including school meals).....	65,140
Number of different boys provided for during the year.....	1,420
Average age, about 14 years.	

### Nativity.

Born in United States.....	1,144	Born in Spain.....	4
“ Ireland.....	97	“ Russia.....	3
“ Germany.....	84	“ France.....	2
“ England.....	44	“ India.....	2
“ Italy.....	15	Unknown.....	3
“ Scotland.....	13		
“ Canada.....	9	Total.....	1,420
[Assem. Doc. No. 33.]			

*Parentage.*

Number of orphans.....	1,139	Number with both parents	
“ half-orphans..	172	living.....	109
		Total.....	<u>1,420</u>

*Education.*

Number able to read and		Number unable to read or	
write....	1,130	write.....	102
“ “ read only.	188	Total.....	<u>1,420</u>

Number of boys provided with homes and employment...	185
“ “ restored to friends .....	42
“ “ started in business .....	158
“ depositors in Penny Savings Bank... ..	353
Amount of boys' savings.....	\$2,349 66
Average attendance at night school.....	82
Average number of lodgers nightly.....	<u>88</u>

*Expenses and Receipts.*

Total expenses, including rent, taxes and insurance.....	\$9,180 09
Total receipts from boys, rents, sales, etc.....	<u>4,850 58</u>
Net cost.....	\$4,329 51
Deduct on account of construction.....	<u>326 26</u>
Making actual cost.....	<u>\$4,003 25</u>

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE CALDER, *Superintendent.*

### THE THIRTY-FIFTH STREET LODGING-HOUSE, No. 314 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.

The two kind friends of the poor who planted this charity as a monument to a lovely child may well rejoice at the silent good which is working out from it among the poor boys of the upper wards. The new superintendent, Capt. H. Mathews, has been remarkably successful, and the number of lodgers has increased more rapidly than in any other house.

The night school has been fairly attended.

*(Extracts from the Annual Report of the Superintendent.)*

The statistics for the year show that our institution is by no means losing its hold on the class whom it was designed to benefit.

The numbers lodged and fed are largely in excess of any previous year, the books showing that the increase over last year is 4,233 lodgings, and 6,335 meals. We are also glad to record an increase of 43 depositors in the savings bank, and that the amount deposited was nearly double that of 1878. Much of the money saved has been spent for clothing, it having been our endeavor to impress upon the boys the fact, that a tidy, cleanly appearance would be a most important recommendation when seeking employment.

While the mere statistics afford satisfaction, they cannot convey to the mind any adequate idea of the amount of good resulting from the labors of our society in behalf of homeless boys. One must see the ragged, grimy, unkempt boy, without a penny in his pocket, timidly asking for a night's lodging, and then watch him as he gets a start in business, and begins to improve, until he becomes self-reliant, and self-supporting, as we often see them, in order to really appreciate the character of the work done by the Children's Aid Society. We never prepare for visitors. Our doors are open to friends or foes, and while we are often visited by detectives searching for criminals, parents seeking truant boys, or besotted and depraved guardians whose brutality has driven children into the streets, we have never heard a word of complaint against the institution, or the treatment of any boy who has sought shelter under our roof. On the contrary, many have called, who had been misinformed as to our work, and were prejudiced against us, who before leaving have expressed their surprise and gratification at the evident benefits derived by the boys who come to us.

We enforce firmly, but kindly, our rules against profanity, the use of tobacco within the building, and gambling, and that with salutary effect. Boys who have been expelled come back with tears, begging admission, and when, on promise of good behavior, we have taken them again, they have shown by their fruits that their reformation was genuine.

The Sunday evening exercises have been held during the summer, and we welcome, with the opening autumn season, our benefactors who from the beginning have taken such interest in the Thirty-fifth street lodging-house, and by their kind and practical teachings, and earnest loving exhortations have won the hearts of many of the boys. Last Sunday service was attended by over seventy appreciative lads, whose hearty singing and close attention to the words spoken evinced that the labor bestowed upon them was not in vain.

We have to express our gratitude to Drs. Beverly Robinson and Bruce, who have generously attended cases of sickness among us, using their influence to procure admission to the hospital of six children during the year, and prescribing for others.

We have had twenty-three cases of slight illness, but no contagious disease during the year, and have cared for them in the house from one to three days at a time.

Through the kindness of Mrs. Dr. B. Robinson, and the sewing school, over a hundred of our smaller boys were supplied with under-clothing, and the entire number of our lads were gladdened at Christmas, with a present of two changes of under-wear from Mrs. Wm. E. Dodge, Jr. A generous feast was provided, at both Thanksgiving and

Christmas by our tried and constant friends, and many other favors were shown us by those who give because they love to do so.

We could speak of many instances of reformation. We give one as a sample. A boy 16 years of age, just from the House of Refuge, where he had spent two years, came to us wretched and reckless, some of our boys knew him, and did not want him among them, but we took him in, and to-day he is a clean, well-behaved, honest, grateful, industrious lad.

Our pictures here are in Rembrandt effects — the lights very light, and the dark quite dark, but there is more light than dark, and we believe that the days of usefulness of the Thirty-fifth street lodging-house are only just begun.

We respectfully submit our report, feeling thankful for the past, and hopeful for the future.

#### *Lodgings and Meals.*

Number of lodgings furnished during the year.....	31,631
Number of lodgings free during the year.....	1,307
Number of meals furnished during the year.....	38,727
Number of meals furnished free during the year.....	4,103

#### *Parentage.*

Orphans.....	310	Parents living.....	75
Half-orphans.....	148		
		Total.....	533

#### *Nationality.*

Born in United States.....	453	Born in England.....	25
“ Germany.....	21	“ Ireland.....	29
“ Canada.....	2	“ Italy.....	2
“ Russia.....	1		
		Total.....	533

#### *Education.*

Able to read and write.....	459	No education.....	35
Read only.....	39		
		Total.....	533

Number of different boys registered during the year.....	533
Nightly average attendance during the year.....	87
Nightly average attendance at night school.....	60
Number of boys provided with employment....	37
“ “ started in business.....	104
“ “ restored to friends.....	55
“ “ sent south and west.....	7

*Expenses and Receipts.*

Total expenditures.....	\$6,325 52
Total receipts.....	3,273 58
Net expense..	\$3,051 94
Deduct on account of construction and rent.....	548 86
Actual running expense for the year.....	<u>\$2,503 08</u>

H. MATHEWS,  
*Superintendent.*

### THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. Skinner, as superintendent of the schools, continues his thorough and judicious efforts in improving the efficiency of each school, by constant examinations of the classes, by suggestions to the teachers, and by meetings of the latter, where specimen lessons are given and subjects discussed.

The schools, which are all under the supervision of the board of education, with every day-teacher licensed, were carefully examined by the assistant superintendents of the board, this autumn, and a very favorable report was made by these officials. Two Kindergarten schools are at present under the society; one in the Eighteenth street school, aided by Mr. Tuckerman, and the other in the avenue C, partly supported by the "Children's Charitable Union." These ladies, mainly Jewish Americans, under Mrs. Heidelbach and others, still supply our poorest children with hot dinners — a great benefaction.

A "kitchen-garden" class, to teach household duties, has been opened by Miss Dodge, in our Thirty-fifth street school.

The night schools, which accomplish so useful a work, are largely supported by benevolent individuals. The German night school is maintained by a lady from Boston, now in Europe; the Crosby street Italian school, by two ladies in Morristown; the Franklin street school, by Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's family; the Fifty-second street school, by our trustees, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Tuckerman and Mr. Potter. The Park school has lacked, of late, its usual individual support, though doing a good work; this, and the sickness of Miss Pascall, have compelled it to be closed for the coming winter.

The expenses for a night or half-time school are from \$250 to \$750 per annum, depending on the number of scholars and teachers, and the work done.

We have just opened a very interesting half-time school, for the poor Italian street children, during the afternoon and evening, at No. 24 Sullivan street, under our experienced teacher, Mrs. Alleyn. We earnestly ask aid for this school from individual friends. This is our third school for poor Italians.

The reading-rooms at the Cottage Place school, in the Italian school, and in Greenwich street, have been peculiarly successful during the past year. Great numbers of young men and boys have frequented them during the evenings.



A very pleasant experience for the teachers during the past year was a beautiful party given by our trustee, Mr. D. Willis James, in his hospitable home, to all the employees of the society. The occasion was designed to be a celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of this society. The evening was one of the most merry and agreeable which has ever been enjoyed by the workers in our charity.

*(Extracts from Report of Mr. J. W. Skinner, Superintendent of Schools.)*

The first annual report of the fourth ward school, of this society, made December 6th, A. D. 1854, makes these observations.

“The main object of the school was not so much to thoroughly educate in books, as to refine and purify the wild children of the street, and to teach them to work. Common English branches have been taught in the morning, and industrial occupations in the afternoon.”

The pupils were the offscouring of the worst streets of the ward; little begging girls, girls who sold apples and candies in the low Cherry street dancing saloons, or picked up their living along the dock. They were filthy, diseased, with uncombed heads, and unwashed hands; many without shoes or bonnets, shivering in torn and flimsy dresses. They were bold, impudent and ungoverned, and habituated to foul and profane language. At first, no control could be obtained over them.

Two salaried teachers were employed, but the main part of the labor was done by volunteers — ladies who came often from a distance, through the most inclement season, to aid these children of the poor.

The effect of the school was felt at once upon the neighborhood. The girls who attended it were rescued from lives of shame, toward which they were drifting; many were sent to situations. Trained to habits of neatness, order and industry, their lives were henceforth set on a higher plane. This manifest good, effected by such simple means, encouraged the formation of other schools of the sort. The principles on which it was conducted were found capable of extensive application.

Schools of the same sort were planted, from time to time, in different parts of the city. Now, after twenty-five years, the work being conducted under the same wise and philanthropic spirit in which it was originated, and fortunately under the same head, has grown to large proportions.

During the last year 21 schools were in operation by day, and 11 by night. The average attendance was 3,366. The number on roll was 8,300; 79 teachers were employed. All, with the exception of 4 teachers in the evening schools, were licensed by the State, or by the city superintendent of schools; they were assisted by 61 volunteers.

The schools have been located where there seemed to be a demand for them. From around the park in the north-middle part of the city, where the squatters built their unstable shanties on the rocks, and where the children of the rag and bone pickers swarm like conies, and live in the dirt with the dogs and goats, to the Brooklyn bridge, in the south-middle, where the windows of the school-room look out on one side on the grandest engineering work of modern times, and on the other side, on the vilest dens of pollution, where prostitution

openly flaunts its shame by day and night, or wherever the children of the poor are to be found, our missionary stations are established, sometimes on streets almost blocked by the dirt and filth of the rag and bone picker, or where the venders of old clothes and old shoes occupy the cellars of the half falling houses; sometimes in respectable quarters, where the poor congregate in alleys and back buildings.

School-rooms are taken where we can find them; a barn, a store-room, a church, a dwelling-house, a carpenter's shop, have been fitted up for school-rooms, with accommodations for washing, bathing and cooking. A kitchen is found to be a necessary adjunct to the school-room. A simple meal is given to every child needing it, at noon. In the inclement season a substantial warm dinner is provided by outside help in many of the schools. The "*Ladies' Charitable Union*," and and the Ladies' Associations connected with the different schools, have rendered substantial aid in providing means for this purpose. We have given out, during the year, over 400,000 meals.

Sewing is taught in the afternoon, three or four times a week. One of the necessary qualifications of a teacher is ability to teach hand and machine sewing, knitting, cutting and making dresses, and occasionally ornamental crochet and needle work. Many pupils become accomplished seamstresses, and turn their acquirements to good account. In the Italian school, the children are taught to make lace. Some take their bobbins and cushion to their chairs by the apple stands in the street, and are able thereby to add to their living resources. 13,653 garments have been made in the sewing classes, and 7,971 garments have been given out. The last item embraces second-hand clothing, for which there is always a large demand. All cast-off garments of men, women or children are of service in some way; 2,370 pairs of shoes have been given out. These are donated or bought out of the charity fund. A supply of shoes seems almost indispensable to school attendance, as the complaint is often made that the children cannot come to school, for want of a covering to the feet.

Our rule is to avoid, as much as possible, giving articles of clothing as mere charitable gifts, but to make the children earn them by attendance, improvement and good conduct. Hence, sometimes even in winter, some come to school bare-footed. We have been very successful in dealing with truant and unruly children. Many cases have been brought to my notice, which had been given up in the public schools as incorrigible, and have been reclaimed by kind, persistent effort. Our schools are specially adapted for working children, newsboys, boot-blacks, and peddlers of small wares. One boy at the Cottage Place school, for instance, rises at four o'clock in the morning, to buy papers. He sells till ten o'clock, and then comes to school; at three o'clock he commences to sell again, and continues till eight o'clock, and thus helps to support his widowed mother.

They are also a great help to little girls, who have to take care of younger brothers and sisters. We tolerate the babes in the school-room, in order to assist the little nurses.

Better than this, is the *crèche*, where the infants can be put in charge of a competent woman, in a room surrounded with bright and suggestive pictures, and children's play-things. One of this sort has been in successful operation at the East River school, through the kind

care and support of Mrs. Benjamin Hartun. It is in contemplation to introduce in this *crèche* some of Froebel's gifts, and thus make it a Kindergarten.

We have two Kindergarten schools, one in avenue C school, in which infants remain till they are five years old. This is conducted on the pure Kindergarten system, after the Kraus-Boelte methods. The aim is to prepare the child for regular instruction, by exercising all its powers, and so render it self-active. The observing faculties are cultivated by means of play-things and games.

The other Kindergarten school is at 211 West 18th street. In this there is a union of Kindergarten play with ordinary school work. The combination is found to work admirably. The children attain a special aptitude for arithmetic and drawing. A class of infants are able by means of blocks to add, subtract, multiply and divide fractions, as intelligently and readily as children of the classes that read in the Fourth Reader. The result is attained by teaching with objects. Objective teaching is now the favorite mode of conveying instruction in our best schools. Children habitually taught on this plan find their sphere of knowledge rapidly enlarged, and their powers of observation greatly increased. It is found also to be the means of increasing the knowledge, and developing the power of the teacher as an educator. There is a tendency on the part of the teacher to "tramp in the tread-mill of routine," from which the cultivation of the observing faculties helps to emancipate them.

The teachers in our schools have many duties to discharge beside those of teaching. The school is the center of a missionary field. The teacher is the resort for relief of every sort. For the sick children, she keeps a supply of suitable food. The crippled, deformed, blind and dumb children are helped into the proper institution. If a family is put out on the street by a hard landlord, she assists them to get a new place. She clothes the naked, and feeds the hungry. Benevolent people make the teacher their almoner for relieving distress. Some buy coal and provisions at wholesale, and arrange parcels for distribution. They have thus relieved 3,410 persons.

They open a Penny Bank, in which the children deposit their savings, and pay them interest, to teach them the benefit of thrift.

The amount deposited last year was \$476.90; 984 depositors.

They look out for places of employment, watch over the children in their places, and help them in their difficulties. They provided thus for 293, and sent 836 to the public schools. To do all this, besides keeping up the records, and recitations, and sewing classes, attending to visitors, arranging for the lady volunteers, preparing for festivals and entertainments, requires talent of no common order, and ability to be gained only by long experience. We have now a body of trained teacher-missionaries, who perform their work excellently, and to the full satisfaction of the officers of the society.

Nearly all the children visited the summer home at Bath, during the vacation, and spent an enjoyable week at the seaside.

Flowers have been received from the flower mission, and from country friends, which have given great pleasure.

The "Helping Hand Association," formed of the *Alumni* of the German evening meeting at school, has continued its good work of

help and mutual improvement during the year. They expect to celebrate in December the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the school.

The following table exhibits a summary of the work of the society for the year.

*Industrial Schools (21 Day-schools, 11 Night-schools).*

Whole number on rolls .....	9,098
Daily average attendance.....	3,632
Number of drunken parents.....	1,189
“ who beg or have begged.....	803
“ of garments made .....	13,653
“ “ “ given out.....	7,991
“ “ pairs of shoes “ .....	2,370
“ “ children sent to public schools.....	836
“ “ “ “ places and employment.....	293
“ “ “ in sewing-machine classes.....	235
“ “ “ depositors in school Penny Savings	
Banks .....	984
Amount deposited.....	\$476 90
Number of volumes in school libraries .....	2,614
“ “ truants received.....	180
“ “ persons aided (special cases).....	3,410
Amount of money spent for aid (special cases).....	\$1,832 19
Number of sick children aided.....	1,228
“ “ children who died.....	40
“ “ meals (meat, fish, soup, rice, etc.).....	400,056
Occupation of children: Newsboys, bootblacks, peddlers, errand-boys, coal, wood and rag-pickers, baby minders, shop boys, etc.	
Industrial occupations taught: Hand and machine sewing, knitting, housework, lace making, embroidering, etc.	
Number of salaried teachers.....	79
Number of volunteer teachers.....	61

ITALIAN SCHOOL, No. 156 LEONARD STREET.

*(Extracts from Annual Report of the Superintendent.)*

The attendance for the year ending October 31st averages 45 more than that for the previous corresponding period.

Nine or ten boys are regularly employed in the school printing department, and of these only three have been with us from the beginning. One left for Italy two months ago, and some have found places outside. One of the latter lately returned because of the failure of the printing house where he was employed. This department is conducted strictly on business principles. The boys have as much practical

instruction as they could possibly receive in regular establishments. Wages are paid to all from the first day of their coming, according to merit and earnings, and are as high as those paid by liberal employers. On the other hand the boys are bright and industrious, and take a warm interest in the institution. A great deal of work is done but not sufficient to justify our taking more apprentices. We feel indeed that if those of our friends who believe in helping the boys to become useful and independent men would give us a portion of the orders they give to their printers and stationers, we should soon be in position to extend the usefulness of this department, and start some other industrial branch without expense to the Children's Aid Society. As it is, we have to rely solely on a few patrons and customers, who, however, in earnest to promote the success of an undertaking directed to the permanent elevation of the poor, cannot certainly do more than they are doing. Mr. Taylor, the manager, assumes the responsibility of giving entire satisfaction, and I may add, that the bankers, merchants, railroad managers, etc., who kindly patronize us, have invariably expressed themselves pleased with the execution and cost of the work they intrusted to him.

We continue to be under obligation to Messrs. R. Hoe, Jr. and E. P. Fabbri for their generous assistance.

For the girls we have a sewing department, conducted also in a business way. They are paid for the work they do, as they deserve, and in proportion to the earnings. They are taught and trained with the view of fitting them to support themselves, and nothing is overlooked in carrying out that purpose. There are no vacations for these girls, but during last July and August they had, every Saturday, excursions to the country or seashore, at the expense of a lady who takes a paramount interest in their welfare. Considering that Mrs. Van Rhyn commenced her work only seventeen months ago, the result is very encouraging indeed, and her influence is strikingly extending beyond the immediate school connections, as I find that some poor families have recourse to her for advice and co-operation in procuring the means of self-support. Sometime last July, having read in the "Sun" the report of Mrs. E. Carter's views on lace-making, and being struck by the force of her remarks, Mrs. Van Rhyn lost no time in visiting that lady, whom she found quite disposed to give, with the utmost kindness, the benefit of her skill and experience to our poor girls. Mrs. Carter undertook her task in thorough earnestness, and was so good as to lend her own cushions, bobbins, etc. Her's was a charity which could not fail to be heartily appreciated, and I am glad that she was not discouraged by the result of the experiment. "The children of the Italian school," Mrs. Carter writes to Mrs. Van Rhyn, "are unusually quick and learn the work very rapidly, and I do not think there is the least doubt but that they will become in a very short time good workers." As to the advisability of our taking up lace-making, Mrs. Carter intelligently adds, "the prospects were never better than at the present time, the ladies having taken more interest in the making of lace in this country than before. The lace-makers here have a great advantage over those in Europe, where, as a general rule, the lace hands in each country make only a particular kind of lace, but the girls of the school will be able to make any or all

of these laces which may become popular, and will also be able to copy or reproduce the ancient laces of Italy and Spain, which are rarely to be met with outside of the churches of Europe. This work deserves a more liberal support from the public. There is a large field for the work, and I expect to see lace made in this country that will equal that made in Europe at the present day." The soundness of Mrs. Carter's views need no demonstration, and we are convinced that when the benefit our girls will derive from this industry shall be realized, she will receive the blessings of many poor families who cannot earn even a miserable existence by less skilled labor. For other details of the working of the sewing classes, I beg to refer to the subjoined report of Mrs. Van Rhyn.

The self-imposed task of visiting the sick and needy contributes in no small degree to render both Miss Zincke and Mrs. Van Rhyn popular among the parents of our pupils.

Respectfully,

A. E. CERQUA, *Superintendent.*

Average attendance of the Italian school.....	408
Aggregate " " " .....	568

#### SEWING DEPARTMENT (ITALIAN SCHOOL).

This industrial department of the Italian school has had under regular instruction, during the past year, 24 girls. These girls have been taught to sew by hand, to cut and make dresses and other garments for their own use, and to operate well on the sewing machine. Finding that the little ones needed some special stimulus to induce them to conquer the difficulties of "hem," "fell," and "gather," we have given them instruction in cutting and making dolls' clothing; by this means some beautiful under-garments and some very "stylish" dresses have been produced. Special attention has been given to shirt-making, from the fact that such work could be obtained at all seasons of the year, and that more money could thus be earned than by any other branch of factory work that we could well undertake. But large quantities of sheets, pillow cases, and under-garments for factories have also been made. Regular work has been given to fifteen girls in the school, and work supplied to two others at their homes. During the past year over 10,000 garments have been made; \$457.74 earned, which, with the exception of whatever material, etc., we had to provide, has been paid to the regular girls. Five hundred garments have been made by the girls for their own use. Instruction is given from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and is continued through the entire year.

We have lately introduced lace-making as a branch of industrial work. This promises to become a more profitable employment than any ordinary needle work; there being in this country very few who understand the art, and the demand for such work far exceeding the supply, good, remunerative prices can readily be obtained. The children are greatly interested in the work and learn with surprising eagerness, some having learned in three weeks to form flowers and leaves for "Duchesse" lace.

One little girl, who at first was not thought fit for admission to the class, proved her ability by making for herself a little cushion no larger than a breakfast plate, and cutting out little rough pieces of wood for bobbins, with sewing cotton, wove three different stitches. She now has the pleasure of working with 72 bobbins and seems to have a peculiar aptitude for the work. Another, who has been obliged to take her mother's place at "the stand," during the cold weather, comes every morning to have the work explained to her and then carries her cushion with her to the stand, to work there. In this branch we have the advantage of the instruction of Mrs. Carter, who kindly gives the class lessons, two mornings each week.

Respectfully,

ANNA VAN RHYN.

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### VOLUNTEERS.

The ladies from every quarter of the city, who are doing so much for the poor in our various schools, still continue their benevolent labors. There is great need, however, of young ladies as workers, in our different branches. The success of this charity in the future will depend on the earnest co-operation of young men and women of the fortunate classes. We need much assistance, both in money and labor, from our young men in the boys' lodging-houses. A little sum of money judiciously applied in these houses, as a loan-fund to boys starting in business, or for prizes in attending school, or in furnishing amusement and instruction to the lads, will do a great deal of good at small cost.

Among those who are doing so much and yet so silently for the poor, we would mention the noble-hearted lady, who supports the Avenue B school; the board of ladies who provide so many necessities and comforts for the children in the East River school; the ladies who have given so much time and means for the little ones at the Cottage Place school; the active workers in the Hudson River school; the committee of the West 16th street school; the ladies who have so long partly supported the Fourth Ward school; and the band of very energetic and devoted friends of the poor in the West 18th street school; as well as our own trustees, who, in very many of the schools, supply hot dinners, give money for charities, distribute clothing, and in many other ways assist the poor.

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### SICK CHILDREN'S MISSION.

This useful branch of our charity has been for some years successfully managed in the summer by Mr. Calder, while in the winter, the medical aid and nourishing food were distributed mainly by the teachers of the industrial schools.

During the past summer the ill-health of Mr. Calder compelled us to transfer it during two months to the charge of Mr. Dupuy. Under him, Mrs. Alleyn supervised the distribution of the medical stores and food, and the visits of the attending physicians. Less money was sent in than usual for this branch, so that the work was correspond-

ingly reduced. The summer, however, was an unusually healthy one, and the board of health, under the new tenement-house act, performed more than their usual amount of visitation of the tenement-houses.

All experienced among the poor of the city believe that numbers of infant lives could be saved during the summer, especially from that scourge of children, cholera infantum, by means of a "Sea Side Sanitarium," where mothers could bring their sick infants, for a week or two, during the hot weather. It is believed that this society could treat, in the course of the summer, 2,500 cases, in such a sea side home, at a cost not exceeding \$5,000 or \$6,000. The expenses of founding such an institution, for land and "pavilion cottages," need not be over \$8,000 or \$10,000. It is greatly to be hoped that some of our benevolent citizens will be led to found such a benefaction, which will save in future years thousands of infants' lives.

We have received during the past year about \$2,000 for this purpose, and hope that sufficient will be subscribed during the coming year to enable us to found a "Sea Side Sanitarium."

*Statistics of Sick Children's Mission during July and August.*

Number of cases treated.....	337
" visits by physicians.....	705
" deaths.....	9
" bouquets from "Flower Mission".....	1,900
" potted plants from "Flower Mission".....	10
" box ferns " ".....	1
" cans condensed milk given out.....	328
" " extract of beef ".....	143
" packages farina ".....	134
" " rice—1-2 lb. ".....	97
" " corn starch ".....	93
" " oat meal—1-2 lb. ".....	74
" " barley ".....	46
" " arrowroot ".....	61

Respectfully,

MRS. E. T. ALLEYN.

Number of cases treated by the schools..... 1,228

**THE SUMMER HOME (BATH, LONG ISLAND).**

We are happy to announce, that through the benevolent exertions of Mrs. Haxton, a beginning is made in forming a building-fund for this institution; the sum amounting, thus far, to about \$500. It is believed that \$8,000 or \$10,000 would purchase the land and buildings necessary for erecting a permanent "summer home" for the poor children of New York.

The home, during the past summer, owing to the amiable and careful management of Mr. and Mrs. Holt, and the especial watchfulness of Mr. Schlegel, in taking the parties of children to the sea side, has suffered from no case of accident or sickness, and has given a great amount of pleasure to the children of the poor. This home depends



entirely on the regular contributions of those, who, enjoying their summer at the sea side, or on the mountains, do not forget the little children of the city, shut up in the close tenement-houses.

Mrs. Stokes, who has done so much for this charity, generously added to our accommodations this summer, by building another "pavilion" dormitory for the children, at an expense of \$500.

*(Extracts from the Annual Report of the Superintendent.)*

The home opened on the 9th of June and closed on the 15th of September, a period of 98 days; during that time 1,915 girls visited it, each of whom remained one week; in addition to these, 268 girls and 734 boys spent each one day at the home, making the aggregate of the children who enjoyed the benefit of a temporary sojourn to the seaside 2,912. This shows an increase of 467 over last year. The majority of the children came from the industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society; about 500 were from Mission Chapels, and 2 from Bellevue Hospital. Last spring the dining-room was extended ten feet, and through the liberality of Mrs. A. P. Stokes, Jr., a dormitory, 18x42ft., was erected over the dining-room; a similar one was built in 1878 by Mrs. Benjamin Haxtun; each dormitory is named from the individual who contributed the funds to build it. There are now on the ground three dormitories, sufficient for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty children without undue crowding. By the erection of the "Stokes Dormitory," the main house was relieved from occupancy by the children, and a pleasant room gained for the reception of visitors. Notwithstanding this improvement, the main house is diminutive in appearance and poorly adapted for the purpose to which it is devoted. Hopes are indulged that the day is not far distant when a gift will be made to the Children's Aid Society sufficient to purchase land and erect suitable buildings for a summer home, where the multitude of poor children suffering in the heat of the city can enjoy the benefits of sea air and bathing. In addition to the general supervision of a superintendent and matron, two ladies are employed whose special duty it is in various ways to interest the children and guard against accidents.

The little ones come down for the purpose of recruiting debilitated systems and having a good time generally; for the accomplishment of these objects, both labor and money are freely expended. But few rules are adopted for the government of the children, and those are of the simplest form.

From early dawn till evening, the children amuse themselves by swinging, playing at games, taking a walk in search of wild flowers, playing on the beach or in bathing. Due attention is paid to diet; nourishing food is liberally supplied for the children. Seven cows were kept during the summer, affording an ample quantity of milk both morning and evening. But, notwithstanding the large outlay of money and labor to furnish these poor children with pure milk, they do not appreciate it, and cry for "coffee" instead; some of them unused to rich milk at home, when they saw cream on the milk at Bath, pronounced it "sour" and wrote letters home to that effect. Fresh beef, mutton, fish, vegetables, with rice or bread pudding, are

served for dinner, and oat meal or hominy, with bread, butter or syrup, are furnished for breakfast and tea, with fruit in its season. The home was visited this summer by a large number of strangers, some of whom left substantial tokens of their interest in the work. One pleasing incident may be mentioned. On one bright morning, a nurse entered the grounds with a pair of twins, six months old, each bearing in its tiny hand \$5, which was presented as their offering to the poor children's summer home.

The event of the season was the visit of our devoted friend Mrs. B. F. Huxtun; for two seasons she has spent her birthday at Bath, with the East River Industrial School, of which she is one of the noble patrons. As her birthday occurs during the fourth of July week, this kind-hearted lady defrays all the expenses of the home for that day; the children, at her expense, are treated with lamb and peas for dinner, ice cream, cake and fruits; fireworks are also furnished. The day is a memorable one at the home; in anticipation of it, the children prepare themselves with speeches and songs of welcome, while beautiful flowers are in great profusion. Hundreds of poor children will hold in delightful remembrance the scenes of that festal day. Though the number of children was largely in excess of any previous year, the actual running expenses were not largely increased. The total expenditure for the whole year was \$6,387.18; from this deduct for construction and repairs \$1,000.28, and \$350.00 for rent of 1878, and it leaves the net running expenses \$5,036.90, making the average expenses of each child \$1.89. The fares for children and teachers amounted to \$739.20.

A physician in New York applied for permission to send a family of children to the summer home for a few days, stating that nothing would benefit them but country air, and a generous diet. After a week's sojourn at the home, there was so marked an improvement in their health, that the parents begged that their children might remain another week. Another visited the home with her daughter, now grown to be a healthy girl, whose life she said was saved by her few weeks' stay at the summer home some three years ago. These are not exceptional cases. Hundreds of other children returned from the summer home with renewed health.

The season of 1879, with its largely increased numbers, was a very successful one, no accident or sickness having occurred. While the "home" has attained proportions much larger than was originally contemplated, its management now presents no greater difficulties than were met with in the early days of its history.

During the past five years probably 10,000 children have for a longer or shorter period enjoyed the benefits of the "summer home;" during those years no child has been injured; this fact calls for a distinct recognition of the protecting care of an overruling providence. By what other system can so large a number of children, at so little expense each week, receive the benefit of salt air and water with nutritious food and plenty of it. It is believed that great and lasting good has been done in various ways by the poor "Children's Summer Home," and the hope is confidently indulged in, that its patrons will

see to it in the future as they have done in the past, that when funds are needed for its support they will be forthcoming.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. HOLT,  
*Superintendent.*

### WORK OF THE YEAR.

There were during the past year in our six lodging-houses, 13,652 different boys and girls; 267,235 meals and 197,207 lodgings were supplied. In the twenty-one day and eleven evening schools were 9,098 children, who were taught, and partly fed and clothed (400,056 warm meals were supplied); 3,773 were sent to homes, mainly in the west; 1,563 were aided with food, medicine, etc., through the "Sick Children's Mission"; 2,812 children enjoyed the benefits of the "Seaside Home" (averaging over 200 per week); 545 girls have been instructed in the use of the sewing machine in the Girl's lodging-house and in the industrial schools. There have been 7,554 orphans in the lodging-houses. Eight thousand seventy dollars and seventy-eight cents have been deposited in the Penny Savings Banks. Total number under charge of the society during the year 28,086.

### THE VISITORS AND AGENTS.

Mr. Dupuy still continues his useful labors, as visitor for the downtown schools. Mr. Holste labors in the German quarter, and draws up our tables of statistics for the State and city authorities, and the tabulated accounts for the trustees. Mr. Schlegel visits on the West Side, takes charge of the parties to the summer home, and of emigration matters. Mr. Holt has taken the southern emigration, has had charge of the summer home, and is collector for the society. The lodging-house superintendents aid in emigration. Mr. Macy, assisted by Mrs. Calder, has charge of the office-work, the books, and the disbursements of the society, and the immense correspondence with the children.

The western agents have discharged their difficult duties with much judgment and energy. Mr. Fry has made six trips, traveling about 26,000 miles, and has taken 218 persons; Mr. E. Trott has made ten trips, traveling 18,586 miles, and has taken 666 persons; Mr. J. P. Brace has taken nine companies numbering 559 persons, and has traveled 24,918 miles. Mr. Skinner has taken a company of 23 persons; Mr. Holt has taken two companies south, numbering 71 persons.

### OVER-CROWDING.

This fruitful source of youthful crime and misery has been the subject of earnest consideration by the public during the past year. Many meetings have been held, which have resulted in an important association being formed for building model houses, with a subscribed capital of some \$300,000.

Two of our trustees, Mr. James and Mr. W. Bayard Cutting, have been especially active in this very important movement. Private indi-

viduals have also built improved houses for laborers; and the board of health has been more strict in regard to the plans of tenement-houses proposed, so that the new ordinary tenements have been on an improved pattern. The elevated railroads are also tending to scatter population and to give an opportunity for "suburban artisans' dwelling associations," which may in the future prove a great relief to the city.

#### CONCLUSION.

The different reports we have given represent some thirty "institutions," each of which has a peculiar and interesting history, and each contributes in its measure to the happiness and improvement of the children of the poor.

This large organization of charity cannot be continued in its course of usefulness, as it has been, unless each member of the community feels an interest in supporting it by labors and by money. These efforts have already wiped away many tears, and prevented an untold amount of human misery and crime. There is no reason why they should not continue for generations after the founders and present workers have gone to their rest, provided they be carefully founded now. In this view, the trustees are anxious to have two of our up-town lodging-houses, the Eleventh ward and West Eighteenth street houses, which are no longer adequate for our work, enlarged or rebuilt, with all suitable accommodations for homeless boys. The latter, having been the scene of Theodore Roosevelt's devoted labors of humanity, would be, thus enlarged, a fitting and lasting monument to his memory. The other is the chosen spot for the labors of some of our living trustees. The sum of twenty or thirty thousand dollars would enable us to make either of these houses a suitable and permanent place of shelter and instruction for poor boys.

CHARLES L. BRACE, *Secretary.*

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, 19 EAST FOURTH STREET,  
NEW YORK, November 25, 1879.

## **TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT** **OF THE TREASURER OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.**

*To the Board of Trustees of the Children's Aid Society:*

GENTLEMEN — My report, as treasurer of the society, presents the gratifying fact that the past year, although characterized by an adverse condition of general business prosperity, has not been an unfavorable one to our beneficent work. The extraordinary receipts from legacies have been less than usual, but the smaller donations of friends have been more numerous, and under the circumstances in which they were made, they give evidence of increasing public interest. The aggregate contributions are, however, less than those of the preceding year, and, I regret to say, they have not kept pace with the urgent necessities of a growing population.

We close this year with an indebtedness of \$3,000, and with a cash balance in the treasury of \$1,242.99.

At our last annual meeting, we were particularly solicitous about the bad condition of the Rivington street lodging-house, which had become dilapidated, unhealthy and otherwise unfit for the service of the children, and an earnest effort was made by the trustees to secure a suitable building in a more healthy locality in that neighborhood where the labors of the society have long been most efficiently directed. After purchasing an eligible site, at a cost of about \$25,000, the trustees were cheered by the voluntary offer of a benevolent lady to erect thereon, at her own expense, a suitable building, with all needful appointments, at a cost of \$40,000. This structure has steadily advanced under the direction of the society, and will soon be ready for occupancy, convenient and complete in every respect for its intended use; a perpetual blessing to the destitute in that part of the city, and a living monument to the munificent donor.

Other old buildings used by the society in various parts of the city, inhabited by the poor, and which have been temporarily fitted for schools and lodging-houses, sadly need to be removed, and their places occupied by healthy, commodious structures. Of these, the Sixteenth ward lodging-house (No. 211 West Eighteenth street) demands earliest attention. In the contracted space contained in this small building are crammed some 200 little girls and boys during the day, who are taught and fed, and in it about 100 boys are lodged every night. The accommodations for all this service are miserably inadequate in this building. It must be enlarged, or what is more reasonable and humane, its place should be occupied by a suitable structure which would cost about *twenty thousand dollars*. May we not hope to

find another friend to these unfortunates, who will rejoice in the opportunity of supplying this pressing want, and of adding his or her name to the list of children's benefactors?

The summer home at Bath, L. I., where the society has given to thousands of poor children the rare enjoyment of sea air and bathing, and a few days each of good country fare and freedom, has proved a happy means of physical and moral elevation. The old buildings hastily improvised for this service require to be replaced by others better adapted to the purpose. This can be done at a cost of about \$10,000, for which sum an incalculable amount of good can be accomplished, and real happiness imparted to the great multitudes of the destitute in the city, otherwise excluded from all such means of health and pleasure. In each and all of these objects, the society confidently relies upon the helping hand of charitable friends. It has no other resource. Its needs, always pressing, are commensurate with the rapid growth of this great city's population, and its work among the children emphatically appeals to the judgment and sensibility of all good citizens, because, in saving the children, they save the State.

The society has always done efficient service to the city and to the nation in rescuing so many thousands of children from the associations of poverty, vice and crime, and distributing them throughout the country under good family influence and government. It has abundant reason for gratitude to those who have co-operated in its past labors and it stands ready to enlarge its influence as much more widely as the moral support and the contributions of its friends will enable it to do.

#### RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

1878.

##### *Receipts.*

Nov. 1.	By balance on hand per last year's report, . . .	\$4,499 57
"	Board of Education — State school fund for pupils in industrial schools for 1879.	32,465 98
"	City and county of New York for 1879 ..	70,000 00
"	Evansville & Crawfordville R. R., and other coupons.....	10,130 00
"	Legacy of James Brown .....	5,000 00
"	Legacy of Nancy Weed .....	1,600 00
"	Amount received from all other sources, including lodging houses, churches, Sunday-schools and individuals.....	81,887 70
Total.....		<u>\$205,583 25</u>

##### *Payments.*

For industrial schools — twenty-one day and eleven evening schools, with seventy-nine teachers:

Rent, salaries, food, clothing, shoes, fuel, etc .....	\$71,540 15
Payments on account of special charities .....	2,600 02
Sick Children's Mission.....	1,332 57

Children's Seaside Home (improvements, \$1,000.28)....	\$6,378 18
Newsboys' lodging-house (improvements, \$852.02) .....	16,435 66
Girl's lodging-house (improvements, \$404.04) .....	5,177 70
Eleventh Ward lodging-house (improvements, \$65.61)..	5,085 95
Sixteenth Ward lodging-house (improvements, \$125.88),	4,946 24
Rivington Street lodging-house (improvements, \$326.26),	9,180 09
Thirty-fifth Street lodging-house (improvements, \$423.86)	6,325 52
Reading-rooms (three).....	361 05
Salaries for five executive officers. ....	8,955 92
Salaries of seven visitors.....	3,624 70
Emigration (fare, food, clothing, etc.).....	29,689 48
General expenses (rent, insurance, printing, postage, etc.)	4,964 12

Total of current expenses.....	\$176,597 35
Interest paid on temporary loans.....	\$674 03
Paid on account of new lodging-house (lots, lease, interest, etc.).....	27,068 88
	<u>27,742 91</u>

	\$204,340 26
Balance, cash on hand, November 1, 1879.....	1,242 99
	<u>\$205,583 25</u>

The following table shows the receipts and payments for each year since 1853. The payments for the whole term of years amount to \$2,748,001.97.

TABLE OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS TO NOVEMBER 1, 1879.

		Received.	Paid.	Balance.
From Mar. 2, 1853, to Feb. 1, 1854 ....		\$4,732 77	\$4,191 55	\$541 22
From Feb. 1, 1854, do 1, 1855 ....		10,399 86	9,939 88	459 98
do 1, 1855, do 1, 1856 ....		10,524 06	10,027 09	496 97
do 1, 1856, do 1, 1857 ....		12,148 67	11,532 75	615 92
do 1, 1857, do 1, 1858 ....		15,662 39	15,566 42	95 07
do 1, 1858, do 1, 1859 ..		17,399 29	17,072 40	326 89
do 1, 1859, do 1, 1860 ....		12,634 92	12,210 11	425 81
do 1, 1860, do 1, 1861 ....		21,241 17	19,762 92	478 25
do 1, 1861, do 1, 1862 ....		17,186 00	16,613 98	572 72
do 1, 1862, do 1, 1863 ....		22,926 69	22,803 88	684 93
do 1, 1863, do 1, 1864 ....		38,982 65	38,743 90	933 68
do 1, 1864, do 1, 1865 ....		54,935 72	53,682 46	1,253 26
do 1, 1865, do 1, 1866 ....		74,249 73	72,043 65	2,206 80
do 1, 1866, do 1, 1867 ....		93,577 07	92,408 37	1,168 70
do 1, 1867, do 1, 1868 ....		115,017 48	113,643 99	1,373 49
do 1, 1868, do 1, 1869 ....		162,963 56	159,793 21	3,170 53
do 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1869 ....		98,084 54	96,978 59	1,105 95
From Nov. 1, 1869, do 1, 1870 ...		175,935 33	173,166 78	2,768 55
do 1, 1870, do 1, 1871 ....		156,427 99	153,741 55	2,686 44
do 1, 1871, do 1, 1872 ....		162,459 39	159,064 71	3,394 68
do 1, 1872, do 1, 1873 ....		172,325 70	171,058 11	1,267 59
do 1, 1873, do 1, 1874 ....		225,747 92	224,690 70	1,057 22
do 1, 1874, do 1, 1875 ....		230,604 46	228,832 65	1,771 81
do 1, 1875, do 1, 1876 ....		214,489 53	213,438 16	1,051 27

	Received.	Paid.	Balance.
From Nov. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1877 ....	\$233,911 40	\$227,396 26	\$6,515 14
do 1, 1877, do 1, 1878 ....	229,697 01	225,197 44	4,499 57
do 1, 1878, do 1, 1879 ....	205,583 25	204,340 26	1,242 99
Total amount paid for whole term of years ...		\$2,747,941 77	

### REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The following named buildings and land are owned by the Children's Aid Society and occupied for its uses, viz:

Newsboys' lodging-house, on Duane, William and New Chambers streets.

Sixteenth Ward lodging house, 211 West Eighteenth street.

Rivington Street lodging-house, 327 Rivington street.

Girls' lodging-house, 27 St. Mark's Place.

Italian school building, 156 Leonard street.

Lots, corner of Gouverneur street and East Broadway.

The society holds the following bonds, received by bequests in past years; the interest accruing from these—or such of them as pay interest—is used for carrying on the work of the society:

123 bonds, Evansville & Crawfordsville R. R. Co.

10 “ “ Ludlum Fund.”

5 “ Orange & Newark Horse R. R. Co.

5 “ Toledo & Wabash R. R. (equipment).

3 “ Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co.

5 “ Brooklyn Public Park Loan.

1 bond, Borough of McKeesport, Pa.

1 “ Missouri county.

5 bonds, Memphis city.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. S. COE, *Treasurer.*

NEW YORK, *November 1, 1879.*

The undersigned have examined the accounts and assets of the Children's Aid Society, and find them correctly set forth in the annexed report of the treasurer.

ROBERT J. LIVINGSTON,

LUCIUS TUCKERMAN,

*Auditing Committee.*

NEW YORK, *November 25, 1879.*



## APPENDIX.

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### I.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

#### THE WEST SIDE ITALIAN SCHOOL.

*(Extracts from Report of the Teacher.)*

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1879.

On the 8th of the present month, the "West Side Italian School" was opened at No. 24 Sullivan street. The basement, first and second floors of the building had been secured, and more cheery school-rooms could hardly have been selected. The house had recently been put in thorough repair, so that every part of it presented a bright, clean appearance. The basement floor has been divided into two rooms—the front half being occupied by the janitor's family, and the rear room fitted up as a bath-room for the pupils. The first and second floor rooms are used as class-rooms.

The special aim, in opening this school, was to endeavor to get in that class of Italian children who are driven out, day by day, into the streets, either by their parents or the masters who have them in charge, to pick rags and paper, to beg, to play upon musical instruments, in fact, to *get money* in any way the child's ingenuity may dictate.

Not anticipating many applicants for admission to the school on the first day, I had desks set for only twenty, when, to my utter surprise, over twice that number presented themselves—and such a motley crowd! Children of both sexes, all ages and all conditions. As I looked around upon the unwashed faces, the tangled hair, and the ragged clothing of these children, and marked their total ignorance of any kind of discipline, I felt that surely here was a field for Christian labor.

One little girl attracted my attention particularly, for, notwithstanding her disordered appearance, I detected a bright, sweet face; her hair, which was short and very black, stood up all around her head like a ruffle, each individual hair seeming to stand up on its own responsibility; she presented the most ludicrous appearance as she bounced into the room, for she did not walk in quietly. I imagined she had only come to see what was going on, and would not favor me with another visit, but I have succeeded in getting her to school every day since,

and now, although when she enters the room, she looks as comical as at first, she goes down to the bath-room to be washed and combed very willingly, though the first few times I was obliged to coax her somewhat, as she said, "the water was too cold," and that the woman, who attends to the washing of the little ones, pulled her hair. I complimented her very much upon her improved appearance, so that now, every day she presents herself at my desk, and will stand there until I tell her how nice she looks.

A boy, about 11 years of age, wore a heavy comforter around his neck, which I think he never removed, for it was by dint of the greatest persuasion that I induced him to take it off and wash his neck — he said he never washed there — that "he would get sick;" I overcame his misgivings finally and now he washes himself every day, without any urging. I mention these as samples of the children we have gathered in; the majority of them are Neapolitans, who are notoriously the most uncleanly of the Italians in our city. We have some Genoese, who are generally more civilized, but they are in the minority.

The attendance has doubled since the opening night — being in the afternoon between 30 and 40, and in the evening between 80 and 90.

I trust before the winter has passed to have twice that number. I well know from the experience gained while laboring among the Italians of the east side, that the building up of a school among them is a laborious task, but I do not despair; for, if a thorough knowledge of the Italian character, genuine sympathy for these poor little ones, and continuity of purpose will avail me, I feel sure that I cannot but succeed in the work I have undertaken.

Respectfully,

ELIZABETH T. ALLEYN,

*Principal.*

#### INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE COTTAGE PLACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

One of the kind ladies, who came weekly to our school last winter to teach a sewing-class, feeling interested in our children, visited some of their homes, and this is her description of one of them. "It was almost a mockery of the word to call Johnnie's and Lizzie's a home. Below the pavement of the rear court, only twilight at midday, with wind and water penetrating a thousand crevices, it is a wonder they can live at all. 'Why do you not stop the cracks with paper?' I asked. 'We have, but the rats pull it out as fast as I put it in,' was the mother's answer. 'How is Johnnie's cough?' 'It's no better; I have no medicine.' 'Will you see his arm?' and she drew up the sleeve to show the fleshless bone. 'Every night he coughs so about twelve o'clock, I have to take him up and rub him ever so long. I would not send him out to school at all, only he must go for the dinners, and Lizzie could not go without him.' 'You look weak yourself yet.' 'Yes, I can't do as much as I want. I have to wash at night, after they get to sleep, and dry the clothes here in the basement, and the damp keeps us both coughing, but they must be clean, if they have to go without eating. He earned ten cents yesterday, but I had to pay five of it for soap.' 'But you are not quite discouraged?' 'No,

God is good I know, and he always helps us out in some way. If I did not believe in Him I should die.'”

We are frequently told that the children would not have enough to eat if it were not for the school. A kind, Christian lady, Miss M. W. Bruce, though far away in Europe, and a noble-hearted gentleman, Mr. R. J. Livingston, furnish the means to give such a dinner as we give daily to those, who without it would suffer with hunger. Last summer Miss S. Rhinelander furnished a liberal amount of money that our girls might spend a week, in the country. Mrs. White, always active in making others enjoy this life, voluntarily gave a contribution, whereby our girls might be specially favored and have two weeks' enjoyment at Bath, instead of one. In addition to the dinners, and the trips to the country, our children were made very happy last Christmas by being the recipients of warm suits of clothes, dresses, hoods, etc., from Mrs. White and Miss C. L. Wolfe.

Our noble band of Christian ladies, that never tire in doing good, besides coming weekly to the school to teach the children to sew, gave liberally last Christmas of turkeys, vegetables, toys, books, clothing, etc., and are always ready to relieve the wants of such cases as we have given above. We often feel, how could we engage in such a work, without these special helps in our times of need! We trust they will never weary of well doing.

CARRIE A. FORMAN.

## II. — CHILDREN IN THE COUNTRY.

### OBJECTIONS TO THE EMIGRATION PLAN OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

*(New York Journal of Commerce, May 24, 1879.)*

“We are not disposed to criticise particular instruments and methods of relieving the poor of New York. We may assume them all to be well-meaning and useful till they show themselves the reverse. But we must say that the operation of picking out the healthiest and best boys who will consent to go, and sending them anywhere out west, is more likely to be overdone than not done enough. If the boys chosen were the worst that run about our streets — if they were the tender, growing-crop of future pick-pockets and burglars — we could appreciate, but still could not honestly approve, the motive of putting them off on the west. But we are always told how good these boys are, how industrious, temperate, frugal, and we wind up a perusal of their brief biographies with a sigh and a regret that they could not have been left in this city, where just such boys are very much wanted, and their bad brothers, if they have any, been shipped in their stead. How long can New York stand this drainage of the flower of her youth — this process of unnatural selection which gives away the best and keeps the poorest? The metropolis will suffer by it, clearly. It is for our interest to be as big as possible. We cannot have too many millions of honest, thrifty citizens here in New York, and if not here, then in this vicinity. Every boy sent away is one unit less in the greatness of

the city, especially when he is a selected specimen, and not likely to go to the prison or poor-house. So much for the city's loss. As to the boys themselves, we believe that health, happiness, fortune, and every success in life will reward their efforts here or hereabouts as well as in Kansas."

### A DRUNKARD'S CHILD.

*Dear Sir* — To a mere reader of the simple entries of the 50,000 names in our record of boys and girls for whom homes and employment have been found, it would seem uninteresting, and yet what romance and reality it incloses.

The following is a copy of such an entry:

Sept. 9th, 1879, Thomas B., 13 years old, American, half-orphan; has a father living up-town who refuses to support him. \* \* \*

Goes west with E. Trott. Living with M. V., Mayne Co., Iowa.

I was very much interested in the case of this boy, who made a piteous appeal to the western agent for a "home." He was ragged, barefooted and bareheaded, and told his name and history in such a weary tone as if hopeless of sympathy. His mother had died last January in the home of a very poor woman, Mrs. Rose C., Oak street, who had also taken pity on him and permitted him to sleep in her room, and often gave him a "bit and a sup." But a few days ago Mrs. C. had a baby and then the woman who takes care of her told him "to turn out," and since then he had lived in the streets, without shelter, food or friends. Thomas was sent to the 11th street lodging-house until we could find out more of his history, and I went to Oak street in search of Mrs. Clancy. I need not tell you of the wretchedness of the part of the Fourth ward in which I entered on my search. Low sailors' boarding-houses from which the sounds of quarrel and drunken brawl issued, squalid tenements, and the worst haunts of vice and crime. My directions led me into the rear house, and I had to pass through a group of vile men and (if that is possible) viler women. It took considerable time to find the woman. She was only known as "Rose" and as I had inquired for "Mrs." Clancy they could give me no information until I mentioned the baby, when I at once got a clue to her whereabouts. The door was opened by a young woman. If I had not surmised, from the vulgar remarks of the men and women of whom I inquired, the character of the tenants, I should have at once surmised from the appearance of the woman, the surroundings of the room, the pictures, etc., in what a haunt of vice the baby had been born, and Thomas and his mother had lived. Mrs. C. was in bed and rather suspicious; she thought, as she afterward said, that I was one of them health officers or "Mishioners" that make complaints and "shove poor folks" out of their houses. As soon as I mentioned the interest we took in Thomas and what we wished to do for him, if his story should be found to be correct, she brightened up and a grateful expression of surprise and pleasure appeared on her face, "Oh! God bless you, sir," she exclaimed, "upon this bed his poor mother died," and with a softer and broken voice, "she was a poor and unfortunate creature like myself and the rest of us, and had been wandering about the country; can't say in what way she was trying to find a living!"

During the last two years, she told me, Thomas had not been with her; some poor people in the country had kept him. When the mother returned to her old haunts in a dying condition, she yearned to see her son before passing away. Thomas was sent for, but came too late, his mother was dead. Mrs. C. then, with tears in her eyes, told me how she promised the dying woman to look after her son, and try to give him another and a better life — and then blessed me and every one who aided her to fulfill her promises. I made some inquiries about his father, and I was shocked at the sudden change; her eyes flashed and her countenance was that of a fury; lifting her hands she invoked the most fearful imprecations upon him. He had ruined poor "Kate" (Thomas' mother) when quite a young girl, and after the birth of the boy, when she implored him to find shelter for them, he spurned them both from his door, and "drove her to the life she bore." The man is in good circumstances, has a family, and lives in 85th street. When I told Mrs. C. of the bright prospects of Thomas' future, she soon forgot her anger again, and was profuse in her expressions of gratitude. I had the pleasure of pointing Thomas out to you when the company was ready to start, and in his new suit, and with the memories of the old life passing away in hope of the better future, he was the happiest and best looking lad of the company.

Mr. Trott reported him as behaving like "a gentleman," and his home with a "good man who will do well by Thomas."

L. W. HOLSTE.

#### A WAIF SAVED.

*(Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.)*

SHELBYVILLE, IND., July 13, 1879.

The funeral of the late Alonzo Blair took place to-day. The attendance was very large, and the services were impressive. Tom Taylor is the name of the person who figures in the reminiscence of Mr. Blair's tenderness of heart. This is the preacher's story:

"Many years ago a good minister of New York brought a car-load of destitute boys to the west to distribute. At his call there was a meeting of the citizens of Shelby county, at the court-house. All of these boys were selected and assigned to comfortable homes except one. He was so long and thin that no one wanted him. Soon the court-house was deserted, excepting by Mr. Blair and the poor little black-haired waif. It was late in the afternoon, and in the fading light Mr. Blair was about going out, and turning the key of the courtroom, when he heard a sob, and his attention was drawn to the boy. The lad's sad story was not half told when Mr. Blair said, 'Never mind; come home with me.' And he took the boy home and kept him in his family, rearing him as his own. He educated him, sending him to the best schools at home, then to the High School at Indianapolis, and then to Harvard, where he was graduated with the highest honors. The tender affection of Mr. Blair for the child of his adoption was shown on one occasion, when Tom was very sick. The family physician, who was summoned, did not come as soon as met the anxious

tears of Mr. Blair, and he ran to meet him, and exclaimed: 'For God's sake, Doctor, hurry!'

"I will tell you more about that as we go to the cemetery," said a friend at my elbow, as I listened to this interesting story. So, when the opportune moment arrived, I asked eagerly, 'What has become of Tom Taylor?' 'He lives in New York city, and is a partner in a prominent law firm.' My friend then proceeded to tell me, in brief, that when young Taylor got through the sophomore year at Harvard his friends claimed him. His friends are the Booths. His mother was a Booth — sister of Edwin, Junius Brutus and Wilkes Booth. The uncles completed his education. Mrs. Taylor, it seems, had some difficulty with her husband, which led to a separation. The separation was followed by a divorce, so Mrs. Taylor is a law widow in fact. In old times, when a divorce could only be obtained by favor of the Church, the woman was called a "grace widow," which term has been corrupted into the slang phrase of "grass widow." Now, when the courts confer freedom, why should not this woman be called a law widow? Of such, if my information be correct, was Mrs. Taylor. How her son, nephew of the Booths, could under any circumstances have floated west in a cargo of homeless waifs, can only be explained by the statement that she put him into an orphan asylum for security against his father's design of kidnapping him, and her confidence was abused. The fact remains that the poor, half-starved fledgling got to Shelbyville, and was nurtured into strength and manhood by Mr. Blair. He was an exceedingly handsome, clever, and engaging child, and to the day of his death Mr. Blair never recovered from the sorrow of giving him up." \* \* \*

The boy whose career is sketched above was sent out by this society. He is now a successful young lawyer.

#### A SOUTHERN BOY.

ENFIELD, N. O., Oct. 5, 1878.

*Dear Sir* — Yours of last April came to hand, and I was very glad to hear from you; I am getting along very well at present. I hired myself out to a man for this year, and cannot say whether I shall remain with him next year or not.

We have had a protracted meeting three miles from where I live, and I thank God for His infinite goodness in permitting me to see my blindness in sin. I professed religion and joined the M. E. Church South.

One boy lives about 2 3-4 miles from me. I hear from him frequently; he is doing well. Those that left and went to New York will weep many bitter tears I think for leaving, as you might say, the garden spot of the world.

I would be exceedingly thankful if you would send me a copy of Moody and Sankey hymns. Money is scarce in this country at present, but Christmas is coming and I expect to have some at that time, so you may charge me for the books. Crops are tolerable good considering the weather we have had, though there will not be so much cotton raised this year by some, as there was last.

There was a great hail storm this year about five miles ahead of us which tore the cotton and corn mighty bad. Please write soon and let me hear again from you, and that faithful society. May God's blessing be upon it. May its members receive an everlasting crown in glory, for their good and charitable work. My wish is that it may be the door of everlasting salvation to many a poor New York wanderer living in sin. I must close now, and remain as ever,

Your faithful servant,

GEORGE K. BURNS.

A FARM OWNER.

NORTHFIELD, Jan. 12, 1879.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY:

*Dear Friend* — I take my pen in hand to let the society know that I have not forgotten them, nor what they have done for me. I am spending the winter in Northfield, with the family I went to live with when I first came west with Mr. O'Connor, nine years ago. Three years ago I went to Dakota, and took 160 acres under the homestead act and have been improving them. I raised 150 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of potatoes, besides oats and garden. Farming is pretty hard work, but I would not exchange for city life. I have never seen the time when I wanted to go back to the city, except to see my brothers. I have not heard from them for over two years, and have lost their directions. If you would ask Mr. O'C. to ask my brothers to write to me I would be very thankful, for it seems hard to be cut off from all communication with them. I shall never forget your kindness, nor that of Mr. O'C. Please answer this as soon as convenient for I want to go back before seeding time, and I do want to hear from my brothers so much. My direction is Highland, Minnehaha Co., Dak.

Very gratefully yours,

B. T. MULLIGAN.

A WORKER.

ESTELL, HOWARD Co., Mo., March 24, 1879.

Mr. MACY:

*Dear Sir* — I received your letter and I hasten to reply. I am getting along very nicely; I have a very good home and am treated as one of the family instead of a servant. I am getting \$18 a month and board, and promise of a raise. I worked nine months for my board and clothes, and went to school all last winter; I intend to stay out here till I am twenty-one, and then try and buy me a little farm.

There are no boys out here that I know of except Harry B. He lives in Fayette, about seven miles from here. I am going to write to Mr. Brace to see if he can bring any other boy out here the next time he is coming this way. It is only seven miles below Fayette, the place where we were distributed last June. As it is getting dark now and I have other writing to do, I must bring my letter to a close; hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Your humble servant,

JOHN O'KEEFE.

## A STUDENT.

CHARLES CITY, April 20, 1879.

MR. MACY:

*Dear Sir and Friend*—Yours of the 11th inst. received; glad to hear from you again that you have not forgotten me. It certainly is good news to know that you are still at your good and noble work, which certainly will bring its just reward some day.

I always loved to read, and since I came out here, had a strong desire to go to school. Mr. B. let me go to school regularly during the winter until 1877, when I hired out for wages. I saved much of the money I earned while with him, and after I left him (when he no longer needed my help), during the winter of 1877 and 1878, went to town, to the Charles City High School, and in the following spring, I went to Ames, to the Iowa State Agricultural College, until fall. Of course this took the most of the money I had saved out of three or four years' earnings, but still I have somewhat over \$100 out at interest yet; besides I shall have \$120 coming to me in July.

As for going to school any more, I regret the idea of giving it up, but expect I shall have to; but I am going to turn my attention to a library. I have some \$20 worth of good books now—botany, chemistry, physiology, algebra, arithmetic, geometry, Rhetoric criticisms, history, horticultural, agricultural; besides I take the New York Evening Post and American Agriculturist.

You may possibly think I am getting good wages, but such is not the case; what I have spent for books and papers I have had to save on clothing and other little luxuries, besides I have no expense for liquor and tobacco, as I never used them.

Am working now in Mr. Patten's nursery near Charles City. We are digging and shipping apple trees now. Times are rather dull this spring, but we are hoping for better after harvest. I get only eighty cents per day and have to board myself; this you see is very poor wages, but if I succeed in saving half of it I will be able to commence business myself some day, even if it is only farming on a three acre farm. Every cloud has a silver lining, so with this occupation, I can learn considerable in the nursery. Besides, as I have to work only ten hours it leaves me some time for reading.

I have always regarded it as the guidance of Divine Providence that I escaped the snares and temptations of New York city, and was sent out here, and also feel myself under considerable obligations to you. Of course my life has not been all sunshine out here, for here I have done some of my hardest pulling; besides I often get the blues, and don't know what to do. But still I hope with the help of Divine Providence to be able to gain an honest, straight-forward living by the toil of my own hands, and cheat or swindle no man.

I have written to you as a friend, as I regard you, for you know friends are few. Help yourself is the motto now-a-days. Hope you are well and will still be able to do much good.

Yours truly,

M. GIFFORD.



## AN ENTERPRISING BOY.

FAYETTE, HOWARD Co., Mo., April 6, 1879.

Mr. BRACE:

*Dear Sir* — I received a letter and book from you sometime since, and was real glad to hear from you. I am getting along very well. I will tell you what I have, and what I am doing. I have a calf, a pig, and a turkey, and I am going to plant half an acre of potatoes this month.

I have been to church to-day; I rode on horseback; my horse got loose and ran away from me, but I got on my big brother's, and caught him, so I did not have to walk home. I wish you would send me a book called *Ragged Dick*. I can't find any of them here. I have been cutting wood this winter. I have got \$2.50 per cord by hauling it six miles to town. I have had mighty good health since I have been out here; I have not been sick a day.

Tell the boys to come west, and grow up with the country, where they can make an honest living. I have been tending cows this winter and will soon have quite a start in stock. You must write soon and tell me all the news.

Good by at present,

JACOB SMITH.

A FARMER.

LA GRANGE, CANTON, LOUIS Co., Mo., Aug. 4, 1879.

Mr. J. MACY:

*Dear Sir* — I suppose you are very anxious to hear from us boys, that were taken to the west by Mr. J. P. Brace. I know I have done wrong in not letting you know before where I am.

I left La Grange two years ago, as I could not make any thing there, and came to Canton, one station above La Grange, where I have a good home with a farmer, who gives me twelve dollars a month for seven months. I have not been able to work for the past week on account of a sore hand, but it is about well now.

I have bought a nice horse, and intend to buy another soon, and go to farming for myself. I am twenty years old, and have better health, and get along better than I ever did in the east as long as I lived there. I like it out here first-rate. I must now close with best wishes and thanks to you all.

Very truly yours,

THEODORE T. KOCH.

PLENTY OF FUN.

CLEAR CREEK, Sept. 1, 1879.

DEAR FRIENDS, Mr. MACY, Mr. BRACE, and Mr. TROTT — I received your kind letter, and felt very glad that you were pleased to hear from me. I am getting along nicely on the farm, I am strong and healthy, and a farm life leads me into good company, and teaches a boy to save in a great many ways. I like the work very well so far, and hope I will make a good farmer.

I am more than thankful that I ever came west. I have a very good home, and am treated in every way as a son.

The boys of New York think we have to work hard, and work like darkies, but it is not so by any means. We have to work, it is true, but I would rather work one month here than one week there. I am working on a farm of 260 acres. We have 50 head of cattle, 20 calves, 100 hogs, 7 horses, 3 colts and a mule. We work hard, it is true, but we have plenty of fun in the evening; we sing hymns and songs, and sometimes we dance; I can jig pretty well, and when I commence the whole family near die a laughing. I thank Mr. Brace very much for the book he sent me; I read it and saw how other boys were getting along on farms.

I go to church and Sunday-school every Sunday. When it is clear weather I walk, but when it rains I have a horse and go on horseback.

Please, Mr. Brace, have this printed in your book of 1879. I am one of the boys who came west the 20th of December, and please send me a book when you have them printed. I remain,

Yours truly,

HENRY J. EBERHARDT.

A "ROLLING STONE."

JACKSON, OHIO.

Mr. J. MACY:

*Dear Sir* — I suppose this letter will surprise you, as it is the first for 11 years, but I think it will be acceptable. I am away down in the south-western part of the State; have been here for nine months, been over into New York State, into Pennsylvania and Virginia, and into Michigan. I am running an engine for a coal company down in this part of the State. The country around here is not near as good as it is around Poland; they are a very poor class of people, wages ranging about 80 cents a day. I get almost double that figure, which is \$1.00 a day less than I got two years ago, but I don't grumble, for I have had very fair work since I started for myself. I have been working for nine years almost steady, have learned two trades, and I think now I can get along very well.

My benefactor died three years ago this spring, and left two behind him, his wife and one son now growing gray; but they will not suffer as long as I can earn a dollar to send them. I will close this time, hoping this will reach you, as I am not sure of your address.

Yours respectfully,

J. C. SMITH.

A RIVINGTON STREET BOY.

JONESBORO, IND., *June 3, 1879.*

Mr. MACY:

*Dear Friend* — Your ever welcome letter was received last Thursday, and I cannot thank you too much for it, and for the interest you take in the welfare of the boys that were sent out here by your society. I would have written long ago, but to be candid, I was too ungrateful.

You ask for a description of my home and how I like it. I have worked at three places since I came here. I might say only two, for

the last man I worked for, Mr. P. Evans, and his son, for whom I am now working, I call one, and they are splendid men; men who have greatly encouraged me. Had it not been for the elder, I fear I would have been back in New York to-day, steeped in vice, perhaps worse than before, and I regret that I did not get this home when I first came to Indiana. I wish you would write him in behalf of the society, for I cannot express myself to him as I would like. When I look back upon my past life as a New York boy of the period, and compare it with the isolated life of a farmer's boy, do you think I regret coming here? No! Such a striking contrast! misery, degradation and ruin on one side; peace, happiness and prosperity on the other, and I am glad God has given me ambition enough to choose the latter. I regret to have to inform you that one of the boys has proven false, he having stolen some clothing and jewelry from a man. This act has damaged our reputation some, but we hope by faithful continuance in well doing to once more gain the esteem of the people of Jonesboro and vicinity. I am surrounded by Christian influences, which have greatly encouraged me. I am a member of the church of Christ, also of Vienna Lodge, I. O. G. S. Besides these I have good home influences, and that is best of all. My intention is now to stay here, I have no thought of ever going back to the city.

Again I thank you for writing to me, and hope you will write soon again. Please write to Mr. E., and I would be very grateful if you would send a report.

Give my regards to Mr. Calder, and tell him he will hear soon from his friend and yours.

J. F. McCANN.

#### A BOOTBLACK'S LETTER.

PARSONS, KAN., May 6, 1879.

*My Dear Friend*—The place that you got me I did not like, for they were all Germans and I could not understand a word they said. So a man named Mr. Clay got me a place and I like it very well. Tell all the boys that Kansas is a nice country to come to. Tell the boys in the Lodge that it is nice to go in the country, where you wont be starving to death like you will be in New York sometimes. Blacking boots is not as good as it is out here, where you can get a good home and have plenty to eat and drink, and not be starving to death. If the boys ask you who this is from tell them it is from four finger Jack, the fellow that had his two hands burnt, and they will know. Tell Mr. O'Connor that he is a very good man and Mr. Reid also. Mr. Brace treated us very good when we got to Parsons. He took us into a hotel, and got us a good bed and a splendid breakfast.

I send my best respects to all.

From,

JOSEPH JOHNSON.

#### GOOD ADVICE FROM A NEWSBOY.

ROCK PORT, ATCHISON Co., Mo., July 16, 1879.

*Dear Friend*—I take great pleasure in writing these few lines to you. I received your last kind, welcome letter on the 6th of July, and

was very happy to know that you had not forgotten me in my western home. I am very glad to say that I am enjoying good health, and hope you are the same.

I am still living in the same place, and am well pleased with the people, because they treat me well. I have been harvesting for the past two weeks, but we have about finished, and there will be nothing much to do on the farm, until cooler weather. I have been out here two months, and have learned a great deal about farm work.

I attend meetings every other Sunday, and if it is not too much trouble, I would like to have you send me a singing book. If the poor boys that are stopping at Mr. O'Connor's lodging-house, only knew how kind and sociable the western farmers are, they would give up the bootblacking business, and selling newspapers for a living, and find an easier way; and if they only could know how I am treated, they would come out the first chance they could get.

I have written a letter to one of the boys who is at No. 9 Duane street, telling him to give up his trade, and go to the Children's Aid Society, and try to get a good home out west, where he is sure of good meals and lodging, and nothing to trouble him. On the rainy days I feel so sorry for the poor boys because some of them don't know where their next meal is coming from. There are no more of your boys living in the neighborhood where I am. Please write soon.

Yours truly,

ELLSWORTH F. TAYLOR.

#### ONE OF MR. REID'S PARTY.

PARSONS, KANSAS, May 13, 1879.

*Dear Friend*—I write these few lines to you in regard to my new home, which I like very much and which seems to me like a home.

Mr. and Mrs. F. are very kind to me and treat me, I must state, as one of their own. I am not sorry, in the least, for my leaving the east; the climate out here is very delightful and agrees with me first-rate.

I leave for the farm on Thursday, May 15th, on Mr. F.'s train, on which he is conductor. It is on the farm that I am going to show myself like a man, and try to please all my new friends, and try to keep to myself and be self-concerned, honest and upright in all my dealings; now I think I shall be able to make a man of myself, and be a credit to my friends and benefactors.

Mrs. F. will come out on the farm about the 1st of September to remain; then I want to show my friends how I have improved my time, with heart fully convinced of my being able to fulfill my resolutions. I close thanking you for your kind words that I have just read. Please send me a copy of the Tribune when all the letters are published. Give my regards to Mr. Reid and Mr. Brace. If you hear any thing from my friends, tell them that I am getting along nicely.

Please excuse my writing as I am extremely nervous. I remain,

Your ever humble servant,

JOSEPH GREDENOGE.

## A GIRL SAVED.

Dec. 1, 1878.

*Dear Sir*— I will now try and answer your kind and welcome letter, which I received some time ago, but delayed answering until now. This has been a very busy fall, and this is the first chance I have had to write. I am getting along with my housework nicely. My health is splendid.

I suppose there are a great many children in New York without homes. I wish they could have as good a home as I have. I thank you greatly for your kindness in taking care of me, for dear knows where I would have been if you had not kept me from starving while I was in New York. I hope that God will help you in getting many more poor children in your care, so that they may be furnished with homes and plenty to eat and kind friends to teach them as they ought to be taught.

Well, as it is getting late, I will close, hoping you will write soon to your friend.

EMMA O. DONLEY.

## A YOUNG FARMER.

NEW LANCASTER, KAN., June 20, 1879.

Mr. MACY :

*Dear Friend*— Your letter of the 25th came duly to hand, and I was very glad to hear from you. I thought I would not be quite so long writing this time as I was before, and I have something new to tell you, as I generally do.

I have plowing for two or three weeks, with a two-horse cultivator, and think it is very nice, I wish you was here just to see me farm for a little while, you would find out that I knew something about farming. It is the pleasantest work there is; if it was not for the farmers, I don't know what the city chaps would do. I am a farmer, and always expect to be one.

I must tell you about my travel to Kansas. I came with two other boys in a covered wagon, and we had the nicest time you ever heard of. The boys that were with me were nice, sober fellows, and gentlemanly too. As we traveled through Indiana, the beautiful fields of corn were very attractive to the eye; after traveling several weeks, we arrived in Missouri, which is not a promising State for travelers. People are not as kind and good as they are in Indiana; I suppose the reason why they are not a first-class people is because they have but very little knowledge, and there is more Secessionists, and we never found good treatment among them. After traveling for several days, we came to St. Louis, and Mississippi, and there was grandeur in all its beauty. We crossed the river on the longest bridge I ever saw. It is a quarter of a mile in length. We left the bridge at 9 A. M. and it took us till 2 P. M. to get out of sight of the city.

Your picture I could not remember, as I saw so little of you. I don't know what we children will do when you leave this world, for I do not believe we can do without you; you have aided us so much in

finding homes for us, good and pleasant homes at that, that we should feel thankful while you are on earth.

I will close hoping to hear from you soon.

JOHN J. BUCHANAN.

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### III.—THE FLOWER MISSION.

A kind gentleman from Morristown, Dr. Dodge, has been in the habit of sending flowers for sick children to Mr. Calder with this printed card.

#### DEATH OF THE FLOWERS.

*Dear Children*—The flowers are dead, and I can send you no more until another summer comes. The flowers that have been sent to you this summer from the country have all said the same thing to you as you looked at their bright little faces. Perhaps you did not hear what they were saying; or, possibly, you did not even know that they spoke at all, for a flower's voice is very soft and low. Still, they all kept repeating their little message to you until they died, and I want you to listen for it whenever you see a flower, and never forget it as long as you live. This is what they all say: "God is love; He loves you; you are His child."

#### FLOWERS FOR A SICK CHILD.

NEW YORK, *September 16, 1879.*

Miss A. JOHNSON—I am very sorry that I could not come to the festival because my little sister was sick. I was sick myself; I was sick for two months. I had to lay steady in bed. I had the inflammation on the bowels very badly. How are you getting along, and how is Miss Lyman getting along? I expect to come to see you sometime this month. I seen Mr. Dupuy last Saturday when my mother took me out the first time, but he did not see me.

I have often thought of those pretty flowers that Mr. Dodge sent us last summer, and I remember what the flowers say; this is what they say: "God is love; He loves you; you are His child." While I was in bed I often thought; oh! how I do like to have a bunch of those pretty flowers. I cannot write any more.

I send my love to all of you, hoping that you are all well.

Yours respectfully,

ANNIE E. ARNOLD,

(Age 12 years).

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LADY MANAGERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

During the past year, the work of the society has been carried on as heretofore. Hot dinners have been provided, and in some cases of sickness, meals were sent to the children's homes. Some of the ladies pay weekly visits to the school during the winter, and instruct classes in sewing. At Christmas, a tree was provided for the children, and many useful and pretty presents given, as well as a bountiful Christmas dinner. The garments made by the children were received by them in addition to the generous gifts of clothing, from the "Monday's Sewing Class" and from Mrs. Newbold Morris.

The society by especial donations and from the treasury, contributed \$56.00 toward the Bath expenses. Four prizes were given at the close of the year, and two at an earlier date, for the most marked improvement in cleanliness and in scholarship, by Mrs. John Steward.

The number of meals given throughout the year has been 39,117, with an average attendance of 133 children.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLINE BUNKER,

*Secretary.*

### LIST OF MANAGERS.

Mrs. Loyall Farragut, President; Mrs. Fordyce Barker, Treasurer; Miss C. Bunker, Secretary; Mrs. Lammerden, Mrs. T. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. Richard Derby, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Miss Newbold, Mrs. Beverly Johnson, Mrs. John Steward.

# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 34.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 20, 1880.

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### LIST OF COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1880.

#### *On Ways and Means.*

Mr. Husted, Rockland;  
Alvord, Onondaga;  
Hayes, New York;  
Mooers, Clinton;  
Griggs, Albany;  
Chase, Otsego;

Mr. Kennedy, Livingston;  
Titus, Tompkins;  
Carpenter, Dutchess;  
Shanley, Kings;  
Benedict, Kings.

#### *On Judiciary.*

Mr. Terry, Washington;  
Brennan, Franklin;  
Travis, Westchester;  
Roberts, Erie;  
Steele, Oswego;  
Russell, Kings;

Mr. Congdon, Cattaraugus;  
Potts, Sullivan;  
Mitchell, New York;  
McCarthy, New York;  
Rhodes, Rensselaer.

#### *On General Laws.*

Mr. Tozier, Wyoming;  
Bridges, Otsego;  
Bradley, Westchester;  
Curtis, Chenango;  
Wren, Kings;  
Comstock, Rensselaer;

Mr. Cookinham, Oneida;  
Potter, Saratoga;  
Chamberlain, St. Lawrence;  
Strait, Rensselaer;  
Benedict, Kings.

#### *On Canals.*

Mr. Hurd, Erie;  
Hayes, New York;  
Chickering, Lewis;  
Van Valkenburgh, Niagara;  
Morgan, Allegany;  
Gray, Oneida;

Mr. Cullinan, Oswego;  
Howland, Onondaga;  
Root, Monroe;  
Benedict, Ulster;  
Mead, Schenectady.



*On Affairs of Cities.*

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Mr. Varnum, New York ;     | Mr. Slingerland, Albany ; |
| Duguid, Onondaga ;         | Ash, Erie ;               |
| C. S. Baker, Monroe ;      | Brodsky, New York ;       |
| Deane, New York ;          | Hoffman, Chemung ;        |
| E. A. Carpenter, Suffolk ; | Treanor, New York.        |
| Comstock, Rensselaer ;     |                           |

*On Railroads.*

- |                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Mr. Skinner, Jefferson ; | Mr. Kennedy, Livingston ;    |
| Terry, Washington ;      | Gillette, Columbia ;         |
| Tozier, Wyoming ;        | Wells, Fulton and Hamilton ; |
| Low, Niagara ;           | Havens, Schoharie ;          |
| Chickering, Lewis ;      | Catlin, Westchester.         |
| Andrews, Broome ;        |                              |

*On Commerce and Navigation.*

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Mr. Duguid, Onondaga ; | Mr. Lindsay, Kings ; |
| Wells, New York ;      | McCabe, Putnam ;     |
| Youngs, Queens ;       | O'Brien, Erie ;      |
| Griggs, Albany ;       | Sheridan, Kings ;    |
| Deane, New York ;      | Gibbs, New York.     |
| Pitcher, Dutchess ;    |                      |

*On Insurance.*

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr. C. S. Baker, Monroe ;  | Mr. Russell, Kings ;  |
| Varnum, New York ;         | Davis, Steuben ;      |
| Sanders, Genesee ;         | Gillette, Columbia ;  |
| Steele, Oswego ;           | Catlin, Westchester ; |
| Peck, St. Lawrence ;       | Cushing, New York.    |
| E. A. Carpenter, Suffolk ; |                       |

*On Banks.*

- |                                |                       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr. Van Valkenburgh, Niagara ; | Mr. Mooers, Clinton ; |
| Ingersoll, Chautauqua ;        | Mitchell, New York ;  |
| Bradley, Westchester ;         | Cullinan, Oswego ;    |
| Curtis, Chenango ;             | Rhodes, Rensselaer ;  |
| Fiske, Richmond ;              | Ellis, Jefferson.     |
| Tuthill, Cayuga ;              |                       |

*On Internal Affairs.*

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr. Evans, Seneca ;  | Mr. Sipp, Erie ;      |
| Skinner, Jefferson ; | Carpenter, Dutchess ; |
| Tallmadge, Kings ;   | Sisson, Washington ;  |
| Weston, Essex ;      | Parker, Greene ;      |
| Peck, St. Lawrence ; | Hynes, Albany.        |
| Tuthill, Cayuga ;    |                       |

*On Affairs of Villages.*

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr. Sanders, Genesee ; | Mr. Tuttle, Steuben ; |
| Potter, Saratoga ;     | Beach, Schuyler ;     |
| Childs, Cortland ;     | Clark, Chautauqua ;   |
| Clowes, Queens ;       | Benedict, Ulster ;    |
| Waterbury, Orange ;    | Ellis, Jefferson.     |
| Slingerland, Albany ;  |                       |

*On Roads and Bridges.*

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mr. Weston, Essex ;    | Mr. Phillips, Orleans ; |
| Shuit, Orange ;        | Beates, Delaware ;      |
| Wells, New York ;      | Beach, Schuyler ;       |
| Roberts, Erie ;        | Havens, Schoharie ;     |
| Case, Ontario ;        | Parker, Greene.         |
| Bullock, Cattaraugus ; |                         |

*On Public Printing.*

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Mr. Bridges, Otsego ;   | Mr. Morgan, Allegany ; |
| Travis, Westchester ;   | Tuttle, Steuben ;      |
| Skinner, Jefferson ;    | Fiske, Richmond ;      |
| Duell, New York ;       | Fitzgerald, New York ; |
| Slingerland, Albany ;   | McTernan, Kings.       |
| B. F. Baker, Saratoga ; |                        |

*On Public Health.*

- |                            |                     |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Mr. Bullock, Cattaraugus ; | Mr. Fish, Yates ;   |
| Crafts, Wayne ;            | Youngs, Queens ;    |
| Fiske, Richmond ;          | Sipp, Erie ;        |
| Travis, Westchester ;      | Havens, Schoharie ; |
| Douglass, Oneida ;         | Sheridan, Kings.    |
| Morgan, Allegany ;         |                     |

*On Charitable and Religious Societies.*

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Mr. Curtis, Chenango ; | Mr. Douglass, Oneida ; |
| Ash, Erie ;            | Ferris, Cayuga ;       |
| Pitcher, Dutchess ;    | Sheridan, Kings ;      |
| Fish, Yates ;          | McDonald, New York ;   |
| Childs, Cortland ;     | Tully, Kings.          |
| Seeley, Monroe ;       |                        |

*On Public Education.*

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Mr. Sherman, Wayne ; | Mr. Childs, Cortland ;  |
| Youngs, Queens ;     | Crapser, St. Lawrence ; |
| Seeley, Monroe ;     | Comstock, Rensselaer ;  |
| Cullinan, Oswego ;   | Grosse, New York ;      |
| Potter, Saratoga ;   | Hoffman, Chemung.       |
| Brodsky, New York ;  |                         |

*On Militia.*

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr. Brennan, Franklin ; | Mr. Miller, Madison ; |
| B. F. Baker, Saratoga ; | Bridges, Otsego ;     |
| Varnum, New York ;      | Hoffman, Chemung ;    |
| Tuthill, Cayuga ;       | Thilemann, New York ; |
| Gorsline, Herkimer ;    | Hagan, New York.      |
| Andrews, Broome ;       |                       |

*On Claims.*

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Mr. Kennedy, Livingston ; | Mr. Crafts, Wayne ;    |
| Waterbury, Orange ;       | Gwinup, Warren ;       |
| Sisson, Washington ;      | Fitzgerald, New York ; |
| Sipp, Erie ;              | O'Connor, New York ;   |
| Potts, Sullivan ;         | McTernan, Kings.       |
| Lindsay, Kings ;          |                        |

*On Federal Relations.*

- |                        |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mr. Case, Ontario ;    | Mr. B. F. Baker, Saratoga ; |
| Low, Niagara ;         | Gray, Oneida ;              |
| Chase, Otsego ;        | McAvoy, New York ;          |
| Pitcher, Dutchess ;    | Walsh, New York ;           |
| Miller, Madison ;      | Hynes, Albany.              |
| Congdon, Cattaraugus ; |                             |

*On Game Laws.*

- |                            |                                  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Mr. Chickering, Lewis ;    | Mr. Wells, Fulton and Hamilton ; |
| E. A. Carpenter, Suffolk ; | Sisson, Washington ;             |
| Peck, St. Lawrence.        | Ellis, Jefferson ;               |
| Douglass, Oneida ;         | McAvoy, New York.                |
| Clowes, Queens ;           |                                  |

*On State Prisons.*

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Mr. Shuit, Orange ; | Mr. Warner, Montgomery ; |
| Tallmadge, Kings ;  | O'Brien, Erie ;          |
| Ferris, Cayuga ;    | Cushing, New York ;      |
| Nowlan, Tioga ;     | Newman, Kings.           |
| Howland, Onondaga ; |                          |

*On State Charitable Institutions.*

- |                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Mr. Bradley, Westchester ; | Mr. McCabe, Putnam ; |
| Deane, New York ;          | Gray, Oneida ;       |
| Andrews, Broome ;          | Wiley, Albany ;      |
| Tallmadge, Kings ;         | Mead, Schenectady.   |
| Waterbury, Orange ;        |                      |

*On Privileges and Elections.*

- |                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr. Travis, Westchester ; | Mr. Lefever, Ulster ; |
| Steele, Oswego ;          | Hagan, New York ;     |
| Hurd, Erie ;              | Benedict, Ulster ;    |
| Duell, New York ;         | Havens, Schoharie.    |
| Warner, Montgomery ;      |                       |

*On Civil Divisions.*

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr. Roberts, Erie ;   | Mr. Lefever, Ulster ; |
| O. S. Baker, Monroe ; | Gwinup, Warren ;      |
| Beates, Delaware ;    | Hynes, Albany ;       |
| Miller, Madison ;     | O'Connor, New York. . |
| Crafts, Wayne ;       |                       |

*On Trade and Manufactures.*

- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mr. Warner, Montgomery ; | Mr. Crapser, St. Lawrence ; |
| Weston, Essex ;          | Grosse, New York ;          |
| McCabe, Putnam ;         | Terpeny, New York ;         |
| Davis, Steuben ;         | Clancy, Kings.              |
| Clark, Chautauqua ;      |                             |

*On Manufacture of Salt.*

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Mr. Howland, Onondaga ; | Mr. O'Brien, Erie ; |
| Sherman, Wayne ;        | Bennett, New York ; |
| Tozier, Wyoming ;       | Cohen, New York ;   |
| Crafts, Wayne ;         | Treanor, New York.  |
| Duguid, Onondaga ;      |                     |

*On Public Lands.*

Mr. Low, Niagara ;	Mr. Russell, Kings ;
Sanders, Genesee ;	Root, Monroe ;
Clark, Chautauqua ;	Costello, New York ;
Chamberlain, St. Lawrence ;	Clancy, Kings.
Hurd, Erie ;	

*On Agriculture.*

Mr. Chase, Otsego ;	Mr. Miller, Madison ;
Sherman, Wayne ;	Lefever, Ulster ;
Root, Monroe ;	Hoffman, Chemung ;
Ferris, Cayuga ;	Mead, Schenectady.
Gorsline, Herkimer ;	

*On Indian Affairs.*

Mr. Ingersoll, Chautauqua ;	Mr. Bullock, Cattaraugus ;
Warner, Montgomery ;	Beach, Schuyler ;
Crapser, St. Lawrence ;	Gibbs, New York ;
Duguid, Onondaga ;	Terpeny, New York.
Congdon, Cattaraugus ;	

*On Petitions of Aliens.*

Mr. Peck, St. Lawrence ;	Mr. Lindsay, Kings ;
Youngs, Queens ;	Shanley, Kings ;
Wren, Kings ;	Dougherty, New York ;
Case, Ontario ;	Thilemann, New York.
Seeley, Monroe ;	

*On Two-thirds and Three-fifths Bills.*

Mr. Duell, New York ;	Mr. Youngs, Queens ;
Alvord, Onondaga ;	Gwinup, Warren ;
Husted, Rockland ;	Wiley, Albany ;
Terry, Washington ;	McCarthy, New York.
Skinner, Jefferson ;	

*On Engrossed Bills.*

Mr. Steele, Oswego ;	Mr. Fiske, Richmond ;
Tuttle, Steuben ;	Grosse, New York ;
B. F. Baker, Saratoga ;	Hagan, New York ;
Phillips, Orleans ;	Tully, Kings.
Cookinham, Oneida ;	

*On Grievances.*

Mr. Deane, New York ;	Mr. Brodsky, New York ;
Shuit, Orange ;	Tormey, Kings ;
Lefever, Ulster ;	Bennett, New York ;
Gillette, Columbia ;	McDonald, New York.
Griggs, Albany ;	

*On Expenditures of the House.*

Mr. Hayes, New York ;	Mr. I. S. Carpenter, Dutchess ;
Terry, Washington ;	Strait, Rensselaer ;
Ash, Erie ;	Tormey, Kings ;
Mitchell, New York ;	Walsh, New York.
Nowlan, Tioga ;	

*On Expenditures of the Executive Department.*

Mr. Wells, New York ;	Mr. McCabe, Putnam ;
Brennan, Franklin ;	Potts, Sullivan ;
Pitcher, Dutchess ;	Newman, Kings ;
Beates, Delaware ;	Costello, New York.
Lindsay, Kings ;	

*On Rules.*

Mr. Alvord, Onondaga ;	Mr. Husted, Rockland ;
Hayes, New York ;	Shanley, Kings.
Skinner, Jefferson ;	

*On Joint Library.*

Mr. Mooers, Clinton ;	Mr. Bennett, New York ;
Davis, Steuben ;	Cohen, New York.
Clowes, Queens ;	

*On Sub-Committees of the Whole.*

Mr. Titus, Tompkins ;	Mr. Wells, Fulton and Hamilton ;
Dougherty, New York ;	Cookinham, Oneida ;
Duell, New York ;	Gorsline, Herkimer ;
Clancy, Kings ;	Nowlan, Tioga ;
E. A. Carpenter, Suffolk ;	Evans, Seneca ;
Griggs, Albany ;	Fish, Yates ;
Strait, Rensselaer ;	Ingersoll, Chautauqua ;
Chamberlain, St. Lawrence ;	Van Valkenburgh, Niagara.

# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 35.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 20, 1880.

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### REPORT

OF BALANCES REMAINING IN THE GERMAN-AMERICAN  
BANK, SEPTEMBER 1, 1879.

NEW YORK, *January 19, 1880.*

HON. SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY, Albany, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—As required by law, I inclose herewith statement of balances remaining unclaimed on the books of this bank for two years prior to September 1, 1879, which have been duly advertised according to law.

Very respectfully,

M. F. READING,  
*Cashier.*

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### STATEMENT

*Of balances remaining unclaimed in the German-American Bank for  
two years prior to September 1, 1879:*

American Flexible Life-Saving Raft Association . . . . .	\$1 91
American Press Association . . . . .	2 22
Argyle Savings Bank, Petrolia, Pa . . . . .	111 60
Arion Society . . . . .	17 28
Arnold H. Tracy, treasurer . . . . .	9 29
Bank of Pike county, Louisiana, Mo . . . . .	71 64
Bigelow & Co . . . . .	17 84
Bleir, Fleischmann & Co . . . . .	32 19
Bond, A. C., trustee . . . . .	2 20
Burke's Bank, Utica, N. Y . . . . .	3 43
Carver & Co., E. M., Sidney Plains, N. Y . . . . .	9 19
Cazaux, H., agent . . . . .	32 31
Cohn, D. L . . . . .	17 58

Detmold, C. E.....	\$1 68
DeWolf & Co., H. J.....	28 67
Emigh, A.....	51 45
Exchange Bank, Titusville, Pa.....	6 78
Frères Dreyfuss.....	10 35
Funk & Co., A.....	11 47
German National Bank, Chicago, Ill.....	25 00
Gleason, W. F.....	12 62
Goodwin & Sons, C. T.....	21 50
Gregory, C. A.....	80 56
Hack, M.....	10 01
Hart, Henry.....	104 04
Hess & Co., A.....	3 34
Imperial Fire Ins. Co.....	5 10
Justice, P. S.....	1 14
Kutner, D.....	7 40
Laurence & Co., W., Aurora, Ill.....	4 03
Lussen, Henry.....	3 34
Manahan, Thos.....	2 74
Marshall, F. F.....	10 08
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.....	18 03
Millar, Geo. W.....	3 31
New York, Boston and Kennebec Ice Co.....	104 99
North St. Louis Savings Association, St. Louis, Mo.....	2 75
Noyes, Benjamin.....	4 46
Platt & Kettogg, Kewanee, Ill.....	16 14
Porter, German & Co.....	2 73
Rogers, H. A.....	2 00
Rowe, Chas. T.....	40 29
Rowland, E. A.....	8 06
Schreiner, Francis.....	1 78
Smith & Bro., G. C., Chicago, Ill.....	13 33
Steinmacher, J. H.....	50 00
Stockmeyer, L. D. B.....	13 77
Tennent, J. H.....	1 33
Towne, W. H.....	54 11
Tuscarawas Valley Bank, Newcomerstown, Ohio.....	8 81
Van Dyck, Vetter.....	1 42
Van Limbeck, A.....	5 63
Wolff, E. A.....	6 39
Woods, W. J.....	9 71

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
City and County of New York.

M. F. Reading, cashier of the German-American Bank, being duly sworn, saith that the foregoing statements of unclaimed balances are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

M. F. READING, *Cashier.*

Sworn to before me, this }  
8th day of October, 1879, }

JOHN A. WILLIAMS,

*Notary Public, Kings Co., N. Y.*

# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 36.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 21, 1880.

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### REPORT

#### OF THE COMPTROLLER RELATING TO THE CONTRACT FOR LEGISLATIVE PRINTING.

*To the Speaker of the Assembly :*

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a resolution adopted by the Assembly on the 15th inst., in the words following, to-wit:

*Resolved*, That the Comptroller of the State be and he is hereby requested to transmit to the Assembly, as soon as possible, a copy of the current contract for legislative printing."

In compliance with this request, I transmit herewith a copy of the contract referred to, and subscribe myself

Very respectfully yours,

J. W. WADSWORTH,  
*Comptroller.*

#### PROPOSALS FOR LEGISLATIVE PRINTING.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the public printing," passed March 5, 1846, and an act entitled "An act concerning the Laws, Journals and Documents of the Legislature," passed May 12, 1847, the undersigned hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until Friday the 12th day of December, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for executing the printing for the senate and assembly, during the term of two years, or so much of the said printing for two years as is not covered and provided for by an existing contract, and to include, also, any and all printing required to be done during the continuance of the contract in pursuance hereof, in compliance with chapter 437, Laws of 1859; it being further expressly understood, that no extra printing, in addition to what is known as the regular or "usual number" of copies as herein provided for, shall be done under any resolution of one house of the legislature; but the same must, in all cases, be ordered and done



pursuant to an act or joint rule or concurrent resolution of both houses of the legislature.

For senate and assembly journals, the proposals shall state the price per page, for composition, press-work, and paper, for eight hundred copies, including pressing, folding, gathering, collating, stitching and trimming; and also the price per page, for press-work and for paper, for each additional one hundred copies, whenever required by the legislature, including pressing, folding, etc., as aforesaid; which price for additional copies must in no case include any additional charge for composition.

For the senate and assembly documents, the proposals shall state the price per page, for composition, press-work and paper, for eight hundred copies, including pressing, folding, gathering, collating, and trimming and stitching, and also the price per page, for press-work, and for paper, for each additional one hundred copies (including pressing, folding, etc., as aforesaid) ordered by the legislature, at any time during its session, by act or joint rule or concurrent resolution, which price for additional copies must, in no case, include any additional charge for composition.

Each page of documents or journals must be set in small pica type, the pages to be of same size and to contain the same number of lines as the senate journal of 1877, and not to be leaded; but should it be necessary to set up any part thereof in smaller type, the same must not be leaded, and the size of the page must be the same, and no additional price per page will be paid for the same.

The proposals shall also state the price per page for rule work, or rule and figure work, for eight hundred copies when it is necessary to set up any matter in tabular form. The price per page, for one hundred copies, for additional copies of documents or journals, when ordered, to be the same as for extra documents in plain composition.

The paper to be used for the legislative documents and journals must be of the same size and weight, and the quality must be equal to the best used in printing the senate documents of 1877.

The proposals shall also state the price per copy, for printing and putting on covers, upon all extra documents, when ordered by the legislature; also the price per copy, for binding in cloth, or full cloth gilt, or half binding, irrespective of size, including lettering, in either case, all extra or additional documents ordered to be bound by the legislature; also the price per page, per 100 copies, for extra super sized and calendered or tinted paper, 24x38 inches, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the ream, when such paper is directed to be used by the legislature upon legislative documents.

For engraving on stone, steel or wood, and printing maps, plans and illustrations for the legislative documents, the price to be paid, including cutting, folding and pasting the same, shall in no case exceed the lowest rates current in Albany and New York city, at the time said work may be done.

For the senate and assembly bills, the proposals shall state the price per page, for composition, press-work and paper, including pressing, folding, trimming, and stitching for 639 copies, ordered by either house of the legislature, and also the price per page, for press-work and for paper for each one hundred additional copies that may

be required, at any time during the sessions of the legislature, including pressing, folding, etc., as aforesaid; which price, for additional copies must, in no case, include any additional charge for composition.

The paper therefor to be of same weight and size, and of quality equal to that used for the senate and assembly bills of 1877, and the work in all respects, as to type and otherwise, to be executed in the same manner as in the year 1877, the lines in each section of the bills to be numbered, and with sufficient space between the same for interlining words.

The price "per page" for all work herein embraced shall in every case be understood to cover composition of every kind, press-work and paper, including folding, gathering, collating, stitching and trimming, whether the same be upon the journals, documents or bills of the legislature to be printed in pursuance hereof.

It being also understood, that no extra pay will be claimed or allowed for any corrections or alterations in proof-sheets, nor will any additional pay be allowed in any case for composition, when extra copies are ordered in addition to what is known as the "usual number" of copies.

It is hereby expressly understood, that all printing necessary to be done, during the session of the legislature, shall be promptly executed, and should the legislature, at any time, require any part of the work to be performed in extra haste, the work thus required to be done shall be without extra charge therefor; also, that all extra documents of the legislature, for members, officers and reporters of the legislature, or State officers, not delivered during the session of the legislature, shall be printed and delivered to the Secretary of State, properly bound (when directed to be bound by the legislature); and the journals, bills and documents required to be bound by the State binder, to be delivered to such binder, within a period of not exceeding eight months from the adjournment of the legislature, except as to reports printed pursuant to chapter 437, Laws of 1859. The proposals for all work, to include cartage, delivery and hoisting of books, at the State bindery or at the office of the Secretary of State or at such other place or places in the city of Albany, as the Secretary of State or legislature may direct.

Bids will also be received to do all the printing required by this advertisement for an aggregate or lump price.

In case the undersigned shall be of the opinion that the proposals made in pursuance hereof are, in consequence of any combination or other cause, excessive or disadvantageous to the State, they may decline any or all of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work embraced therein.

No contract made in pursuance hereof, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Secretary of State and Comptroller.

To every proposal or bid for the performance of the work herein above specified (and but one proposal or bid will be received, directly or indirectly, from any one person, firm or party in interest for the performance of the same work), there must be annexed a guarantee, subscribed by a guarantor of sufficient ability, that the person or persons making such bid will, if the same be accepted, enter into a contract

according to the terms thereof, and give the security required by law in such case, within forty-eight hours from the time he or they shall receive notice of the acceptance of his or their bid; and to every such guarantee there must be annexed a certificate of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor or of the judge of the county where the guarantor resides, that the guarantor is a man of property and able to make good his guarantee.

And the right to abrogate or annul any contract made in pursuance hereof, for failure or non-performance (as to manner or time of execution and of delivery), is hereby expressly reserved to the Secretary of State and Comptroller.

Each proposition must be sealed up with the guarantee, and directed on the outside "Proposals for Legislative Printing," and when thus sealed up and directed, the proposition should be inclosed in a separate envelope, and directed to the undersigned, or either of them.

Dated ALBANY, N. Y., November 15, 1879.

ALLEN C. BEACH,  
*Secretary of State.*

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,  
*Comptroller.*

#### BIDS.

ALBANY, Nov. 28th, 1879.

Hon. ALLEN C. BEACH, *Sec. of State*, and Hon. F. P. OLCOTT, *Comptroller*:

GENTLEMEN. — We propose to do the legislative printing, etc., for which proposals were issued Nov. 15, 1879, and are hereto attached, for the following prices, viz.:

*Journals* — For the senate and assembly, 806 copies, to include composition, paper, press-work, pressing, folding, gathering, collating, stitching and trimming, per page, \$1.00; and for each additional 100 copies, for press-work, paper, pressing, folding, etc., as aforesaid, per page, one cent.

*Documents* — For the senate and assembly, 806 copies, including composition, paper, press-work, pressing, folding, gathering, collating, stitching and trimming, per page, \$1.00; and for each additional 100 copies, for press-work, paper, pressing, folding, etc., as aforesaid, per page, 6 cents.

*Rule, or rule and figure work* — 806 copies, when necessary to set any matter in tabular form, per page, \$1.10; and for each additional 100 hundred copies, per page, the same as for extra documents per page, for plain composition.

*Binding* — In printed paper covers, per copy..... \$0.00½  
cloth, or full cloth gilt, per copy..... 0.18  
half binding, per copy..... 0.02

*Extra paper* — Super-sized and calendered, 24 x 38 inches, 60 lbs. to the ream, when so ordered by the legislature, for each one hundred copies, per page, \$0.02.

*Engraving* — On stone, steel or wood, and printing maps, plans and illustrations, and cutting, folding and pasting the same in legislative documents, 20 per cent below current rates in the cities of Albany and New York at the time the work may be done.

*Bills* — For the senate and assembly, 639 copies, ordered by either house, to include composition, paper, press-work, pressing, folding, gathering, collating, stitching and trimming, per page, \$1.00; and for each additional 100 copies, including all charges, as aforesaid, per page, six cents.

*Lump bid* — In answer to the paragraph in proposals reading "Bids will also be received for doing all the printing required by this advertisement for an aggregate or lump price," we propose to do all such printing for which bids are requested in the said advertisement, charging therefor at the rates heretofore specified for said printing, and agree that the aggregate or lump price so charged shall not exceed the sum of \$39,990 for the term of two years — 1880 and 1881.

Yours, respectfully,

WEED, PARSONS & CO.

#### CONTRACT.

This agreement, made this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, between the People of the State of New York, by Allen C. Beach, Secretary of State, and Frederic P. Olcott, Comptroller of said State, acting under and by virtue of an act of the legislature of said State, entitled "An act to provide for the public printing," passed March 5th, 1846, and "An act concerning the laws, journals and documents of the legislature," passed May 12th, 1847, parties of the first part, and Thurlow Weed Barnes, John D. Parsons, George Dawson, and Philip Ten Eyck, comprising the firm of Weed, Parsons & Co., parties of the second part, witnesseth: That the said Secretary of State and Comptroller having, in accordance with the provisions of the act above referred to, given and caused to be duly published a notice that they, the said Secretary of State and Comptroller, would receive proposals for the printing provided and specified in said acts, and also in chapter 437 of the Laws of 1869, and the said parties of the second part, having, in accordance with the provisions of the first above-mentioned acts and the terms of said notice, made and delivered to said Secretary of State and Comptroller, bids and proposals in writing to do and perform certain portions of public printing specified in said acts and known as legislative printing, and which notice of said Secretary of State and Comptroller, dated November 15, 1879, and said bids and proposals in writing of said parties of the second part in answer thereto are hereto annexed, and which it is agreed form part of this agreement, so far as the same are consistent with the terms and pertinent to the subject-matter thereof, and the said legislative printing for the term of two years from the twenty-ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, having been duly awarded by said Secretary of State and Comptroller to the said parties of the second part, in accordance with the provisions of said acts, and

the terms and specifications of said notice, bids and proposals annexed hereto, and the several covenants and agreements herein contained under the limitations aforesaid, the parties of the second part hereby covenant, promise and agree with the said party of the first part (the People of the State of New York), that the said parties of the second part will at some suitable and convenient place in the city of Albany, N. Y., execute, perform and do with accuracy and dispatch, all the printing, illustrating, binding and lettering of all kinds and descriptions except the binding of the bills, journals and documents, which is covered by the usual contract for binding, provided for or is intended to be provided for as above and before referred to, or as may be hereinafter mentioned and set forth.

The said party of the first part (the People of the State of New York) agrees to pay as the consideration or price for the work so to be done and performed, and materials furnished by the said parties of the second part, as follows :

For eight hundred and six copies of senate and assembly journals including composition, paper, press-work, pressing, folding, gathering, collating, stitching and trimming, per page, one dollar, and for each additional one hundred copies, including composition, paper, press-work, pressing, folding, gathering, collating, stitching and trimming, per page, one cent.

For eight hundred and six copies of the senate and assembly documents, including composition, paper, press-work, pressing, folding, gathering, collating, stitching and trimming, per page, one dollar, and for each additional one hundred copies, including composition, paper, press-work, pressing, folding, gathering, collating, stitching and trimming as aforesaid, per page, six cents.

*For rule, or rule and figure work* — (Eight hundred and six copies). When necessary to set any matter in tabular form, per page, one dollar and ten cents, and for each additional one hundred copies, per page, six cents, said prices to include all paper, press-work, pressing, folding, gathering, collating, stitching and trimming.

*For binding* — In printed paper covers, per copy, one-half cent. In cloth, or full cloth gilt, fifteen cents per copy. In half binding, per copy, two cents.

*For extra paper* — Supersized and calendered 24 x 38 inches, sixty pounds to the ream, when so ordered by the legislature, for each one hundred copies, per page, two cents.

*For engraving* — On stone, steel, or wood, and printing maps, plans and illustrations, and cutting, folding and pasting the same in legislative documents, twenty per cent below the current rates in the cities of Albany and New York at the time the work may be done.

*For bills for the senate and assembly* — Six hundred and thirty-nine copies, ordered by either the senate or assembly, to include composition, paper, press-work, pressing, folding, gathering, collating, stitching and trimming, per page, one dollar, and for each additional one hundred copies, including composition, paper, press-work pressing, folding, gathering, stitching and trimming, per page, six cents.

And it is agreed that each page of documents or journals shall be set in long primer type, and that the paper shall be of the same size and contain the same number of lines as the senate documents and

journals of 1877; and it is further understood and agreed that the paper to be used for the legislative documents and journals shall be of the same size and weight, and equal in quality to the best used in printing the senate documents of 1877.

It is understood and agreed that the paper for the senate and assembly bills shall be of the same weight and size, and of quality equal to that used for the senate and assembly bills of 1877, and that the work in all respects, as to type or otherwise, shall be executed in the same manner as that year, the lines in each section of the bills to be numbered and with sufficient spaces between them for interlineation.

It is hereby expressly understood, and the said parties of the second part hereby agree to and with the party of the first part (The People of the State of New York), to execute for the said term of two years, from December 29th, 1879, all and singular the bills, journals and documents of the senate and assembly for the sessions of the legislature of 1880 and 1881, furnishing the usual number and all such extra copies as may from time to time be ordered by law, joint rule or concurrent resolution for the use of the legislature, or any of the State officers or State institutions, or State departments now existing, whether ordered in the usual way, or to be done under the direction of any official, or any committee of the legislature, be the same more or less, including the binding in paper or cloth, or in half binding, of such documents as it is usual to have bound, and including all the mapping, engraving, and fine paper required, and rule or rule and figure work, and covering every charge for the completion and delivery of the work in the city of Albany, N. Y., for the prices above specified, but not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars, for the term of two years from the 29th day of December, 1879, and that no extra pay will be claimed or allowed for any corrections or alterations in proof; nor will extra pay be allowed on any description of composition; nor shall the whole sum claimed or allowed and paid for the printing work done and performed, and materials as in this agreement required to be done, performed and furnished by the said parties of the second part, exceed the said sum of thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars for the said term of two years from the 29th day of December, 1879.

For the printing, services and materials above specified, to be executed, rendered and furnished by said parties of the second part, it is agreed hereby that said parties of the second part shall be paid monthly at the prices and rates herein set forth and stipulated, it being expressly understood, however, that the said sum paid shall in no event exceed the proportionate amount of said aggregate sum of thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars herein referred to, reserving always fifteen per cent of the amount due until the completion of all the work to be done and materials furnished by the said parties of the second part under this agreement.

And it is further expressly understood and agreed that the price for all printing done, and all materials furnished as embraced herein, shall not exceed in the aggregate the said sum of thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars for the whole term of two years, and it is expressly understood to cover every thing to be done or furnished

in or about the same, whether such work shall be upon the journals, documents, bills of the legislature, or any other printing ordered by the legislature, as hereinbefore expressed, during the continuance hereof.

It is hereby further expressly understood and agreed, that all printing necessary to be done during the sessions of the legislature shall be promptly executed, and should the legislature at any time require any part of the work to be performed in extra haste, the work thus required shall be so done without extra charge therefor; and that the usual number of documents for the senate and assembly, and all extra documents of the legislature for members, officers and reporters of the legislature, or State officers, not delivered during the session of the legislature, shall be printed and delivered to the Secretary of State properly bound, when ordered by the legislature to be bound; and in laying out the journals and documents for binding, they shall be so arranged that each volume shall contain not less than one thousand pages, unless with the written assent of the Secretary of State and Comptroller, and the journals, bills and documents required to be bound by the State binder shall be delivered to such binder within a period not exceeding eight months from the adjournment of the legislature, except as to reports printed pursuant to chapter 487, Laws of 1859.

It is further agreed that this agreement shall not be assigned to any person or persons without the written consent of the Secretary of State and Comptroller, or their successors in office.

And it is expressly understood and agreed that the Secretary of State and Comptroller, or their successors in office, shall be at liberty at any time to revoke, abrogate, and annul this contract for failure or non-performance as to any of its provisions on the part of the parties of the second part.

It is further expressly understood and agreed that the terms of this contract shall include the delivery of all matter at such place or places in the city of Albany, N. Y., as the legislature, or parties having charge of the work, may direct; and that in no case shall there be any extra charge or allowance for or on account of any thing to be done, furnished or performed under this agreement, but that the whole printing and other work in this agreement to be done and performed, and all the materials to be furnished by the said parties of the second part for the whole term of two years, shall not exceed the said sum of thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars.

In witness whereof, the respective parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

ALLEN C. BEACH,  
*Secretary of State.*

F. P. OLCOTT,  
*Comptroller.*

GEO. DAWSON, [L. S.]

JOHN D. PARSONS, [L. S.]

PH. TEN EYCK, [L. S.]

WEED, PARSONS & CO. [L. S.]

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:  
Albany County,

On this 29th day of December, A. D. 1879, before me personally came Philip Ten Eyck, to me known to be one of the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same.

WM. H. TERRELL,  
*Notary Public, Albany County.*

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:  
Albany County,

On this 31st day of December, A. D. 1879, before me personally came George Dawson and John D. Parsons, to me known to be two of the parties who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same; and the said John D. Parsons, who signed the firm name of Weed, Parsons & Co., acknowledged the execution of the aforesaid instrument as the act and deed of said firm, and that he had full right to sign said firm name of Weed, Parsons & Co., and to bind the said firm thereby.

WM. H. TERRELL,  
*Notary Public, Albany County.*





STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 37.

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IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 22, 1880.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE AUDITOR OF THE CANAL DEPARTMENT, SHOW-  
ING THE EXPENDITURES ON THE CANALS FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.

STATE OF NEW YORK, CANAL DEPARTMENT, }  
ALBANY, *January 21, 1880.* }

*To the Honorable Speaker of the Assembly :*

SIR—I herewith transmit the annual report required by law  
from this department, showing the expenditures on the canals for  
the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1879.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. SCHUYLER,

*Auditor.*



# REPORT.

Expended by the Canal Commissioners and the Superintendent of Public Works, including their salaries, for the fiscal year ending the 30th September, 1879.

## *Erie Canal. See "A."*

B. S. W. Clark, Supt. Public Works, E. D.,	\$62,230 76	
B. S. W. Clark, Supt. Public Works, M. D.,	58,211 02	
B. S. W. Clark, Supt. Public Works, W. D.,	59,954 61	
Adin Thayer, Canal Commissioner.....	6,653 03	
Darius A. Ogden, Canal Commissioner....	351 00	
		<u>\$187,400 42</u>

## *Champlain Canal. See "B."*

Expended by B. S. W. Clark, Supt. Public Works, for miscellaneous account..... \$49,689 27

Expended by Alexander Barkley, viz.:		
Feb. 7, 1879. Paid to J. V. Boomer by		
W. Johnson, attorney, for contract:		
Sept. 8, 1874. Constructing of lower lock,		
upper side-cut, at West Troy .....	8,228 00	
Oct. 15, 1874. Constructing of lower lock,		
upper side-cut, at West Troy .....	6,205 00	
Nov. 18, 1874. Constructing of lower lock,		
upper side-cut, at West Troy .....	3,791 00	
Dec. 8, 1874. Constructing of lower lock,		
upper side-cut, at West Troy .....	3,774 00	
Dec. 31, 1874. Constructing of lower lock,		
upper side-cut, at West Troy .....	10,013 00	
		<u>\$32,011 00</u>
Dec. 18, 1874. Paid to J. M. Barnett for		
removing wall benches and constructing		
slope wall from Fergusson's aqueduct to		
east line of Utica, and from Potter's		
bridges to lock 46, paid April 2, 1879 ..	\$4,148 00	
Dec. 23. Paid April 2, 1879 .....	22,840 39	
		<u>26,988 39</u>
Adin Thayer (temporary occupation, Waterford, Saratoga		
county) .....		<u>190 00</u>

*Erie Canal Enlargement. See "C."*

B. S. W. Clark, Supt. Public Works, paid land damages Erie canal enlargement .....	<u>\$11,265 91</u>
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*"A."**Eastern Division, Erie Canal.*

Expended by Adin Thayer, Canal Commissioner:

Feb. 7, 1879. J. V. Boomer, by W. Johnson, att'y, for constructing lower lock at the upper side-cut, West Troy, Feb. 4, 1875 .....	\$2,703 00	
Feb. 7, 1879. J. V. Boomer, by W. Johnson, att'y, for constructing lower lock at the upper side-cut, West Troy, July 12, 1879 .....	3,950 03	
		<u>\$6,653 03</u>

*Eastern Division, Erie Canal.*

Expended by Darius A. Ogden, Canal Commissioner:

Dec. 2, 1878. Paid to Mary Jane Donalds, land damages, in Gaines, Orleans county .....	<u>\$351 00</u>
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*Oswego Canal. See "D."*

Expended by B. S. W. Clark, Supt. Public Works .....	\$8,373 46
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*Cayuga and Seneca Canal. See "E."*

Expended by B. S. W. Clark, Supt. Public Works .....	3,813 25
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*Chemung Canal. See "F."*

Expended by B. S. W. Clark, Supt. Public Works .....	1,250 51
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*Chenango Canal. See "G."*

Expended by B. S. W. Clark, Supt. Public Works .....	7,850 91
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*Oneida Lake Canal. See "H."*

Expended by B. S. W. Clark, Supt. Public Works .....	3,921 05
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*Black River Canal. See "I."*

Expended by B. S. W. Clark, Supt. Public Works .....	15,790 34
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*Genesee Valley Canal. See "J."*

Expended by B. S. W. Clark, Supt. Public Works .....	<u>4,408 60</u>
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Statement M gives the total amount expended for ordinary repairs by each superintendent, the Canal Commissioners, the Superintendent of Public Works and the engineers, for the year ending the 30th September, 1879

Statement N is a comparative statement of expenditures for repairs by the superintendents, for the two years ending the 30th September, 1878 and 1879.

Statement O is a comparative statement of the cost of repairs of breaches for the years ending the 30th September, 1878 and 1879.

Statement P gives the average cost per mile of each division of the Erie canal from 1835 to 1879.

Statement Q gives the amounts expended by the superintendents of repairs, and the average cost per mile on each and all of the canals from 1826 to 1879.

Statement R gives the amount expended for old, and the erection of new work on each division of the Erie canal from 1835 to 1879 inclusive.

Statement S gives the amount expended for the repairs of old, and the erection of new work on the Champlain canal from 1835 to 1879 inclusive.

Statement T gives the total amount expended for repairs on all the canals for the eighteen years ending with 1879.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. SCHUYLER,

*Auditor.*

*Erie Canal, Eastern Division.*

1878.

Sept.	30.	Miscellaneous.....	\$3,147 83
Oct.	14.	".....	344 02
Oct.	14.	".....	177 66
Oct.	24.	".....	887 20
Oct.	24.	".....	857 20
Oct.	24.	".....	612 22
Nov.	2.	".....	1,069 78
Nov.	22.	".....	2,323 01
Nov.	30.	".....	848 85
Dec.	16.	".....	1,689 29
Dec.	31.	".....	467 50
Dec.	31.	".....	515 30
Dec.	31.	".....	607 76
Dec.	31.	".....	2,594 81
Jan.	16.	".....	1,692 16
Jan.	24.	".....	1,689 93
Jan.	31.	".....	1,610 37
Jan.	31.	".....	697 00
Jan.	31.	".....	434 43
Feb.	22.	".....	3,219 84
Feb.	28.	".....	539 99
March	18.	".....	458 35
March	31.	".....	530 94
March	31.	".....	2,041 08

1878.

April 15.	Miscellaneous.....	\$1,783 16
April 26.	" .....	1,996 80
April 30.	" .....	569 00
April 30.	" .....	561 90
May 19.	" .....	2,015 82
May 24.	" .....	172 19
May 30.	" .....	347 86
May 31.	" .....	833 23
June 24.	" .....	760 16
June 30.	" .....	1,075 55
July 7.	" .....	2,280 70
June 24.	" .....	1,700 00
July 26.	" .....	1,819 91
July 26.	" .....	2,354 15
July 26.	" .....	832 36
July 31.	" .....	1,058 20
Aug. 31.	" .....	1,193 17
Sept. 16.	" .....	2,368 67
Sept. 16.	" .....	382 52
Sept. 16.	" .....	192 52
Sept. 16.	" .....	3,400 00
Sept. 16.	" .....	953 66
Sept. 16.	" .....	1,191 50
Sept. 30.	" .....	3,331 21

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**\$62,280 76**


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*Eastern Division, Erie Canal.*

J. Bardman, burying horse.....	\$2 00
Rupert & Gansoler, repairing dredge.....	75
G. W. Clute, merchandise.....	3 39
J. McGurk, tin and hardware.....	6 55
Graham & Co., oil tanks, etc.....	43 23
D. M. Adams, lime, etc.....	9 25
E. S. Gregory, varnish, lead, etc.....	13 70
E. Wright, rope, etc.....	17 86
G. A. House, telegraphing.....	95
Thos. Slavin, coal.....	18 00
N. Y. C. R. R., freight.....	4 57
Caldwell, White & Co., stone.....	135 12
Cohoes Lime Co., cement.....	27 60
N. Shaver, repairs.....	6 73
Pinkerton & Jones, engine stack.....	10 00
D. S. Van Slyck, plank.....	24 00
W. B. Wemple, castings.....	69 06
Schenectady Locomotive Works, boiler, etc..	858 67
H. Green, hardware.....	166 54
I. Van Vranken, blacksmithing .....	320 86
W. H. Smith, hardware.....	21 47
B. C. Cande, hardware .....	41 75
O. W. Redford, merchandise .....	1 57
A. Fuller, blacksmithing.....	12 50

A. Fuller, blacksmithing.....	\$42 51
H. Egleston, lumber.....	67 96
H. Egleston, lumber.....	31 85
D. S. Van Slyke, lumber.....	559 98
W. H. Hilmer, rope.....	15 81
D. S. Van Slyke, lumber.....	475 45
W. B. Wemple, castings.....	31 49
Asa Rice, toll on stone.....	18 35
C. E. Furgueson, expenses.....	3 50
C. E. Furgueson, telegraphing .....	22 78
Baker & Gibbs, merchandise.....	60
T. Fox, repairs.....	25
A. Tucker, oil.....	60
J. Kratzer, oil, etc.....	70
M. F. Schuyler, oil.....	1 44
M. Reddy, castings.....	16 45
P. H. Casler, oil.....	74
C. B. Leigh, oil.....	1 19
J. Keagan, Jr., blacksmithing.....	1 05
Squire House, merchandise.....	2 06
S. F. Dority, merchandise.....	91
L. W. Peters, sundries.....	16 95
J. H. Cristman, repaving bridge.....	6 20
J. D. Petrie, merchandise for locks.....	3 80
J. C. Brezalara, merchandise for locks.....	2 67
M. Dillon, repairs .....	3 75
A. Folts, merchandise.....	2 69

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\$3,147 83

W. Upham, keys, etc.....	\$1 25
P. B. Yates, rent.....	25 00
L. Garvey, hay, etc.....	4 63
G. W. Marlett, publishing abstract.....	8 43
L. Devendorf, spike, etc.....	4 59
J. L. Warford, blacksmithing.....	3 65
M. Dempsey, blacksmithing.....	4 84
Rollin Hason, burying horse.....	2 00
Moore & Janson, hardware.....	19 65
J. A. Bartley, telegraphing.....	3 93
P. H. Carey, railroad fare.....	1 82
J. P. Butley, telegraphing.....	6 54
Wm. M. McClearey, cement.....	46 25
Vischer & Schuyler, hardware, etc.....	33 35
Louis Phillips, lime, etc.....	41 22
J. B. Thompson, merchandise.....	1 31
Rufus Dodge, agent, spike.....	2 85
L. B. Clark & Son, plank, etc.....	7 45
Chas. Morrell, merchandise.....	2 58
H. C. Allen, livery.....	10 29
James Hughes, merchandise for locks.....	57 05
John Hughes, merchandise for locks.....	27 54
John H. Smith, spike.....	3 00
Lefelt & Serviss, blacksmithing.....	3 55



J. H. Turnboul, blacksmithing.....	\$12 23
Lefelt & Serviss, blacksmithing.....	9 02

\$344 02

D. F. Darity, merchandise.....	\$3 72
L. W. Peters, spikes, etc.....	3 20
W. H. Sherrill, telegraphing.....	12 65
P. A. Staring, livery, etc.....	2 00
Carler Brothers, oil.....	1 37
T. H. Burnham, repairs, etc.....	33 00
Baker & Gibbs, merchandise.....	1 35
Petrie & Casler, merchandise.....	3 30
H. Tucker, merchandise.....	1 55
Thos. Fox, repairing lock.....	2 75
C. B. Leigh, merchandise.....	2 66
M. Reddy, repairs to gates.....	13 10
F. McLaren, repairs to waste-wier.....	1 50
W. B. Boughton, clapboards.....	4 18
J. Krantzer, merchandise.....	1 42
Mrs. F. Schuyler, merchandise.....	3 14
Solomon Ford, maple plank.....	24 05
J. D. Petrie, merchandise.....	8 66
W. C. Piper, telegraphing.....	95
J. K. Greshman, blacksmithing.....	15 80
M. Dillon, blacksmithing.....	4 75
J. C. Brizolara, merchandise.....	8 60
A. C. McGowan, repairing lock.....	2 75
Squire House, merchandise.....	2 75
A. Foltz, merchandise.....	3 30
C. C. Wotherater, publishing abstracts.....	6 15
M. Reddy, repairing lock-gates.....	9 12

177 66

S. Morrell, merchandise.....	\$3 09
Morrison Caldwell & Page, fire clay.....	2 00
R. H. Van De Car, labor.....	5 00
J. McGraw, labor.....	1 25
Maltby, Morrison & Co., wheelbarrows.....	17 50
R. Johnson, 2d, sundries.....	82 23
Jno. McGuirk, merchandise.....	8 66
Knowlson & Kelly, repairs to tug.....	8 90
Jno. Chrisler, setting glass.....	1 20
Bolton & Lancaster, glass, etc.....	89 72
Murphy & Marshall, lumber and timber.....	333 62
J. E. Glass, merchandise.....	30 70
E. S. Gregory, merchandise.....	2 86
Ruppert & Gassalus, spike, etc.....	2 25
A. Taylor, blacksmithing.....	10 93
J. F. Kelley, publishing abstracts.....	13 50
J. H. Armstrong, repairs.....	25
Ten Broeck & Bros., sand.....	3 60
J. H. Scott, towing.....	2 00
A. J. Griffin, sash, etc.....	52 75
Julas Bardman, brick.....	18 00

C. Lyons, merchandise.....	\$2 35	
Nathan Shaver, glass, etc.....	67 77	
Henry E. Hall, repairing tug.....	79 22	
J. E. Glass, merchandise for locks.....	8 45	
W. H. D. Sweet, repairing tug.....	9 12	
David White, labor, etc.....	4 62	
D. J. Johnson, ag't, blowers.....	25 00	
W. C. Travis, spruce timber.....	66	
		\$887 20
Dennell & Snell, white oak for lock gates...	\$441 60	
Henry Whyland, spruce plank.....	285 60	
P. H. Carey, check roll cutting weeds.....	130 00	
		857 20
H. G. Burleigh, Pine dale bridges.....	\$551 72	
Lape, Lansing & Dunsbeck, stone repairing bridge.....	60 50	
		612 22
C. H. McNeil, salary as clerk..	\$208 33	
C. H. McNeil, arrears of salary.....	321 41	
Omer Leyns, salary as clerk.....	208 33	
Omer Leyns, expenses traveling.....	42 38	
C. S. Crippen, salary messenger.....	50 00	
C. S. Crippen, expenses.....	48	
B. W. Clark, salary as agent.....	100 00	
D. Mitchell, horse hire.....	42 00	
W. M. Whitney, window shades.....	13 50	
Perry & Co., stove.....	21 20	
Susan Burgess, washing towels.....	3 00	
B. F. Mosely, oil cloth.....	3 00	
Albany Post-office, stamps.....	35 00	
American Express account.....	6 20	
A. & P. Telegraph Co., account.....	9 70	
Jno. Frost, cartage.....	5 25	
		1,069 78
A. C. Fox, express charges.....	25	
L. Morrison, repairs.....	\$9 56	
McIver & Bros., castings.....	6 55	
Joseph Stevens, blank book.....	1 00	
John B. Golden, roofing.....	168 08	
Patrick McGuirk, mason labor.....	3 75	
John Walsh, mason labor.....	7 50	
Jno. Bowers, diver.....	8 75	
H. G. Burleigh Bro., deals for bridges.....	461 96	
H. G. Burleigh, deals for bridges.....	673 96	
D. Van Etta, common labor.....	4 00	
D. Van Etta, common labor.....	4 00	
D. S. Van Slyck, ties, plank, etc.....	173 50	
John Moassner, team repairing breach.....	4 50	
Levi Winney, burying horse.....	2 00	
Reuben Halliga, common labor.....	1 00	
Charles Morrell, team labor.....	3 00	
A. Baxter, common labor.....	1 00	
Peter Brown, carpenter labor.....	4 00	

W. W. Dunning, common labor.....	\$6 00
John Yondon, lumber.....	16 58
Robert Pickard, repairing culvert.....	6 00
W. Downing, cutting weeds.....	16 80
J. F. Brown, lumber.....	242 10
Jerome Quackenbush, common labor.....	1 00
R. W. Haron, watching bank.....	6 00
S. Richardson, repairing tow-path.....	3 00
Jason Hillagen, repairing tow-path.....	6 00
Jacob Cupp, lock-tender.....	7 58
H. M. Heath, lock valves.....	47 00
James Hughes, merchandise for locks.....	7 59
James McKie, check roll.....	189 50
D. R. Hicks, repairing breaches.....	114 00
John Hughes, repairing breaches.....	82 50

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 \$2,323 01

Ohas. H. McNeil, salary, clerk to Sup't....	\$208 33
Omer Leyns, salary, clerk to Sup't.....	208 33
C. S. Crippen, messenger.....	50 00
B. W. Clark, agent.....	100 00
D. Mitchell, horse hire.....	42 00
T. G. Sellow, furniture.....	160 00
Amer. Dist. Telephone Co., rent telephone..	10 00
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	16 35
A. & P. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	3 77
American Express Co., express charges.....	1 65
National Express Co., express charges.....	1 45
B. W. Wooster & Son, repairing chair.....	4 80
Albany Post-office, stamps.....	31 00
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	11 17

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 848 85

Jas. F. Hosch, hemlock, etc.....	\$95 00
Jno. Koutzer, merchandise for locks.....	1 50
L. W. Peters, hardware.....	14 81
C. B. Leigh, rope, etc.....	4 71
A. Tucker, merchandise.....	1 60
W. H. Peters, buckets for pump.....	75
Mrs. F. Schuyler, merchandise.....	5 12
Petree & Casler, merchandise.....	2 62
M. Reddy, repairs.....	9 23
Geo. Harris, burying horse.....	2 00
C. Quackenbush, burying horse.....	4 00
J. H. Christman, blacksmithing.....	3 50
Baker & Gibbs, merchandise for locks.....	3 43
Shepherd & Skinner, screws.....	1 44
S. M. & A. Richmond, coal.....	10 00
S. House, merchandise.....	2 87
D. F. Dority, merchandise.....	1 28
Remington Agricultural Society, welding bridge bolts.....	16 00
Jno. F. Hosch, hemlock, etc.....	380 00
J. C. Brizolara, merchandise.....	2 35

J. D. Petrie, rope.....	\$14 33
Wm. Nellow, Jr., lock-tending.....	13 54
James McGuirk, merchandise for locks.....	8 55
Nathan Shaver, merchandise.....	17 87
A. J. Griffin, glass, etc.....	8 60
Chas. F. North, belting.....	106 38
James Hamil, tile, etc.....	85
John B. Golden, repairs to shop.....	2 60
Jas. T. Kelly, publishing abstract.....	6 34
E. S. Gregory, spike and merchandise.....	28 36
Thomas J. Collins, pump-sucker.....	75
John E. Glass, merchandise for locks.....	4 38
H. Green, Son & Co., hardware.....	319 08
H. G. Burleigh & Bro., pine.....	595 45

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\$1,689 29

Bangs & Gaynor, cement.....	\$85 00
Bangs & Gaynor, cement.....	255 00
Bangs & Gaynor, cement.....	85 00
Bangs & Gaynor, cement.....	42 50

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467 50

W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....1	\$1 00
James McGuirk, supplies.....	7 30
Bolton & Lancaster, supplies.....	29 44
Henry E. Hall, repairs to tug.....	6 72
C. F. North, chimney caps.....	9 00
C. F. North, belt and lacing.....	5 00
James McGuirk, repairs to scow.....	10 96
Cole & Wing, glass for tug.....	1 10
F. H. Barry, fireman's dredge.....	54 20
H. E. Hall, repairs to scow.....	3 78
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	2 30
John B. Golden, supplies.....	32 22
Stephen Garrahan, paving stone.....	1 00
John Ross, keys, etc.....	50
E. S. Gregory, materials.....	37 44
C. Lyons, oil, etc., for lock.....	4 60
E. Wright, rope for scow.....	1 16
E. Wright, rope for scow.....	9 10
Fred. Gerom, tallow for tug.....	2 88
F. Shears, burying horse.....	10 00
Thomas Slavin, coal, etc.....	138 75
Morris & Smith, coal for tug.....	25 50
John E. Glass, oil, etc.....	11 05
Robert Johnson, 2d, castings, etc.....	16 89
Cooney O'Brien, horse labor.....	3 00
Geo. E. Simmons, toll and car fare.....	93
James Keegan, repairs to lock gate.....	1 05
Thomas Fox, blacksmithing.....	3 10
P. C. Casler, hay for dam.....	1 50
C. B. Leigh, oil for lock.....	1 79
S. M. & A. Richmond, coal.....	10 00
Peter Casler, oil.....	95

Remington Agricultural Society, repairing lock gates.....	\$1 80
J. D. Petrie, merchandise for locks.....	5 45
J. C. Brizolara, oil, etc.....	6 50
L. W. Peters, hardware.....	5 41
Jno. H. Cristman, blacksmithing.....	11 10
D. F. Dority, oil, etc.....	4 23
Adam Schule, lamps.....	3 00
G. Petrie, wood.....	4 00
W. B. Houghton, spruce and sawing.....	50
W. H. Waters, timber.....	3 20
Squire House, supplies.....	2 50
Smith & Waters, merchandise.....	50
Casler Bros., machine oil.....	75
Peter A. Staring, livery bill.....	4 00
A. Tucker, oil, etc.....	1 74
C. Quackenbush, burying horse.....	4 00
Mrs. F. Schuyler, sundries.....	8 47
Jno. Keantzer, sundries.....	1 70
Squire House, oil for locks.....	2 24

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 \$515 30

John Nivenny, burying horse.....	\$2 00
H. Green & Sons, hardware.....	114 07
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., charges.....	15 00
R. S. Lobdell, twine.....	1 42
Graham & Conway, merchandise.....	19 20
Cohoes Iron Co., castings for locks.....	46 63
Harmony Mill Co., cotton waste.....	2 00
Jno. E. Glass, sundries.....	36
L. Helm, burying horse.....	4 00
Murphy & Marshall, pine and spruce.....	30 72
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., freight charges...	69 88
Patrick Kennedy, blacksmithing.....	33 00
W. B. Wemple & Sons, valves, etc.....	117 54
J. McGrath, mason labor.....	11 00
John McMahon, dipper tender.....	60 95
M. J. Hewitt, deck hand.....	47 43
Jno. Mullen, harbor master.....	20 00
English Bros., kerosene oil.....	17 10
Rush & Mahon, plastering.....	15 00
Dan'l O'Keefe, fireman.....	67 48
James Gallan, firemans' dredge.....	108 88
Patrick Murphy, scow hand.....	54 20
James McLean, coal for tug.....	55 50
J. W. Starbuck, grate bars.....	18 87
Geo. A. House, telegraphing.....	1 85
Murphy & Marshall, ceiling pine.....	13 43
D. O'Keefe, fireman.....	27 00
V. Rutan, lock-tending.....	17 50
V. Rutan, lock-tending.....	23 33
S. Wehl, lock-tending.....	17 50
S. Wehl, lock-tending.....	23 33

A. V. Magill, lock-tending .....	\$17 50	
J. Thomas, lock-tending .....	23 33	
Wm. Vedder, lock-tending .....	17 50	
Wm. Vedder, lock-tending .....	23 33	
James Cunningham, lock-tending .....	17 50	
James Cunningham, lock-tending .....	23 33	
E. Tymeson, lock-tending .....	17 50	
John Allen, lock-tending .....	23 33	
Hugh Tuomey, lock-tending .....	17 50	
John S. Clute, lock-tending .....	23 33	
John Quirk, lock-tending .....	17 50	
John Quirk, lock-tending .....	23 33	
M. Conley, lock-tending .....	17 50	
Thos. McCormick, lock-tending .....	23 33	
Nicholas Starin, cutting weeds .....	11 20	
C. J. Schermerhorn, cutting weeds .....	10 00	
B. Doty, cutting weeds .....	8 60	
Chas. Starin, cutting weeds .....	9 00	
J. L. Warford, blacksmithing, etc .....	25 00	
J. H. Turnboul, blacksmithing, etc .....	75 00	
Vischer & Schuyler, blacksmithing, etc .....	84 00	
J. E. Marshall, lock-tending .....	7 58	
K. C. Allen, livery .....	4 50	
D. O'Keefe, fireman .....	16 50	
J. J. & A. Furgueson, blacksmithing .....	8 00	
A. Van Epps, slate .....	56 00	
A. Frets, merchandise for locks .....	11 01	
W. Graves & Co., coal .....	4 02	
M. Dillon, blacksmithing .....	33 37	
D. G. Butts, timber .....	54	
R. N. Casler, express charges .....	1 85	
E. H. Bender's Sons, stationery .....	8 75	
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing .....	10 64	
E. Furgueson, express charges .....	3 75	
E. Furgueson, telegraphing .....	20 15	
M. Seeler, check roll, August .....	62 00	
M. Seeler, check roll, September .....	61 00	
M. Seeler, check roll, October .....	70 50	
James Shanahan, November, extra lock-tending .....	320 87	
G. M. Ford, check roll .....	45 00	
James McKee, check roll .....	284 00	
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Chas. H. McNeil, salary as clerk, December .....	\$208 34	\$2,594 81
Omer Leyns, salary as clerk, December .....	208 34	
C. S. Crippen, messenger and expenses .....	50 30	
B. W. Clark, agent .....	29 03	
B. W. Clark, expenses .....	5 36	
DeGraff & Taylor, account, furniture .....	35 00	
American Express Co. account .....	4 13	
Albany Post-office account .....	34 63	
W. U. Telegraph Co. account .....	16 30	
Press Company, advertising .....	7 25	

A. & P. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	\$2 81
Journal, advertising.....	6 25

\$607 76

W. B. Wemple & Sons, castings.....	\$111 65
James B. McKee, check roll.....	279 01
Mrs. F. Schuyler, merchandise for locks....	3 21
J. W. Sheldon, merchandise for locks.....	1 00
Thomas Fox, blacksmithing.....	6 25
C. B. Leigh, tow-line.....	3 12
P. B. Yates, rent State shop.....	25 00
Hiram Parker, manure.....	3 00
O. C. Hegeman, repairs to boat.....	20 92
W. H. Helmer, lime and oil.....	9 43
J. F. Green, cement.....	2 40
B. L. Conde, bridge and swing gates.....	22 96
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	3 96
M. Keeler, repairing locks.....	71 00
F. Spears, burying horse.....	50 00
A. H. Van Patten, gravel.....	20 00
W. H. Smith, hardware.....	15 57
J. N. Foote, oil for locks.....	4 20
E. H. Wagner, oil for locks.....	3 52
N. J. Clute, repairing tug.....	6 78
G. W. Marlett, publishing abstracts.....	10 26
J. Goewey, manure.....	3 52
Schenectady Car Co., sand.....	5 40
O. W. Redford & Son, merchandise.....	4 58
S. S. Wansell, stone.....	84 20
James Shanahan, pay roll.....	359 24
D. R. Hicks, pay roll.....	64 00
D. R. Hicks, pay roll.....	49 00
G. M. Ford, pay roll.....	38 00
G. M. Ford, pay roll.....	37 00
G. I. E. Lasher, pay roll.....	6 56
J. L. Warford, repairing gates.....	1 00
J. L. Warford, repairing bridges.....	3 05
Samuel Morrow, merchandise.....	1 72
W. B. Wemple & Sons, castings.....	111 65
Lefelt & Serviss, blacksmithing.....	12 48
W. B. Wemple & Sons, castings.....	11 47
C. H. Quackenbush, rope.....	9 26
J. S. G. Van Alstyne, labor.....	28 00
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	4 55
G. G. Acker, blacksmithing.....	6 00
J. Wetherwax, repairing locks.....	1 25
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	62
John Booth, sand.....	6 25
M. J. Serviss, repairing bridge.....	1 00
J. H. Turnboul, blacksmithing.....	3 30
Van Buren & Co., coal.....	15 00
John Glaeken, finishing bars.....	5 75
J. B. Thompson, merchandise.....	6 01
W. Avery, lock-tending.....	21 65

James Harrington, lock-tending.....	\$8 09
G. Newkirk, assisting nav.....	10 83
James Hughes, oil.....	2 37
John Dowd, lock-tending.....	30 69
Patrick Plunkett, repairs.....	2 50
A. Lape, lock-tending.....	1 70
John Hughes, team.....	12 00
N. McChesney, labor.....	3 00
John Sheets, labor.....	8 83
Charles Morrell, merchandise.....	3 94
A. J. Davis, livery.....	6 00
George C. Wood, telegraphing.....	56
James Platt, labor.....	22 00
Levi Winne, labor.....	2 00
James Carter, blacksmithing.....	7 35
L. Freeman, oil.....	7 53
M. Burzee, oil.....	4 46
M. Dempsey, blacksmithing.....	9 80
K. C. Allen, delivery dispatcher.....	6 00
K. C. Allen, delivery dispatcher.....	6 50
Vischer & Schuyler, hardware.....	7 00
J. Bartley, telegraphing.....	4 25

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 \$1,692 16

Michael Keeler, stone.....	\$3 00
Thomas Knowlson, lath, etc.....	1 90
James Berry, livery.....	3 00
H. Green & Son, sash cord.....	42
T. G. Wiswald, brick.....	5 00
Corning & Co., iron.....	466 09
H. G. Burleigh & Bro., lumber.....	546 05
H. G. Burleigh & Bro., lumber.....	546 05
Amos Clock, scythe.....	1 38
James Hughes, merchandise.....	6 90
Corning & Co., hardware.....	110 14

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 1,689 93

John Lake, paints.....	\$20 39
Wm. Parker, repairs.....	6 96
A. Tillson, blacksmithing.....	73 89
Jas. Dement & Son, merchandise.....	22 44
H. Parker, spruce poles.....	25 00
H. A. Furman, livery.....	40 00
H. Eggleston, shingles.....	134 47
John E. Ash, printing.....	2 50
John E. Ash, printing.....	3 50
Jas. B. Bailey, postage stamps.....	21 75
Jos. McLeon, coal.....	194 78
Kearney & Cassidy, coal.....	67 00
Cole & Wing, supplies.....	3 87
Jas. F. Kelley, printing.....	6 75
English Bros., lard oil.....	30 56
Thomas Hayes, livery.....	3 00
Pat <sup>h</sup> Walsh, painting.....	14 00



Dan'l Doncaster, steam pipes.....	\$6 05
Peter Lyons, labor.....	5 00
J. S. Campion, merchandise.....	16 99
Jas. Hamil, labor.....	18 45
Cohoes Foundry, castings, etc.....	15 17
M. T. O'Brien, livery.....	6 00
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	5 75
A. J. Griffin, glass.....	1 50
D. & H. Canal Co., freight.....	60
J. Thompson, labor.....	320 00
Jacob Crawford, oil.....	5 79
L. Phillips, oil.....	3 68
O. H. Van Vranken, blacksmithing.....	11 43
C. H. Van Vranken, blacksmithing.....	13 97
L. Phillips, merchandise.....	6 13
S. Patterson, stone.....	3 00
John E. Ash, labor.....	500 00

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 \$1,610 37

Chas. H. McNeil, salary as clerk, January...	\$208 33
Omer Leyns, salary as clerk, January.....	208 33
C. S. Crippen, salary as clerk.....	50 00
James Costigan, account.....	4 15
Amer. Ex. Co., account.....	1 25
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	6 78
Atlantic & P. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	2 83
Leonard Morrison, dredge.....	89 44
Argus Co., printing.....	6 25
W. H. Withey, labor.....	4 00
James Duffy, coal.....	11 75
B. W. Clark, salary.....	28 39
E. Ellis, stationery.....	9 00
T. S. Goodwin, stationery.....	26 50
B. W. Clark, salary.....	40 00

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 697 00

James Finlan, toll.....	\$1 70
C. H. Quackenbush, merchandise.....	3 75
S. Fletcher, blacksmithing.....	5 50
Chas. Richards, glass.....	2 17
J. J. Fergusson, blacksmithing.....	3 10
Vischer & Schuyler, hardware.....	1 98
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	3 03
D. S. Van Slyke, lumber.....	27 81
Lewis Phillips, labor.....	19 68
John E. Ashe, printing.....	2 50
Asa Rice, toll Suspension bridge.....	9 93
J. Thompson, labor.....	350 55
J. L. Warford, blacksmithing.....	1 10
Geo. Van Valkenburgh, blacksmithing.....	1 63

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 434 43

Geo. Rupert, blacksmithing.....	\$6 55
H. Dummell & Snell, timber.....	931 90
Corning & Co., hardware.....	8 30

Corning & Co., iron.....	\$91 80	
H. A. Dummell & Snell, timber.....	629 47	
Byrne & Fitzsimons, hardware.....	4 00	
Corning & Co., hardware.....	77 93	
H. A. Dummell & Snell, timber.....	877 84	
Shepard & Skinner, hardware.....	45	
C. C. Witherstine, printing.....	4 05	
W. H. Schall, telegraphing.....	3 22	
Jas. Churchill, livery.....	10 00	
H. A. Dummell & Snell, timber.....	464 02	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	10 31	
Jno. E. Ashe, clerk.....	100 00	
		\$3,219 84
Chas. H. McNeil, salary for February.....	\$208 33	
Omer Leyns, salary for February.....	208 33	
C. S. Crippen, salary for February.....	50 00	
Omer Leyns, expenses.....	7 85	
Geo. L. Russell, livery.....	10 00	
Amer. Ex. Co., express.....	2 80	
Nat. Ex. Co., express.....	1 25	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	7 34	
A. & P. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	4 09	
B. W. Clark, salary.....	40 00	
		539 99
J. Thompson, check roll.....	\$352 40	
J. McLean, coal.....	47 38	
James Crane, merchandise.....	7 15	
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., freight.....	30 00	
E. S. House, sand.....	9 37	
Cole & Wing, oakum and pitch.....	12 05	
		458 35
Chas. H. McNeil, salary for March.....	\$208 34	
Omer Leyns, salary for March.....	208 34	
Omer Leyns, expenses.....	11 02	
C. S. Crippen, salary.....	50 00	
B. W. Clark, agent.....	40 00	
A. & P. Co., telegraphing.....	1 63	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	10 86	
Amer. Ex. Co., account.....	75	
		530 94
Sam'l Jackson, labor.....	\$3 00	
Jos. McGrath, labor.....	75	
Albert Taylor, blacksmithing.....	9 10	
E. S. Gregory, supplies.....	17 38	
Thos. Slavin, coal.....	135 00	
Capital Lime and Cement Co., lime.....	2 13	
A. J. Griffin, sawing.....	1 90	
Simon Cunliff, blacksmithing.....	8 25	
Cohoes Foundry, castings.....	6 72	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	1 75	
W. B. Wemple & Son, castings.....	578 05	
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., freight.....	166 60	

N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., freight.....	\$45 00
Jno. E. Ashe, printing.....	3 50
Jeff. Thompson, expenses .....	26 15
Corning & Co., iron.....	184 04
E. S. Gregory, merchandise ....	63 33
E. S. House, sand.....	5 63
Corning & Co., hardware .....	27 00
First National Bank, St. Johnsville, gravel..	48 00
D. J. Keeper, labor .....	19 25
E. C. Mosher, blacksmithing .....	2 80
Jno. Hughes, merchandise .....	12 52
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., freight .....	4 95
Corning & Co., hardware .....	84 78
Byrne & Fitzsimons, hardware .....	20 51
J. H. J. & C. Castin, posts.....	401 25
W. B. Wemple & Sons, iron.....	105 00
R. N. Casler, express charges .....	2 75
American Express Co., charges.....	3 75
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	3 24
Jas. Finlan, postal cards.....	7 00
R. N. Casler, express charges.....	3 75
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	13 83
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	22 42

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\$2,041 08

Jeff. Thompson, check roll.....	\$410 75
Byrne & Fitzsimons, nails. ....	8 56
Peck & Tracey, canal barrows .....	105 00
W. B. Wemple & Sons, valve castings.....	271 55
Corning & Co., pick-axes .....	16 00
Corning & Co., Cohoes shop.....	481 88
Albert Sillion, blacksmithing.....	15 75
Schenectady Gazette, publishing abstracts ..	7 50
W. H. Helmer, salt, repairing locks .....	15 47
O. H. Van Vranken, blacksmithing, lock-gate,	5 31
J. B. Schermerhorn, sand.....	8 50
P. B. Yates' estate, rent .....	25 00
Peck & Tracey, barrows and trays .....	36 75
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., freight on lumber,	95 00
John E. Ashe, publishing abstracts .....	24 75
Peck & Tracey, barrows and trays.....	30 80
Lefelt & Hilton, blacksmithing.....	7 67
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., freight.....	8 50
Geo. Turner, plank.....	184 70
G. Petrie, oak posts .....	10 14
Byrne & Fitzsimons, three sledges.....	6 60
C. E. Fergusson, telegraphing.....	7 01

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1,783 16

Starbuck Bros., repairs to dredge .....	\$54 24
D. S. Van Slyke, hemlock and oak .....	569 76
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., freight.....	15 75
Cole & Wing, pitch and cartage .....	3 92
Thomas Slavin, coal.....	164 00

Del. & H. Canal Co., freight on engine .....	\$11 20	
D. S. Van Slyke, lumber for bridge.....	803 73	
D. S. Van Slyke, oak for locks.....	36 00	
Heald, Sisco & Co., iron pump, etc.....	195 90	
Chas. Shoemaker, 25 valves, lock gates.....	141 25	
R. N. Casler, express charges.....	1 05	
		\$1,996 80
C. H. McNeil, salary as clerk.....	\$208 33	
Omer Leyns, salary as clerk.....	208 33	
C. S. Crippen, salary as messenger.....	50 00	
Amer. Express Co., account, express charges,	8 55	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	60 11	
Albany P. O., box rent.....	3 24	
K. Costigan, towels, etc.....	3 00	
C. Van Benthuyssen & Son, printing....	75 00	
A. & P. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	2 44	
		569 00
Corning & Co., iron.....	\$1,059 30	
W. B. Wemple & Sons, valve ends.....	30 25	
Byrne & Fitzsimons, hardware.....	13 22	
Cole & Wing, oakum and pitch.....	14 42	
G. W. Ford, freight charges.....	1 02	
Byrne & Fitzsimons, belting, lacing, etc....	32 80	
E. S. Gregory, glass, putty, etc.....	1 24	
W. B. Wemple & Sons, repairing pump.....	23 75	
C. E. Furgueson, freight.....	57	
John H. Christman, bolts and scraps.....	15 00	
Geo. Turner, hardwood plank.....	109 44	
G. C. Wotherstine & Son, printing.....	4 00	
Dumell & Snell, lumber.....	26 81	
Peck & Tracey, barrows, etc.....	89 60	
James Folts, timber.....	240 26	
L. W. Peters, supplies.....	33 32	
F. S. Hildreth, express charges.....	1 00	
Jas. Finlan, toll.....	4 76	
C. E. Furgueson, freight.....	15 06	
Jno. E. Ashe, clerk.....	300 00	
		2,015 82
B. W. Clark, salary, agent.....	\$100 00	
D. Mitchell, livery.....	35 00	
Omer Leyns, expenses.....	11 58	
W. U. Tel. Co., account, telegraphing.....	25 61	
		172 19
W. B. Wemple & Sons, hardware.....	\$178 83	
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., freight.....	15 25	
W. B. Wemple & Sons, hardware.....	20 00	
W. B. Wemple & Sons, castings.....	93 80	
W. B. Wemple & Sons, castings.....	39 98	
		347 86
Charles H. McNeil, salary.....	\$208 33	
Omer Leyns, salary.....	208 33	
C. S. Crippen, salary.....	50 00	

D. Mitchell, livery.....	\$35 00
B. W. Clark, agent.....	100 00
John Coleman, agent.....	77 40
A. L. Harwood, agent.....	21 77
John E. Leach, agent.....	58 06
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	22 88
A. & P. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	4 51
American Express Co., express charges.....	6 95
Albany Post-office, stamps.....	40 00

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 \$833 23

M. L. Smith and R. H. Shaver, final account removing  
wall benches from lock 30 to lock 31, April 2, 1879...

561 90

D. Klock, Jr., packing for tug.....	\$4 33
James Hamil, wrench.....	87
A. M. Harmon, one-half cord hickory.....	8 00
James McLean, coal for tug.....	42 30
Bolton & Lancaster, supplies.....	67
Holroyd & Co., machine tops.....	8 19
Thomas Davin, labor.....	7 50
H. Dumel & Snell, oak timber.....	431 82
B. L. Cande, hardware.....	22 39
Henry Hilton, blacksmithing.....	62 85
H. A. Dumell & Snell, plank and stone...	51 40
John E. Ashe, clerk, salary.....	100 00
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	19 84

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 760 16

Charles H. McNeil, salary, clerk.....	\$208 34
Omer Leyns, salary, clerk.....	208 34
C. S. Crippen, salary, messenger.....	50 00
B. W. Clark, salary, agent.....	100 00
John Coleman, salary, agent.....	100 00
A. L. Harwood, salary, agent.....	75 00
J. E. Leach, salary, agent.....	75 00
John Slavin, salary, agent.....	75 00
Omer Leyns, expenses.....	50 84
A. H. Tower, horse hire.....	5 00
George L. Russell, carriage.....	24 00
T. L. Goodwin, stationery.....	31 75
C. E. Martin, telegraphing.....	4 68
B. Clark, horse hire.....	31 50
Sampson Davenport, directory.....	2 50
B. S. W. Clark, telegraphing.....	2 39
E. Fitzgerald, repairs to weigh-lock.....	7 00
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	12 39
A. & P. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	2 67
American Express Co., express charges.....	6 85
National Express Co., express charges.....	2 35

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 1,075 55

Jeff. Thompson, pay roll.....	\$458 77
Jeff. Thompson, pay roll.....	596 00
E. S. House, sand, locks, etc.....	7 50

H. Eggleston, castings.....	\$42 08
Henry Rose, coal engine.....	13 54
W. H. Helmer, repairs and supplies.....	40 13
Van Vranken & Conners, blacksmithing....	13 26
Van Vranken & Conners, blacksmithing....	49 67
H. A. Freeman, livery.....	39 00
George W. Marlette, publishing abstracts...	7 50
American Express Co., charges.....	2 15
John Lake, lead, oil, etc.....	7 55
John Lake, lead, oil, etc.....	26 38
C. W. Redford & Son, coal, etc.....	8 21
A. T. Hanson, belting for tug.....	5 18
A. Sillison, blacksmithing.....	105 34
John Parker, manure.....	1 50
Charles Abraham, blacksmithing.....	2 15
J. Crawford, straw and gravel.....	12 35
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	4 28
J. J. Eldrett, blacksmithing.....	2 73
P. B. Yates' Estate, rent State shop.....	18 75
P. B. Yates' Estate, rent State shop.....	12 50
James Plant, axe, etc.....	6 96
John Buys, stone.....	26 87
S. S. Wandell, stone, etc.....	13 50
John McDermott, straw and gravel.....	5 37
G. Westinghouse & Co., sawing timber....	7 05
E. P. Ryner, blacksmithing.....	4 00
Charles Carter, blacksmithing.....	60 35
W. W. Johnston, clerk, copy of deed.....	1 00
D. J. Keyser, manure.....	3 27
John P. Angus, blacksmithing.....	14 92
J. L. Warford, blacksmithing.....	20 30
L. Breckner, blacksmithing.....	42 61
E. Ryan, blacksmithing.....	7 85
E. Ryan, blacksmithing.....	4 50
John Williams, blacksmithing.....	14 09
Vischer & Schuyler, lock lamps.....	1 95
John C. Peck, gravel tow-path.....	10 50
N. C. Becker, machine oil.....	3 90
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	4 51
William McClary, clay for breaches.....	4 00
George I. E. Lasher, gravel.....	20 10
A. J. Davis, livery.....	9 50
Henry Parsons, clay.....	17 55
C. H. Quackenbush, material.....	10 19
Rufus Dodge, shovels.....	10 80
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	5 28
J. H. Churchill, livery.....	3 50
Peter A. Staring, livery.....	3 50
Thomas R. Jones, livery.....	19 00
M. Reddy, forging castings.....	91 45
M. Dillon, blacksmithing.....	12 55
M. Dillon, blacksmithing.....	4 88

J. H. Christman, blacksmithing .....	\$66 03	
Andrew Kline, blacksmithing .....	3 90	
Shepard & Skinner, hardware .....	36 34	
Baker & Gibbs, glass, etc. ....	2 08	
N. Y. C. R. R. Co., freight .....	7 15	
John Shoemaker, carting timber .....	5 00	
W.W. Crowley, powder and fuse .....	49	
W. B. Houghton & Son, iron .....	7 09	
Ladue & Schuyler, timber .....	71 07	
Geo. Turner, lumber .....	123 21	
H. Hand, team work .....	1 00	
D. M. Harris, labor .....	4 29	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing .....	7 03	
J. H. Howard, merchandise .....	2 50	
W. P. Kirby, axe handle .....	75	
F. S. Hildreth, express charges .....	50	
		<hr/>
Sullivan & Rice, account of contract for an iron swing bridge at Albany .....		\$2,280 70
Corning & Co., hardware .....	\$488 45	
Cole & Wing, rope, etc .....	158 05	
Corning & Co., hardware .....	56 01	
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., freight .....	6 90	
John Stoner, pike poles .....	18 20	
Isaac Thomas, check roll .....	934 26	
Corning & Co., hardware .....	76 25	
Remington Agricultural Co., bolts .....	11 15	
Solomon Ford, maple cleats .....	56 16	
R. N. Casler, express charges .....	2 00	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing .....	12 48	
		<hr/>
		1,819 91
Peter Lyons, watchman .....	\$45 48	
E. S. Gregory, hardware .....	11 52	
Thos. Rodgers, engineer .....	55 66	
Chas. S. North, belt, pumps, etc .....	11 45	
L. Morrison, labor .....	4 50	
F. M. Whitbeck, merchandise .....	5 08	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing .....	89	
J. A. Newkirk, blacksmithing .....	2 25	
Nathan Shaver, supplies tug .....	6 46	
Wm. Roberts, freight .....	3 55	
Edwin Farrow, glass, etc .....	7 02	
P. Canfield, labor .....	3 00	
Thos. Knowlson, lumber .....	542 30	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing .....	25 35	
Sam'l Sexton, labor .....	4 40	
Cohoes Iron Foundry Co., foundry labor .....	27 21	
Thomas Slavin, coal .....	253 51	
M. T. O'Brien, livery .....	16 00	
A. G. Griffin, sawing lock gates .....	60 52	
Geo. E. Simmons, freight .....	3 09	
D. Mitchell, captain tug .....	53 22	

Jas. McLean, coal, .....	\$134 81	
Thos. Rodgers, engineer .....	65 00	
McGuirk & Co., materials .....	24 06	
Wm. McDonald, fireman .....	15 75	
L. Morrison, labor .....	54 13	
J. Donovan, labor .....	74 00	
John Hay, bridge tender .....	70 00	
Murphy & Marshall, lumber .....	3 18	
Patrick English, oil .....	31 40	
Martin Shears, labor .....	4 00	
Mohawk & Hudson Manuf. Co., iron steps ..	151 90	
J. Thompson, check roll .....	372 50	
Byrne & Fitzsimons, hardware .....	17 13	
Jas. Finlan, stamps .....	7 00	
Jas. Finlan, toll .....	63	
W. H. Smith, hardware .....	80 61	
W. S. Farley & Bros., hardware .....	30 90	
J. R. Putnam, lumber .....	74 69	
		\$2,354 15
Jas. Gillen, check roll .....	\$194 34	
Jas. Gillen, check roll .....	235 00	
J. Thompson, check roll .....	322 00	
E. S. Gregory, lead .....	10 81	
James Hughes, merchandise .....	18 36	
Jno. D. Voorhies, wood .....	48 00	
R. N. Casler, express charges .....	3 85	
		832 36
Chas. McNeil, salary, clerk, July ..	\$208 33	
Omer Leyns, salary, clerk, July .....	208 33	
C. S. Crippen, salary, messenger .....	50 00	
B. W. Clark, agent .....	100 00	
Jno. Coleman, agent .....	100 00	
A. L. Harwood, agent .....	75 00	
J. E. Leach, agent .....	75 00	
John Slavin, agent .....	75 00	
Omer Leyns, traveling expenses .....	59 82	
B. Clark, livery .....	35 00	
Albany Post-office, stamps .....	33 00	
Albany Post-office, stamps .....	3 09	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing .....	25 62	
A. & P. Tel. Co., telegraphing .....	4 26	
American Express Co., express charges .....	2 75	
Mrs. K. Costigan, washing .....	3 00	
		1,058 20
James Gallagher, freight .....	\$86 00	
W. B. Wemple & Sons, castings .....	289 03	
Mohawk & Hud. Manuf. Co., shaving machine,	561 60	
Dumel & Snell, timber .....	1,891 05	
W. B. Wemple & Sons, scow boxes .....	19 80	
James Lewis, stone .....	103 00	
C. E. Furgueson, railroad tickets .....	4 16	
M. Dempsey, labor .....	80 96	



W. B. Wemple & Sons, barrows.....	\$5 79
Chas. Fox, blacksmithing.....	50 00
Jno. E. Ashe, printing.....	24 00
C. E. Furgueson, telegraphing.....	13 32
R. N. Casler, express charges.....	2 50
Jno. E. Ashe, clerk .....	100 00
Jno. E. Ashe, clerk .....	100 00

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\$3,331 21

Charles H. McNeil, salary, clerk, August ..	\$208 34
Omer Leyns, salary, clerk, August.....	208 34
E. S. Crippen, salary, messenger.....	50 00
B. W. Clark, agent.....	100 00
John Coleman, agent .....	100 00
A. L. Harwood, agent .....	75 00
John E. Leach, agent .....	75 00
John Slavin, agent.....	75 00
B. Clark, livery .....	35 00
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	15 59
A. & P. Co., telegraphing .....	1 90
American Express Company, charges .....	3 00
W. N. S. Sanders, inspector .....	25 00
Edward J. Ward, clerk .....	200 00
Journal Company, printing .....	15 75
Journal Company, printing .....	5 25

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1,193 17

H. G. Burleigh & Brothers, pine, etc .....	\$646 81
H. G. Burleigh & Brothers, pine, etc .....	488 57
H. G. Burleigh & Brothers, pine, etc .....	514 43
H. G. Burleigh & Brothers, pine, etc .....	481 90
C. Quackenbush, burying horse.....	2 00
L. W. Peters, hardware.....	33 07
John H. Christman, blacksmithing .....	33 07
L. W. Peters, hardware .....	14 68
Aaron Folts, hay, straw, etc.....	3 59
Solomon Ford, pins, etc.....	7 50
John Brezolar, manure, etc .....	7 44
J. W. Steele, merchandise .....	27 42
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing .....	1 25
Thomas Fox, blacksmithing.....	9 73
Petre & Casler, oil .....	75
Casler Brothers, oil .....	75
S. Perkins, manure .....	2 00
M. Reddy, blacksmithing .....	25 23
Ladue & Schuyler, lumber .....	13 76
Shepard & Skinner, hardware .....	45 34
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	4 38
H. P. Whisterine, printing.....	5 00

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2,368 67

Corning & Company, hardware.....	\$9 38
Corning & Company, hardware.....	65 44
Corning & Company, hardware.....	20 73
Shepard & Skinner, shovels .....	89 20

Cole & Wing, rope.....	\$74 44	
John E. Ashe, clerk .....	100 00	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	23 33	
		\$382 52
Weed, Parsons & Co., printing .....	\$150 40	
Weed, Parsons & Co., printing .....	13 00	
John Mulholland, watchman .....	7 87	
George L. Russell, livery.....	20 00	
		192 52
Sullivan & Rice, iron bridge at Lawrence street, city of Albany .....		3,400 00
Charles McNeil, salary, clerk, September....	\$208 33	
Omer Leyns, salary, clerk, September .....	208 33	
C. S. Crippen, messenger .....	50 00	
B. W. Clark, agent .....	100 00	
John Coleman, agent.....	100 00	
A. L. Harwood, agent .....	75 00	
J. E. Leach, agent.....	75 00	
John Slavin, agent.....	75 00	
B. Clark, livery.....	35 00	
Albany P. O., box rent, stamps .....	27 00	
		953 66
Peter Malone, labor .....	\$10 00	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing .....	57	
Dumel & Snell, timber .....	557 04	
J. Thompson, traveling expenses.....	11 91	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	2 40	
George A. House, telegraphing .....	8 55	
Bollman & Lancaster, varnish.....	5 50	
Edward Wright, spike, rope, etc.....	3 52	
George McDonald, manure.....	3 00	
D. Klock, gaskets.....	85	
William C. Travis, shingles .....	4 43	
Mo. & Hud. Manufacturing Co., washers ...	13 00	
James Galen, labor.....	50	
Martin Shears, labor.....	10 00	
John Daley, tin pipe .....	42 64	
James Gillen, pay roll .....	235 00	
James Gillen, pay roll .....	235 00	
George Rickey, watchman .....	13 00	
J. R. Failing, washers.....	3 68	
James Carter, iron bolts .....	2 00	
H. Hilton, blacksmithing.....	12 44	
Samuel Morrell, lime .....	2 60	
C. Carter, blacksmithing.....	1 30	
John H. Peeler, labor .....	6 00	
John Glacken, prism and locks.....	3 20	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	3 37	
		1,191 50
Total.....		\$62,230 76

*Erie Canal, Middle Division.*

Oct.	7.	Miscellaneous.....	\$91 90
Oct.	7.	do .....	879 25
Oct.	7.	do .....	31 40
Oct.	7.	do .....	31 78
Oct.	7.	do .....	955 60
Oct.	7.	do .....	29 04
Oct.	7.	do .....	246 85
Oct.	21.	do .....	362 14
Nov.	12.	do .....	750 01
Oct.	31.	do .....	511 36
Nov.	14.	do .....	1,170 17
Nov.	14.	do .....	161 03
Nov.	14.	do .....	794 75
Nov.	30.	do .....	1,786 48
Dec.	1.	do .....	1,159 54
Dec.	7.	do .....	282 64
Dec.	16.	do .....	361 33
Dec.	16.	do .....	515 78
Dec.	16.	do .....	622 35
Dec.	16.	do .....	472 39
Dec.	16.	do .....	189 54
Dec.	16.	do .....	112 00
Dec.	31.	do .....	66 31
Dec.	31.	do .....	431 39
Jan.	14.	do .....	379 07
Jan.	14.	do .....	1,607 18
Jan.	16.	do .....	148 92
Jan.	16.	do .....	161 74
Jan.	24.	do .....	200 00
Jan.	24.	do .....	13 66
Jan.	24.	do .....	1,017 40
Jan.	31.	do .....	593 71
Jan.	31.	do .....	124 65
Feb.	1.	do .....	132 64
Feb.	1.	do .....	130 97
Feb.	22.	do .....	152 12
March	18.	do .....	1,298 60
March	18.	do .....	166 13
April	4.	do .....	592 70
March	22.	do .....	307 74
April	7.	do .....	584 58
April	4.	do .....	1,198 54
April	15.	do .....	727 06
April	18.	do .....	482 10
April		do .....	197 45
May	10.	do .....	952 00
May	10.	do .....	1,725 16
May	10.	do .....	180 05
May	19.	do .....	1,072 82
May	19.	do .....	3,005 93

May	19.	Miscellaneous.....	\$907 05
May	24.	do .....	939 71
May	24.	do .....	610 33
June	18.	do .....	273 60
June	18.	do .....	551 27
June	18.	do .....	1,618 66
June	18.	do .....	244 72
June	24.	do .....	1,637 67
June	30.	do .....	2,605 05
June	30.	do .....	1,327 09
July	14.	do .....	2,931 38
July	14.	do .....	194 41
July	15.	do .....	1,754 30
July	26.	do .....	250 48
Aug.	8.	do .....	169 43
Aug.	8.	do .....	1,645 72
Aug.	8.	do .....	530 85
Aug.	31.	do .....	1,208 64
Aug.	31.	do .....	655 88
Aug.	31.	do .....	112 33
Sept.	15.	do .....	1,652 83
Sept.	15.	do .....	1,895 46
Sept.	15.	do .....	205 07
Sept.	19.	do .....	1,362 17
Sept.	30.	do .....	482 67
Sept.	30.	do .....	24 75
Sept.	30.	do .....	303 29
Sept.	30.	do .....	378 39
Sept.	30.	do .....	421 88
Sept.	30.	do .....	148 43
Oct.	1.	do .....	820 86
Oct.	1.	do .....	22 50
Oct.	1.	do .....	1,656 20

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\$58,211 02

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*Erie Canal, Middle Division.*

J. M. Kennedy, land damages.....	\$25 00	
Jos. Miller, labor.....	3 00	
John Golden, labor.....	1 50	
Wm. Slaper, labor.....	3 00	
M. Moore, blacksmithing.....	5 35	
M. Moore, blacksmithing.....	13 00	
E. McGuire, blacksmithing.....	2 42	
Allen R. Turner, hardware.....	12 74	
Chas. Brown, pick handles.....	1 00	
Edward Ford, picks.....	4 89	
S. D. Conover, reservoir tender.....	20 00	
		\$91 90
Frank Brown, check roll.....	\$131 75	
John Foley, State scow.....	294 00	

John Doran, State scow.....	\$308 50	
Frank Delester, labor.....	40 00	
James Farley, labor.....	35 00	
Michael Branner, lock-tending.....	35 00	
Michael Welch, lock-tending.....	35 00	
		<hr/>
		\$879 25
E. O'Donnell, labor.....	\$10 20	
David Chrisler, reservoir tender.....	10 00	
Thos. Machin, blacksmithing.....	1 30	
M. Coakley, oil.....	8 20	
American Express Co., charges on rope.....	60	
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., freight.....	1 10	
		<hr/>
		31 40
Excelsior Ice Co., ice.....	\$9 75	
Josey T. Han, labor.....	10 00	
American Express Co., charges.....	2 55	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	8 58	
Edward Joy, gas-burner, etc.....	90	
		<hr/>
		31 78
Thompson & Co., lumber.....	\$42 32	
W. U. Tel. Co., messages.....	6 41	
Jacob Beck, watchman.....	12 00	
James. Gleason, labor.....	18 00	
M. Schollhon, Jr., labor..	17 00	
A. L. Johnson, labor, carpenter.....	14 00	
J. M. Sherman, labor, team.....	7 25	
C. A. G. Stevens, lumber.....	59 71	
O. Weismantle, stone.....	543 00	
Michael Menseer, labor.....	2 00	
Geo. Wilcox, team.....	2 25	
G. W. Barber, labor.....	25 00	
Asa Sherman, labor.....	66 66	
Asa Sherman, labor.....	100 00	
Chas. H. Macon, labor.....	15 00	
Wm. O'Donnell, feeder tender.....	12 00	
Jno. Barry, stone.....	10 00	
R. Niles, team labor.....	3 00	
		<hr/>
		955 60
L. B. & N. Y. R. R., freight.....		29 04
Reamer, Pierson, B. & Co., timber.....	\$81 00	
Thos. Doud, check roll.....	165 85	
		<hr/>
		246 85
H. & J. Laycock, timber.....	\$278 30	
Shaughnessy Bros., hardware..	47 14	
S. Stevens, printing.....	8 00	
L. Felts, blacksmithing.....	4 97	
O. Felts, labor.....	1 60	
Comstock Bros., paint, etc.....	13 46	
Geo. Mottisiff, feeder tender.....	7 67	
Robt. Garrity, labor.....	1 00	
		<hr/>
		362 14

E. T. Downer, lumber.....	\$625 79
John Fubing, blacksmithing..	5 20
M. Tobin, water tending.....	10 00
R. R. Osmand, water tending.....	10 00
Hewitt & Swan, freight.....	7 02
Jno. Leahy, check roll.....	92 00

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 \$750 01

G. V. Seldon, lumber.....	\$113 69
A. J. Colby, freight .....	41 88
Nesdall & Tanguay, stone.....	49 50
R. R. Osmand, check roll.....	4 50
A. J. Colby, freight .....	20 00
A. J. Colby, freight .....	30 00
Reamer, Pierson & B., timber .....	251 79

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 511 36

John Foley, check roll.....	\$160 33
J. A. Allin, check roll.....	167 67
John Doran, check roll.....	370 50
A. Sherman, labor .....	100 00
John Miller, carpenter.....	70 00
John Brunner, tending lock.....	35 00
Michael Walz, tending lock .....	35 00
L. Wilhelm, tending lock .....	32 67
M. Schoolhanmer, watchman .....	60 00
Frank Delester, bridge-tending .....	40 00
B. H. Smith, watchman .....	15 00
James Farley, bridge-tending.....	35 00
Charles Welch, carpenter .....	49 00

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 1,170 17

Edward Drake, repairs, stone.....	\$4 42
G. M. Clark, stamps, salary .....	121 02
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing .....	10 79
John Stebbins, telegraphing .....	1 25
American Exp. Co., express charges.....	13 55
Josie Feehan, care of office.....	10 00

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 161 03

Henry J. Snow, feeder tender .....	\$20 00
John Daley, feeder tender.....	30 00
George W. Barber, reservoir tender .....	25 00
William Malbran, lumber.....	75
Miles Merrill, brace for gates .....	1 00
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	2 18
Charles A. Kiernan, tow line.....	2 12
C. F. Downer, lumber.....	156 25
G. V. Seldon, lumber.....	1 06
Smith & Morgan, pumps.....	14 00
Shaughnessy Brothers, hardware.....	11 33
W. A. Everts & Co., coal.....	20 00
Colby & Schrier, bolts .....	5 00
Thomas Doud, check roll .....	393 79
Edward Ford, powder .....	4 32
Charles Gibbs, labor.....	10 40

Charles Gibbs, tending reservoir.....	\$10 00
J. H. Dunlap, tending reservoir.....	10 00
J. H. Farman, tending reservoir.....	5 00
John Bates, timber.....	10 70
Charles H. Mason, tending reservoir.....	15 00
David Walsh, feeder tender.....	10 00
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing....	1 50
Wm. O'Donnell, feeder tender.....	12 00
O. Carrington, reservoir tending.....	10 00
O. Carrington, boat line.....	4 00
R. A. Nelson, lumber.....	8 35
S. C. Cummings, bank watch.....	4 00

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 \$794 75

Clark & Harvey, coal.....	\$12 50
George Casler, towing scow....	3 00
Reamer, P. B. & Co., oak lumber.....	75 03
Barrett & McDougell, blacksmithing.....	7 88
George Dinshart, labor, Jay street bridge...	26 25
Ira Blasier, labor, Jay street bridge.....	15 45
Wardwell Brothers, hardware.....	3 85
George Draper, bolts.....	7 92
S. Adams & Son, bolts and brace.....	44 00
J. S. Dyett, water lime.....	1 80
G. V. Seldon, lumber.....	73 20
George Draper, blacksmithing.....	36 67
Grant & Dunn, hardware.....	11 20
Andrews Brothers, tallow for dredge.....	1 33
C. W. Snow & Co., oil for dredge.....	1 00
Comstock & Highland, plank.....	373 17
E. B. Alvord, coal for dredge.....	77 18
Deniton & Walcott, repairs to dredge.....	16 39
George Casler, burying horse.....	2 00
George Moltsiff, feeder tender.....	10 00
Reamer, P. B. & Co., oak.....	160 17
Fort & Butler, stove and pipe.....	8 58
J. S. Leonard Brothers, lumber.....	17 02
Frank Carrier, lock-tending.....	5 00
M. Lawless, lock-tending.....	3 75
Dennis Sullivan, lock-tending.....	1 88
Grant & Dunn, hardware.....	13 40
W. C. Rodger & Co., lumber.....	30 61
Reamer, P. B. & Co., oak.....	119 31

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 1,159 54

S. D. Connover, water tender.....	\$10 00
H. & J. Laycock, pine lumber.....	1,776 48

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 1,786 48

Henry J. Snow, feeder tender.....	\$20 00
John Daley, feeder tender....	30 00
F. Fitzer, blacksmithing.....	30
M. Coakley, oil for locks.....	6 13
James Sullivan, lock-tenders.....	6 00
George Draper, blacksmithing.....	13 41

Friend & Keller, glass for building .....	\$6 80	
Kenyon & Shaw, pine lumber .....	160 00	
Charles Collins, pine lumber .....	20 00	
O. Carrington, water tender .....	10 00	
S. D. Connover, water tender.....	10 00	
		<hr/>
George W. Barber, water tending .....	\$25 00	\$282 64
Allen R. Turner, hardware.....	1 74	
John H. Farmer, water tending.....	5 00	
J. H. Dunlap, water tending .....	10 00	
M. Tobin, water tending.....	10 00	
David Walsh, water tending .....	12 00	
R. R. Osmand, water tending .....	12 00	
S. M. Wall, plow points .....	1 00	
Hewett & Swan, freight on pine.....	284 59	
		<hr/>
A. Packard, pay roll.....	\$108 00	361 33
L. Dean, blacksmithing.....	26 88	
L. Fass, oil, etc.....	7 10	
H. Pickard, pay roll, dredge.....	249 50	
H. Pickard, pay roll, dredge.....	98 00	
Charles Helmer, pay roll, dredge.....	11 00	
William O'Donnell, water tending .....	14 80	
Jacob Shaw, labor.....	25	
Thomas McGuire, labor .....	25	
		<hr/>
J. A. Allen, pay roll.....	\$312 00	515 78
J. A. Allen, pay roll.....	68 15	
Louis Wilhelm, lock-tending, November....	35 00	
Michael Welz, lock-tending, November....	35 00	
Michael Brunner, lock-tending, November..	35 00	
Louis Wilhelm, lock-tending, December ....	7 90	
Michael Welz, lock-tending, December.....	7 90	
Michael Brunner, lock-tending, December..	7 90	
John Miller, carpenter.....	45 00	
Charles Welsh, carpenter.....	31 50	
B. H. Smith, bank watchman.....	37 00	
		<hr/>
J. Schoeller, painting signs.....	\$1 50	622 35
Kenyon & Shaw, pine plank .....	40 10	
T. F. Huntley, blasting powder.....	5 38	
Thomas Doud, pay roll.....	390 11	
Grant & Dunn, hardware .....	28 17	
Coakley & Dunn, oil and chimneys.....	2 93	
Leighton Bros. & McK., oil and chimneys...	3 80	
C. W. Snow & Co., oil and chimneys.....	40	
		<hr/>
Syracuse Water Co., water rent.....	\$15 00	472 39
Western Union, telegrams .....	9 78	
E. M. Burlingame, freight on pine.....	29 46	
G. M. Clark, stamps and traveling expenses..	34 00	
G. M. Clark, salary.....	\$100 00	
John Stebbins, telegraph.....	1 80	
		<hr/>
		189 54



James Farley, tending lift bridge.....	\$35 00	
Frank Deleister, tending lift bridge.....	40 00	
M. Schoolhammer, bank watchman.....	30 00	
M. Schoolhammer, bank watchman.....	7 00	
	<hr/>	\$112 00
E. F. Downer, lumber.....	\$46 31	
William Conlan, labor.....	20 00	
	<hr/>	66 31
Louis Souther, filing saws.....	\$ 40	
Doran & Hallenbeck, blacksmithing.....	9 74	
Thomas Haley, labor.....	50	
Dan Soles, team labor.....	1 00	
Friend Forbes, team labor.....	10 00	
Charles H. Mason, water tending.....	15 00	
James Swan, team labor.....	6 50	
Snell, Smith & Co., crockery for scow.....	8 85	
Harris & Campbell, blacksmithing.....	4 50	
H. Beard, coal dredge.....	73 97	
William Belden, bank watchman.....	11 00	
H. & J. Laycock, boat sides.....	273 00	
Charles Gibbs, water tending.....	10 00	
T. C. Morey, telegraphing, etc.....	6 93	
	<hr/>	431 39
John Doran, pay roll, December.....	\$84 66	
John Doran, pay roll, November.....	238 16	
John Miller, carpenter labor.....	27 00	
Frank De Leister, labor.....	29 25	
	<hr/>	379 07
Francis Fairbrothers, team labor.....	\$9 50	
Francis Fairbrothers, use of boat.....	35 62	
C. Weismantel, keeping lights on boat.....	19 98	
Comstock Brothers, spike.....	23 60	
H. G. Burleigh & Bros., pine.....	737 50	
John Daley, water tending.....	10 00	
Henry J. Snow, water tending.....	15 00	
Henry Ehrasman, facing for lift bridge....	8 73	
E. Keene, labor.....	3 00	
George Thietolf, blacksmithing.....	4 70	
G. F. Allen & Co., filing saw.....	4 00	
Comstock Brothers, oil.....	89	
Dennis Sullivan, tending lock.....	22 00	
H. G. Burleigh & Bros., pine lumber.....	380 00	
E. B. Alvord, coal for lock.....	6 09	
Rosere Morse, plank.....	80 00	
Fort & Butler, stove-pipe.....	5 65	
J. H. Dunlop, water tending.....	10 00	
M. Tobin, water tending.....	10 00	
M. Murphy, hardware.....	11 55	
H. G. Burleigh, pine.....	127 87	
S. D. Conover, water tending.....	10 00	
Peck & Tracey, canal barrows.....	19 00	
George C. Smith, maple.....	52 50	
	<hr/>	1,607 18
American Express Co., forwarding packages..	\$1 80	

S. D. Satterlee, livery.....	\$3 00
T. W. Durston & Co., stationery.....	6 90
Josie Fehan, care of office.....	20 00
American Express Co., charges.....	3 00
Western Union, telegraphing.....	9 74
John Stebbins, telegraphing.....	4 48
G. M. Clark, salary as clerk.....	100 00

\$148 92

George W. Barber, water tending.....	\$25 00
Alex. Bradley & D., washers.....	21 98
Philip Farley, common labor.....	2 00
James Farley, tending lift bridge.....	8 16
J. T. Crawford, plow points.....	2 35
J. H. Farmer, water tending.....	5 00
Chas. Gibbs, water tending.....	10 00
Patrick Griffin, stone.....	36 10
Watts & Cobb, blasting powder.....	1 40
H. C. Reed, sharpening drills, etc.....	18 20
E. Gallagher, mason.....	1 25
Geo. Draper, blacksmithing.....	1 15
Grant & Dunn, spike and bolts.....	2 90
Alex. Bradley & D., stove for State shop.....	15 00
F. B. Conover, labor.....	3 50
Grant & Dunn, hardware.....	7 75

161 74

Asa Sherman, services in charge.....	\$100 00
Asa Sherman, services in charge.....	100 00

200 00

13 66

Geo. M. Clark, traveling expenses.....	
E. Comstock, pine lumber.....	\$78 53
M. Ryan, team Jay street bridge.....	18 50
Steamer L. Lawrence, freight on lumber.....	15 40
Asa Sherman, freight and expenses.....	1 94
Aaron Dygert, pay roll, December.....	189 00
Aaron Dygert, pay roll, January.....	130 00
F. J. Mizer, pike poles.....	2 00
Fox & Co., glass, State scow.....	49
Jacob Beck, burying two horses.....	2 00
Jacob Beck, bank watch.....	26 00
Louis Feltz, blacksmithing.....	75
A. P. Laister, sand.....	1 20
S. Harvey, salt.....	1 00
Olean Felts, blocks and bolts.....	71 95
Levi Bennett, water lime.....	6 00
Spencer & Wilson, hardware.....	6 56
Thos. Doud, pay roll.....	377 81
Thos. Doud, freight on powder, etc.....	1 45
Chas. H. Maxon, water tending.....	15 00
Edward Ford, powder and fuse.....	10 33
Edward O'Donnell, ditching.....	25 00
John McCabe, ship and drills.....	1 35

Kenyon & Shaw, pine timber .....	\$35 14	
Doran & Hallenbeck, oak and nails .....	\$2 91	\$1,017 40
Thos. Underwood, common labor, State shop,	3 50	
John Colyer, carpenter .....	7 88	
Michael Ryan, carpenter .....	7 88	
Thos. Lane, foreman .....	21 00	
P. Bloomingdale, pay roll, Owasco feeder ...	264 35	
P. Bloomingdale, pay roll, Owasco feeder....	276 60	
Litts & Warren, hemlock and lath .....	6 84	
E. B. Somers, freight .....	2 25	
P. Bloomingdale, lever .....	50	
		593 71
John Daley, watchman .....	\$10 00	
Henry J. Snow, watchman .....	15 00	
Geo. W. Barber, reservoir .....	25 00	
Vincent L. Oathout, blacksmithing .....	90	
M. Blanchard, delivering messages .....	13 50	
J. R. Ryan, key for lock .....	50	
John H. Farmer, reservoir .....	5 00	
Chas. H. Maxon, reservoir .....	15 50	
John H. Dunlap, reservoir .....	10 00	
S. D. Conover, reservoir .....	10 00	
Eli Somers, pay roll .....	19 75	
		124 65
C. C. Kellogg & Co., hemlock and maple ...	\$8 50	
Peter Riley, cartage .....	2 25	
P. Bloomingdale, pay roll .....	109 10	
M. Townsend, blacksmithing .....	6 10	
M. Townsend, blacksmithing .....	3 40	
American Express Co., forwarding .....	50	
Barrett Bros., hardware .....	2 79	
		132 64
Syracuse Post-office, stamps and box rent ...	\$12 50	
John Stebbins, telegrams .....	89	
G. M. Clark, salary for January .....	100 00	
G. M. Clark, travel .....	7 58	
Josie Fehan, care of office .....	10 00	
		130 97
Adam Filsinger, stubs, Durhamville .....	\$4 46	
Chas. Gibbs, watertending .....	10 00	
M. Tobin, water tending .....	10 00	
Adam Filsinger, bolts, etc. ....	13 86	
James Finnegan, cement pipe .....	4 40	
O. M. Watkins, removing bridge .....	9 00	
Grant & Dunn, pick handles .....	4 75	
Alex. Bradley & D., bulk-head castings .....	37 99	
Western Union, dispatches .....	4 61	
Thos. W. Durston, bands .....	1 55	
American Express Co., transporting packages,	2 00	
O. H. Herrick & Co., repairs to letter scales	50	
Frank Deleister, watchman .....	25 00	

Geo. Eaker, watchman .....	\$4 00
Mary McNery, damages, Centerport, Cayuga county.....	20 00

\$152 12

Wm. A. Everts, coal for lift bridge.....	\$2 70
W. W. Wimet, blacksmithing .....	2 50
Geo. B. Dyer, piler .....	20 44
Asa Sherman, pay roll.....	65 30
Kenyon & Shaw, pine for scow .....	54 60
John Daley, watchman, Oriskany.....	10 00
Henry J. Snow, watchman, Rome.....	15 00
Frank Deleister, watchman, Utica .....	25 00
Geo. W. Barber, reservoir tender.....	25 00
Grant & Dunn, hardware for scow .....	64 56
S. D. Satterlee, livery.....	2 50
Cobb, Herrick & Co., repairs to bridge.....	21 49
M. Tobin, reservoir tender .....	10 00
Grant & Dunn, spike .....	15 25
J. H. Dunlap, reservoir tender.....	10 00
J. H. Farmer, reservoir tender.....	5 00
Chas. H. Macon, reservoir tender.....	15 00
Chas. Gibbs, reservoir tender.....	10 00
S. D. Conover, reservoir tender.....	10 00
Grant & Dunn, hardware.....	43 25
J. H. Weathery, agent, sawing oak.....	4 00
J. Sullivan, axe helve.....	1 00
Storms & Gilbert, blacksmithing.....	50
M. H. Townsend, blacksmithing.....	5 70
M. H. Townsend, blacksmithing.....	2 70
Burgett Bros., hardware.....	5 90
Eli Sommers, foreman labor.....	9 00
E. B. Somers, freight.....	3 96
M. J. Cortright, pay roll.....	68 50
B. Bloomingdale, pay roll.....	274 00
B. Bloomingdale, pay roll.....	495 75

1,298 60

Syracuse Post-office, postage stamps.....	\$15 00
Courier Printing Co., postal cards.....	6 50
E. B. Alvord, coal for office.....	26 05
Josie Fehan, care of office.....	10 00
American Express Co., account.....	2 25
Western Union Tel. Co., account.....	2 62
G. M. Clark, traveling expenses.....	3 71
G. M. Clark, salary for February.....	100 00

166 13

Shaughnessy Bros., stove for scow.....	\$6 50
Comstock & Hyland, maple plank.....	109 36
Geo. W. Barber, reservoir tender.....	25 00
Frank Deleister, watchman, Utica.....	25 00
John Daley, watchman, Oriskany.....	10 00
Henry J. Snow, watchman, Rome.....	15 00
Geo. B. Leonard, oak for scow.....	28 52

J. A. Roebling's Sons, wire rope for lift-bridge.	\$34 92
W. B. Wemple's Sons, lock-gate stop.....	1 81
Peter Riley, cartage. ....	2 50
N. Y. C., freight,....	1 03
Chas. Gibbs, reservoir, Cazenovia lake.....	10 00
J. H. Farmer, reservoir, Erieville.....	5 00
M. Tobin, reservoir, Jamesville.....	10 00
Chas. H. Maxon, reservoir, DeRuyter.....	15 00
J. H. Dunlap, reservoir, Otisco lake.....	10. 00
Peck & Tracey, canal barrows. ....	94 76
Frank Blanchard, stone Geddes slide.....	69 25
Geo. B. Leonard, oak, etc., for scow.....	47 26
Geo. Draper, blacksmithing.....	60 79
Henry Dings, stone for Geddes slide.....	11 00

\$592 70

Geo. Tibbitts, bolts.....	\$1 32
E. S. Mather, 10 loads stone.....	65 00
Jacob Miller, printing reports.....	4 00
N. Y. C. R. R., freight on lock iron.....	84 06
P. E. Howland, 150 piles.....	150 00
S. F. Chaphe, maple plank.....	3 36

307 74

Syracuse Gas Co., gas bill.....	\$3 25
N. Y. Central, freight on oak.....	30 00
Peter Riley, cartage.....	21 00
Reamer, Pierson, B. & Co., oak.....	362 09
E. Joy, repairs to weigh-lock.....	31 14
Josie Fehan, care of office.....	10 00
John Stebbins, telegraphing.....	86
G. M. Clark, salary for March.....	100 00
G. M. Clark, traveling expenses.....	15 88
Western Union, telegraphing.....	8 36
Syracuse Post-office, box rent, 3 months....	2 00

584 58

S. D. Conover, reservoir, Skaneateles.....	\$10 00
M. H. Townsend, blacksmithing.....	3 60
M. H. Townsend, blacksmithing.....	6 60
Storms & Gilbert, blacksmithing.....	2 70
Jer. Sullivan, axe helvcs.....	1 50
J. H. Wethey, agent, sawing and water lime,	9 50
Barrett Bros., hardware.....	8 09
Little & Warren, hemlock and pine.....	11 72
E. B. Somers, freight.....	7 33
P. Bloomingdale, pay roll.....	529 75
P. Bloomingdale, pay roll.....	446 00
P. Bloomingdale, pay roll.....	161 75

1,198 54

James G. Fergus, basswood.....	\$7 92
R. R. Osmond, pay roll.....	24 94
Grant & Dunn, hardware.....	16 99
Geo. Dinehart, driving piles.....	157 00
L. R. Bush, cartage.....	1 00

W. C. Rodgers & Co., hemlock.....	\$21 91
Reamer, Pierson, B. & Co., oak.....	304 25
Thomas Doud, pay roll.....	46 30
M. J. Cortright, pay roll.....	146 75

\$727 06

John Leahey, pay roll.....	\$60 88
J. Bellinger, pay roll.....	75 38
Geo. Dinehart, pay roll.....	60 25
Kenyon & Shaw, pine ceilings.....	20 51
Wm. H. Madison, stone.....	18 00
F. Blanchard, stone.....	56 80
Wells & Hall, spike, etc.....	11 28
Bangs & Gaynor, sand and cement.....	5 00
W. B. Wemple & Sons, valves.....	204 00

482 10

American Express Co., forwarding packages..	\$1 55
Heald, Sisco & Co., pump.....	195 90

197 45

Geo. Draper, blacksmithing.....	\$43 81
Peter Riley, cartage.....	3 10
M. Prenderville, labor.....	1 13
Wm. Monahan, labor.....	1 13
Richard Welch, labor.....	56
S. D. Brooks, pay roll.....	62 84
S. D. Brooks, pay roll.....	285 13
John Leahey, pay roll.....	28 88
John Maloney, pay roll.....	111 11
Geo. Draper, blacksmithing.....	119 64
Geo. Draper, blacksmithing.....	33 45
Geo. Draper, blacksmithing.....	9 53
Geo. M. Weaver, pay roll.....	251 69

952 00

Alex. Bradley & D., castings.....	\$20 91
Henry J. Snow, watchman.....	15 00
Geo. W. Barber, reservoir feeder.....	25 00
John Graff, pay roll.....	134 50
E. Coltin, lumber, Fayetteville.....	49 36
E. Coltin, lumber, Fayetteville.....	56 90
P. McCabe, blacksmithing.....	10 83
Jno. H. Farmer, Erieville reservoir.....	5 00
Jas. Wall, stone, Geddes slide.....	37 50
J. H. Dunlap, repairs to reservoir.....	5 00
J. H. Dunlap, repairs to Otisco reservoir....	10 00
Chas. Gibbs, Cazenovia reservoir.....	10 00
Chas. H. Maxon, De Ruyter reservoir.....	15 00
Kenyon & Shaw, hemlock and pine.....	119 32
Kenyon & Shaw, hemlock and pine.....	58 83
Kenyon & Shaw, hemlock and pine.....	79 68
Grant & Dunn, hardware.....	141 14
Alex. Bradley & D., gate steps.....	103 73
Thos. Doud, pay roll.....	98 94
Austin Bros., lumber.....	50 60

Eli Somers, labor .....	\$33 00	
Adam Felsing, iron .....	42 43	
Grant & Dunn, cement .....	5 53	
Alex. Bradley & D., castings .....	47 00	
E. Olmstead, lumber .....	49 46	
		<hr/>
Syracuse P. O., stamps .....	\$9 00	\$1,225 16
Jno. Stebbins, telegraphing .....	3 94	
G. M. Clark, salary .....	100 00	
G. M. Clark, traveling .....	38 82	
Josie Fehan, care of office .....	10 00	
Amer. Ex. Co., transportation .....	3 25	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing .....	15 04	
		<hr/>
E. F. Downer, pine, spruce, etc. ....	\$27 72	180 05
Edward Maginn, tow line .....	13 46	
Thos. Foster's Sons, blacksmithing .....	6 67	
C. O. Kellogg, oak .....	58 21	
Comstock Bros., hardware .....	21 92	
Comstock Bros., hardware .....	2 03	
Thos. Foster's Sons, hardware .....	35 02	
Peck & Tracey, barrows .....	50 00	
Peck & Tracey, barrows .....	145 45	
E. Collins, hemlock .....	3 06	
Pat'k Mackles, mason labor .....	11 25	
Nathan Cobb, coal .....	7 10	
J. B. Moran, blacksmithing .....	6 00	
Kenyon & Shaw, pine .....	18 73	
D. Robert Snow, pails, etc. ....	3 54	
Lester Avery, sand .....	37 00	
Roser Moore, timber .....	139 44	
Geo. Dinehart, labor .....	10 50	
E. Collins, lumber .....	40 15	
Peck & Tracey, barrows .....	20 95	
P. H. Callahan, check roll .....	383 78	
E. Walsh, stone .....	1 90	
W. W. Smith, lumber .....	77	
Andrew Marshall, belt, etc. ....	9 39	
Bash & Williams, lumber .....	12 28	
T. P. Harrington, blacksmithing .....	6 50	
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Thomas Doud, check roll .....	\$365 34	1,072 82
Jno. Barriger, check roll .....	399 71	
Geo. Dinehart, check roll .....	275 79	
Moses J. Cartright, check roll .....	315 87	
P. Bloomingdale, check roll .....	1,350 31	
J. E. Loomis, reservoir tending .....	10 00	
Peck & Tracey, machinist bill .....	9 45	
Peck & Tracey, machinist bill .....	8 77	
Peck & Tracey, barrows .....	76 50	
M. H. Townsend, blacksmithing .....	11 66	
John Nolan, blacksmithing .....	8 93	

Nathan Hazilton, blacksmithing.....	\$30 10
Burrett Bros., hardware.....	61 79
Litts & Warren, lumber.....	14 91
Eli Somers, labor.....	60 00
Amer. Exp. Co., express charges.....	2 00
Eli Gilbert, team work.....	2 25
Jer. Sullivan, axe-helves.....	1 00
J. Johnson, salt.....	1 55

\$3,005 93

Maxon Bros., cement.....	\$1 40
Moses Hayes, manure, etc.....	2 50
M. Moore, blacksmithing.....	12 50
Thos. O'Neil, picks.....	13 20
Jno. Miller, freight.....	2 77
Pat'k Burk, labor.....	6 47
J. Cronin, labor.....	1 12
Munson's Bros., water lime.....	90
W. H. Everts, wood.....	8 50
Henry Ehrman, pails.....	1 36
Henry Ehrman, stone.....	2 00
S. Beckwith, iron pump.....	3 50
H. E. Chubbeck, use of tools.....	6 00
D. Sullivan, cartage.....	80
John Bates, hemlock plank.....	15 27
John Hopkins, stone.....	10 50
James G. Furgus, lumber.....	8 20
R. R. Osmand, check roll.....	587 46
Richard Savage, lumber.....	57 49
J. S. Leonard, oak.....	12 03
H. Stephensen, oak.....	60 18
R. R. Osmand, pay roll.....	92 90

907 05

G. V. Selden, hemlock.....	\$26 65
J. & W. Townsend, nails.....	11 70
Chas. Ackerman, axle grease.....	30
L. Felts, blacksmithing.....	13 67
Shaughnessey Bros., hardware.....	4 93
Hulburt & Stebbins, lumber.....	12 76
A. Sheets, lumber.....	1 50
Hulburt & Stebbins, lumber.....	20 84
Pat'k Purcell, pay roll.....	357 49
Jno. Daley, pay roll.....	24 62
J. D. Spaulding, pay roll.....	346 20
W. C. Rodgers & Co., lumber.....	119 15

939 71

C. Wisemantle, team, etc.....	\$11 28
Aaron Dygert, check roll.....	95 87
Aaron Dygert, check roll.....	130 75
W. B. Wemple & Sons, lock valves.....	63 60
Syracuse Water Co., water rent.....	15 00
J. Carter & Son, lumber.....	174 82
A. Hennessey, labor.....	2 25



Bangs & Gaynor, cement .....	\$10 50
Parshall & Searle, forge .....	37 80
W. B. Wemple & Sons, lock valves .....	51 00
Peck & Tracey, machinist bill .....	17 46

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 \$610 33

Geo. Draper, bolts .....	\$6 00
L. B. & N. Y. C. R. R., freight .....	9 89
Chas. Gibbs, check roll .....	34 74
Geo. Draper, blacksmithing .....	28 04
Geo. Draper, bolts .....	21 54
Thos. Scott, award search .....	8 72
Dan'l Coakley, manure .....	3 00
Well & Hall, hardware .....	8 45
Seymour Pratt, stone .....	2 00
Geo. Dinshart, check roll .....	123 12
J. E. Loomis, reservoir tender .....	10 00
Geo. Draper, bolts .....	9 54
T. K. Keyes, freight .....	6 00

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 273 60

Henry J. Snow, watchman .....	\$20 00
Jno. Daley, watchman .....	60 00
Grant & Dunn, rope, etc .....	3 61
Adam Felsing, blacksmithing .....	106 73
Kenyon & Shaw, timber .....	24 81
C. H. Breer, grease .....	5 30
R. R. Osmand, tending feeder .....	10 00
Wm. Belden, tending feeder .....	10 00
Geo. Wellington, tending reservoir .....	5 00
J. H. Dunlap, tending reservoir .....	10 00
Chas. Maxon, tending reservoir .....	15 00
David Walsh, tending reservoir .....	10 00
Kenyon & Shaw, timber .....	12 86
Grant & Dunn, hardware .....	86 44
Adam Felsing, blacksmithing .....	34 48
E. B. Crowfoot & Co., plow points .....	50
W. Hosington, blacksmithing .....	8 05
L. D. Ames, oakum .....	1 00
Litts & Warren, coal .....	35 00
W. O'Donnell, tending feeder .....	12 00
Grant & Dunn, hardware .....	80 49

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 551 27

John Anderson, labor .....	\$22 00
Jno. Roach, labor .....	36 00
Jones & Armstrong, time books .....	1 63
Martin Troop, stone .....	3 00
Peter Connors, team work .....	2 50
Jas. Higgins, bolts .....	12 00
Jacob Campbell, tow line .....	6 60
E. Comstock, hemlock .....	27 61
Rowley & Neye, water lime .....	100 48
Asa Sherman, foreman .....	150 00
Chas. Gibbs, reservoir tending .....	10 00

A. W. & M. Chase, blacksmithing.....	\$3 46
P. Bloomingdale, check roll.....	1,103 52
M. J. Cortright, check roll.....	98 38
H. Gifford, labor.....	1 13
John Henley, labor.....	1 12
Litts & Warren, lumber.....	29 83
W. H. Townsend, blacksmithing....	5 40
Thos. D. Gone, plow points.....	4 00

\$1,618 66

Geo. H. Callahan, labor.....	\$10 00
Soule & Bishop, livery.....	9 00
A. L. Childs, letter heads.....	9 50
A. R. Osmond, labor.....	19 00
Syracuse P. O., stamps.....	15 00
Josie Fehan, care of office....	10 00
W. U. Tel. Co., telegrams.....	15 55
Am. Ex. Co., transportation.....	4 25
G. M. Clark, expenses.....	34 99
G. M. Clark, salary.....	100 00
Jno. Stebbins, telegrams.....	2 05
T. Lane, expenses.....	15 38

244 72

Comstock Bros., spikes.....	\$20 41
C. Geveisbach, Jr., repairs to lamps.....	2 40
E. F. Downer, lumber.....	85 68
A. D. Williams, manure.....	2 00
Thos. Doud, pay roll.....	1,047 96
Richard Niles, team labor.....	6 00
W. U. Tel. Co., telegrams.....	50
Wm. O'Donnell, manure.....	2 60
Jno. M. Jones, check roll.....	267 89
Lock-tenders, check roll.....	202 23

1,637 67

Alex. B. Dunning, work on State bridge....	\$176 77
Spencer & Wilson, hardware.....	26 80
A. Sickenburgh, sand.....	38 00
D. L. & W. B. R. R. Co., freight.....	35 07
John Miller, check roll ..	236 37
E. A. Keene, check roll.....	280 00
E. O'Donnell, labor.....	25 35
Warner Howland, towing.....	12 00
Reamer & Halstead, oak plank.....	1,134 15
Cobb & Herrick, posts.....	3 30
Alex. B. Dunning, bridge pipes.....	23 32
Reamer & Halstead, timber.....	447 49
Cobb, Herrick & Co., repairs to tug and dredge .....	163 53

2,605 05

A. Durrenbeck, repairs to bridge.....	\$5 25
D. L. & W. R. B. Co., freight.....	1 38
George Dinehart, labor.....	100 00
Reamer & Halstead, oak plank.....	237 52

E. Maginn, rope, etc.....	\$16 01
Joseph Smith, repairs to lock.....	8 00
Frank Deleister, repairs to bridge.....	36 00
Asa Sherman, foreman.....	61 11
G. V. Seldon, lumber.....	86 62
Nathan Durgen, cobblestone.....	2 00
W. U. Tel. Co., telegrams.....	2 25
D. Chapine, time-books.....	50
M. Schoolhammer, watchman.....	30 00
F. J. Myers, pike poles.....	1 72
J. H. Edwards, Oneida feeder.....	10 00
S. H. Fox & Co., cinders.....	36 75
O. Felts, blacksmithing.....	7 95
Doran & Hallenbeck, repairing waste-weir..	39 82
George W. Suits, timber.....	2 17
A. R. Turner, iron.....	7 94
E. H. Rose & Co., sand.....	75
Lock-tenders, pay roll.....	173 22
Asa Sherman, pay roll.....	293 01
Aaron Dygert, pay roll.....	52 00
John Doran, pay roll.....	115 12

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**\$1,327 00**

L. Dean, blacksmithing.....	\$47 15
Phoenix Iron Company, needle beams.....	435 60
Thompson & Co., hemlock.....	59 16
Grant & Dunn, hardware.....	15 50
J. H. Redburn & Co., hemlock.....	155 49
Adam Felsing, bolts.....	10 44
William Lynch, blacksmithing.....	1 20
H. G. Burleigh, pine timber.....	345 00
Robert Gibson, shovels and pails.....	4 85
James Edick, labor.....	1 13
T. Parker, labor.....	1 12
Mark Bates, labor.....	1 12
W. Griffith, labor.....	1 12
John Crouse, labor.....	1 13
Fayling & Co., painting.....	16 25
Grant & Dunn, hardware.....	99 76
J. Sullivan, diving.....	1 50
E. B. Crofut & Co., plow points.....	1 15
George Draper, blacksmithing.....	27 51
J. H. Redburn & Co., hemlock and maple...	220 16
H. G. Burleigh & Bros., pine lumber.....	905 94
E. B. Somers, coal.....	13 37
Fall Brook Coal Co., coal for dredge.....	541 09
Grant & Dunn, tow-line.....	24 64

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**2,931 38**

A. W. Tucker, repairs to chairs.....	\$3 45
Courier Printing Co., postal cards.....	12 00
T. W. Durston & Co., stationery, etc.....	12 40
John Stebbins, telegraphing.....	2 59
Western Union, telegraphing.....	7 07

American Express Co., express charges.....	\$3 10	
Josie Fehan, care of office.....	10 00	
G. M. Clark, salary.....	100 00	
G. M. Clark, traveling expenses.....	41 80	
Syracuse Post-office, box rent.....	2 00	
	<hr/>	\$194 41
M. Schoolhammer, bank watchman.....	\$30 00	
J. H. Edwards, Oneida feeder.....	10 00	
Asa Sherman, pay roll.....	195 50	
Henry J. Snow, Rome feeder.....	20 00	
George Dinehart, pay roll.....	50 90	
Thomas Doud, pay roll.....	1,015 23	
Hiram Packard, pay roll, dredge.....	300 00	
M. Cortright, carpenter work.....	29 75	
M. J. Cortright, foreman.....	48 75	
Lotts & Warren, pine.....	2 30	
John Ross, stone.....	20 00	
Burritt Bros., hardware.....	23 37	
Peck & Tracey, machinists.....	4 00	
C. H. Kerna, pike poles.....	2 25	
Kelly, Ross & Co., lanterns.....	2 25	
	<hr/>	1,754 30
E. F. Downer, lumber.....	\$89 15	
George Dinehart, pay roll.....	139 15	
M. H. Townsend, boat irons.....	22 18	
	<hr/>	250 48
Josie Fehan, care of office.....	\$10 00	
Western Union, telegraphing.....	14 68	
John Stebbins, telegraphing.....	4 28	
G. M. Clark, traveling expenses.....	23 07	
G. M. Clark, salary.....	100 00	
American Express Co., transportation.....	2 40	
Syracuse Post-office, stamps.....	15 00	
	<hr/>	169 43
D. L. & W. R. R. Co., freight.....	\$16 80	
E. R. Burrell, cartage.....	6 00	
Peter Riley, cartage freights.....	11 94	
J. H. Edwards, hemlock.....	180 05	
J. H. Edwards, Oneida feeder.....	10 00	
J. H. Edwards, pay roll.....	79 56	
Marcellus & Fitzhugh, hemlock and pine...	7 40	
Dorren & Hallenbeck, blocks, etc.....	9 35	
M. Marble, powder.....	1 00	
W. H. Hotaling, stone.....	416 35	
Robert Dunlap, water lime.....	70 10	
E. Collin, hemlock.....	32 02	
J. H. Rodburn & Co., hemlock.....	117 95	
Lierat & Blaisdell, sawing.....	1 50	
E. M. Klock, hemlock.....	4 00	
Kenyon & Shaw, pine.....	20 71	
Durston & Wolcott, repairs to scow.....	4 82	
William Belden, Butternut feeder.....	20 00	

Geo. Draper, blacksmithing .....	\$24 91
Butler & Dial, repairs to lock lamp .....	4 45
S. M. Ford, stone .....	16 00
John Harvey, pay roll .....	327 00
Thos. McManus, foreman .....	60 00
Grant & Dunn, hardware .....	32 35
Alex. Bradley & D., castings .....	83 11
Chas. Gibbs, Cazenovia lake .....	20 00
Lester Avery, sand .....	42 00
A. B. Sherwood, stone .....	14 81
J. O. Olcott, blanks .....	11 54

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 \$1,645 72

Thos. Brownar, taking scow to Utica... ..	\$5 00
Alex. Bradley & D., bridge chains .....	55 70
Henry J. Snow, Mohawk feeder .....	20 00
W. H. Hallenbeck, team labor .....	1 50
L. Souter, filing saw .....	75
Chas. Chesley, water lime .....	6 00
F. Fetzner, bolts .....	2 50
Henry Brooks, bolts .....	2 72
Chas. Gray, drills .....	90
E. H. Rose, sand .....	3 75
John Daley, Oriskany feeder .....	60 00
J. H. Dunlap, Otisco Lake feeder .....	20 00
C. H. Maxon, De Ruyter reservoir .....	30 00
Geo. Wellington, Erieville reservoir .....	10 00
D. Walsh, Limestone feeder .....	20 00
R. R. Osmond, Camillus feeder .....	20 00
S. R. Snow, nails, etc. ....	1 15
Chas. King, use of engine .....	9 88
Robt. Dunlap, coal .....	8 20
S. Headson, coal .....	3 00
S. D. Ames, repairs to boat .....	2 82
Letts & Warren, cartage .....	3 00
Wm. O'Donnell, Jordan feeder .....	24 00
J. E. Loomis, Skaneateles lake .....	20 00
Dredge, pay roll .....	199 98

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 530 85

Henry J. Snow, labor, etc .....	\$21 40
Thos. Doud, pay rolls .....	1,136 24
Kenyon & Shaw, pine .....	47 00
John Agan, towing scow .....	4 00

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 1,208 64

Comstock Bros., hardware .....	\$9 60
Jas. Morehead, gravel .....	1 00
M. Moore, blanks .....	2 90
E. F. Downer, hemlock and spruce .....	76 30
Wardwell Bros., hardware .....	10 35
Adam Felsinger, bolts ..	3 60
G. V. Sedam, pine and hemlock .....	28 45
Aaron Dygert, foreman carpenter .....	60 00
J. H. Phillips, common carpenter .....	42 00
Wm. Baggs, mason labor .....	36 00

F. Forbes, team.....	\$3 00
Thompson & Co., hemlock .....	84 38
Neil Duross, labor.....	80 85
Jer. Sullivan, diving .....	4 50
Adam Felsing, bolts .....	5 29
L. Blaisdell, sawing .....	63
Geo. Dinehart, Herrick's bridge .....	82 08
Geo. Dinehart, Buber bridge .....	103 12
G. H. Casler, tallow.....	3 12
F. H. Faaty & Co., shovels, etc.....	5 10
E. G. Olmstead, lumber .....	12 00
Rush & Williams, nails .....	1 61

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\$655 88

Manser & Newport, oak .....	\$1 20
Jos. Walrath, painting .....	6 00
H. W. Brooks, burying horse .....	2 00
Comstock Bros., nails, etc.....	18 70
S. Burdick, paid .....	50
Hulbert & Stebbins, hemlock, etc .....	17 29
Frank Noble, painting.....	5 00
Geo. Chrisman, team labor.....	1 50
D. Phillips, team labor .....	1 50
Thos. Jordan, wood .....	1 00
C. Weismantle, stone .....	19 50
Fred. Filzer, blacksmithing .....	1 60
D. Manres, hardware .....	16 45
J. M. Bromley, blacksmithing .....	12 28
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing .....	7 81

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112 33

Grant & Dunn, hardware .....	\$87 42
Geo. Draper, blacksmithing .....	5 02
Robt. Dunlap, coal .....	7 08
J. O. Olcott, blacksmithing.....	3 53
McC. & Ackerman, plugs .....	75
Thos. Doud, pay roll.....	1,194 10
Thos. Foster & Sons, hardware.....	74 70
E. Maginn, rope .....	16 77
A. H. Simpson & Co., filing saw .....	1 00
Rowley & Ney, time books .....	3 88
D. Devine, manure.....	2 25
Head & Winstan, water lime .....	7 20
Rowley & Ney, water lime .....	6 13
C. Weismantle, stone.....	243 00

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1,652 83

Colby & Schnier, repairs to foot bridge .....	\$56 83
M. Moore, blanks .....	8 30
Jno. Hartman, snubbing posts.....	130 00
H. G. Burleigh, pine .....	496 94
R. R. Osmond, pay roll .....	21 30
Reamer & Halstead, oak .....	51 00
Lester Avery, sand .....	35 00
H. G. Burleigh, pine .....	562 50
Grant & Dunn, rope .....	16 38

H. Pickard, pay roll .....	\$300 00
R. R. Stillwell, oil .....	95
Reamer & Halstead, oak timber .....	28 76
H. G. Burleigh & Bros., pine lumber .....	187 50

\$1,895 46

American Express Co., transportation .....	\$3 95
Josie Fehan, care of office .....	10 00
John Stebbins, telegraphing .....	7 05
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing .....	16 32
G. M. Clark, salary as clerk .....	100 00
G. M. Clark, traveling expenses .....	67 75

205 07

John Roach, blacksmithing .....	\$27 33
E. F. Downer, hemlock and pine .....	79 62
L. Dean, machinist .....	45 38
Geo. Dinehart, pay roll, July .....	131 06
Geo. Dinehart, pay roll, August .....	297 22
Friend Forbes, team .....	9 00
E. R. Burnell, cartage .....	1 00
H. M. Lane, cartage .....	1 20
Shaughnessy Bros, hardware .....	30 70
Aaron Dygert, carpenter labor .....	2 50
L. Burnett, lime and labor .....	5 70
Miles Morrell, blacksmithing .....	2 85
A. Sickenberger, sand .....	11 50
Comstock Bros., hardware .....	37 01
J. H. Rodburn & Co., hemlock plank .....	121 42
J. S. Leonard, 200 elm plank .....	7 50
Alex. Bradely & D., use of engine .....	150 50
Eli Somers, pay roll .....	113 72
L. B. Burritt, hardware .....	28 08
M. H. Townsend, blacksmithing .....	8 72
Milton Cortright, carpenter .....	40 25
Moses Cortright, carpenter .....	65 00
Thomas Martin, repairs to boat .....	36 50
E. F. Downer, pine .....	69 19
Alex. Barkley & D., bulk-head castings .....	37 87
Henry Beckwith, oil .....	1 35

1,362 17

John Daley, Oriskany feeder .....	\$60 00
H. J. Snow, Mohawk .....	20 00
J. H. Brothers, team labor .....	6 00
Chas. Gibbs, Cazenovia lake .....	30 00
Geo. Wellington, Erieville reservoir .....	20 00
C. H. Maxon, DeRuyter reservoir .....	30 00
J. H. Dunlap, Otisco lake .....	20 00
Grant & Dunn, hardware .....	170 46
Geo. Draper, blacksmithing .....	66 89
Wm. O'Donnell, Jordan feeder .....	24 00
Grant & Dunn, rope .....	35 32

482 67

Syracuse Gas Co., gas bill.....	\$1 25
Syracuse Post-office, stamps.....	15 00
Syracuse Courier, printing.....	8 50

\$24 75

H. W. Lane, cartage.....	\$3 95
Adam Felsing, sway rods.....	23 85
R. S. Curtiss, machinist.....	27 14
M. Thalman, team.....	6 00
Spencer, Wilson & Co., hardware.....	23 93
John Bates, posta.....	10 69
M. H. Casler, team.....	2 00
Foot & Shear, spike.....	7 18
Allen & Hall, lumber.....	56 86
Edward Ellery, sand.....	3 50
J. C. Van Blaricon, lime.....	7 80
Litz & Warren, lumber and shingles.....	20 75
E. G. Olmstead, lumber.....	10 80
L. B. Burritt, hardware.....	7 61
Albert Garrett, stone.....	80 63

303 29

Colby & Shear, blacksmithing.....	\$21 09
Nicholas & Shoe, labor.....	20 00
Henry Ehrusman, paving.....	184 40
A. Sampson & Co., filing saw.....	1 50
LeRoy, Shattuck & Co., castings.....	8 71
Thomas Foster & Sons, hardware.....	3 61
Mathias Fisher, paving.....	6 00
Head & Wiston, water lime.....	24 65
Munson & Bros., machinists.....	2 30
Comstock Bros., oil.....	7 00
Chas. C. Kellogg & Co., lumber.....	64 43
Henry Morrison, towing scow.....	12 00
Leavitt & Blaisdell, sawing.....	2 00
Kenyon & Shaw, pine lumber.....	20 70

378 39

Orlean Felts, blacksmithing.....	75
Geo. Dinehart, check roll.....	\$285 91
Robt. Dunlop, water lime.....	131 85
Benj. Harrington, labor.....	1 12
James Harrington, labor.....	1 13
M. D. Ritter, labor.....	1 12

421 88

John Stebbins, telegraphing.....	\$7 09
G. M. Clark, travel expenses.....	41 34
G. M. Clark, salary.....	100 00

148 43

J. H. Edwards, Oneida feeder.....	\$20 00
Wm. Beggs, mason.....	27 00
Wm. Beggs, mason.....	47 25
Chas. Ackerman, rope.....	6 90
James Boley, team.....	6 00
Henry Leight, team and pole.....	9 75



Aaron Dygert, pay roll.....	\$75 13	
M. Mariot, blanks.....	88	
D. W. Healt, sand.....	4 69	
Etheridge, F. & Co., water lime.....	8 10	
G. V. Seldon, pine.....	4 57	
G. V. Seldon, hemlock.....	13 11	
Wardwell Bros., hardware.....	29 58	
S. Adams & Son, machinist.....	68 66	
J. H. Rodbaum & Co., hemlock.....	59 36	
Wm. Belden, Butternut feeder.....	20 00	
Lester Avery, sand.....	17 50	
Harry Snow, pay roll.....	327 00	
R. R. Osmond, feeder, Camillus.....	20 00	
M. Tobin, Jamesville reservoir.....	10 00	
D. Walsh, Limestone feeder.....	20 00	
J. Noble, labor.....	1 12	
J. Harrington, labor.....	1 13	
B. Harrington, labor.....	1 12	
Wm. Tunckham, labor.....	1 13	
E. D. Sherwood, nails.....	48	
J. G. Furgus, hemlock.....	40	
J. E. Loomis, Skaneateles feeder.....	20 00	
		\$820 86
Josie Fehan, cleaning office.....	\$10 00	
Syracuse P. O., box rent.....	2 00	
Amer. Exp. Co., packages.....	2 25	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	8 25	
		22 50
Geo. Orr, labor.....	\$3 49	
D. R. Snow, nails.....	67	
Wm. Steele, manure.....	1 50	
Wm. Belden, labor.....	16 00	
J. O. Olcott, blanks.....	10 30	
Thos. McManus, check roll.....	150 50	
Thos. Doud, check roll.....	442 80	
Thos. Doud, check roll.....	630 00	
W. C. Rodger, hemlock.....	10 95	
E. Little, mason.....	17 43	
E. Little, mason.....	17 43	
M. J. Cortright, carpenter.....	25 00	
Milton Cortright, carpenter.....	20 13	
N. Hosington, blanks.....	10 00	
H. Pakard, pay roll.....	300 00	
		1,656 20
Total.....		<u>\$58,211 02</u>

*Western Division, Erie Canal.*

Oct.	7.	Miscellaneous.....	\$428 98
Oct.	7.	do.....	154 35
Oct.	7.	do.....	47 09
Oct.	7.	do.....	966 28

Oct.	9.	Miscellaneous	\$792 95
Oct.	14.	do	637 66
Oct.	21.	do	767 80
Oct.	21.	do	21 94
Oct.	24.	do	126 84
Nov.	2.	do	779 23
Nov.	22.	do	145 44
Nov.	22.	do	17 65
Nov.	30.	do	559 70
Dec.	16.	do	707 38
Dec.	31.	do	225 49
Dec.	31.	do	648 85
Jan.	4.	do	407 06
Jan.	24.	do	124 60
Jan.	24.	do	1,083 68
Jan.	24.	do	987 42
Jan.	24.	do	750 43
Jan.	31.	do	151 95
Jan.	31.	do	30 00
Feb.	22.	do	494 72
Feb.	22.	do	282 59
Mar.	19.	do	275 72
April	7.	do	674 09
April	10.	do	583 65
April	15.	do	286 99
April	30.	do	971 26
May	10.	do	876 62
May	19.	do	3,910 01
May	19.	do	649 72
May	24.	do	1,790 69
May	24.	do	1,453 94
May	24.	do	967 75
May	24.	do	1,425 73
May	24.	do	2,183 82
June	18.	do	409 48
June	18.	do	1,687 72
June	18.	do	7,400 81
June	24.	do	1,070 31
June	24.	do	6,000 00
June	30.	do	243 14
July	14.	do	2,170 00
July	26.	do	1,017 86
July	26.	do	2,274 70
July	29.	do	369 66
July	31.	do	1,509 24
Aug.	31.	do	91 60
Aug.	31.	do	1,361 41
Aug.	31.	do	1,985 25
Sept.		do	2,251 22
Sept.	23.	do	2,722 14
			<hr/>
			\$59,954 61

*Erie Canal, Western Division.*

James Field, rope .....	\$5 82	
Pat'k Haggerty, cutting stone .....	6 25	
S. R. Hart, lumber .....	260 63	
T. Tully, lamp-posts .....	75	
John H. Trick, team labor .....	10 00	
Horner & Sackett, blacksmithing .....	82 92	
Woodbury, Morse & Co., oil .....	6 63	
John H. Trick, sand .....	2 00	
J. Emory Jones, labor .....	12 90	
Louis Ernst, grease and nails .....	6 13	
Robert Quinn, labor .....	7 50	
John Green, labor .....	20 00	
Whitmore, R. & V., cement .....	6 25	
John Quin, extra labor .....	1 20	
		\$428 98
E. W. Gardner, coal for tug .....	\$103 90	
Jacob Boyer, iron rod .....	1 50	
M. Wendell, extra bank watch .....	32 00	
Ferdinand Fox, blacksmithing .....	12 95	
Orrin Fisk, stone .....	4 00	
		154 35
O. A. Pollen, W. U. Tel. Co. ....	\$35 39	
Rood & Higs, fixing stove, etc .....	11 70	
		47 09
A. A. Austin, blacksmithing .....	\$90 19	
D. McNaughton, iron .....	19 78	
J. Amesburgh, machinist .....	4 70	
H. H. Swift, japan .....	10 00	
Geo. W. Teft, Sons & Co., spur wheel .....	13 95	
Meed & Vandeventer, hardware .....	29 91	
Baily & Briggs, lumber .....	114 50	
Vosburg & Baker, supplies for tug .....	18 84	
Vosburg & Baker, rope, tallow, etc .....	14 62	
Nicholas Weblestein, cement and lime .....	4 55	
D. A. Hovey, bridge inspector .....	33 33	
H. & J. Laycock, bridge timber .....	348 81	
L. J. Peck, sundries, W. D. ....	21 63	
S. S. Pomeroy, salary for September .....	100 00	
Thomas Rutherford, land damages .....	51 80	
Sam'l Hunt, blacksmithing .....	16 75	
Albion Gas Light Co., rent of warehouse .....	10 00	
Thomas McMahon, lard .....	4 80	
Wm. Snyder, painting bridge .....	52 00	
Waterman & Stevens, oil .....	4 93	
Ira Edwards, plow clevis and iron .....	1 19	
		966 28
W. G. Burnham, check roll .....	\$122 47	
L. S. Pratt, check roll .....	87 50	
A. Cooper, check roll .....	84 60	
H. Sanford, carpenter labor .....	4 00	
J. W. Henry, carpenter labor .....	10 00	

John McCormick, blacksmithing.....	\$17 25	
John McCann, oil, etc.....	12 39	
James Burrows, Jr., team work.....	32 00	
Ed. Rogers, gravel.....	10 00	
J. F. Eggleston, hardware.....	36 09	
Horace Westcott, oil, etc.....	6 03	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	3 57	
Bartle & Eames, lumber.....	83 84	
J. G. Blakeley & Son, hardware.....	39 75	
A. M. Dillenbeck, lime and oil.....	3 33	
Henry T. Baker, blacksmithing.....	21 22	
T. F. Horton, oil.....	2 00	
M. Cookingham, oil.....	1 20	
J. E. Cavender, burying horse.....	8 00	
C. Rooker, oil, etc.....	2 68	
R. J. Rogers & Co., lumber.....	31 12	
Chas. Robinson, blacksmithing.....	7 98	
James Galloway, lumber.....	80 69	
James Toper, blacksmithing.....	25 85	
Jno. Bulmer, lumber.....	13 58	
M. L. Rogers, oil.....	1 86	
John Jeffrey, blacksmithing.....	43 95	\$792 95
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Edw. Hinch, labor.....	\$198 30	
Lockport Gas Co., gas bill.....	126 00	
Luther, Gorden & Co., lumber.....	46 07	
L. Brennen, blacksmithing.....	10 00	
W. A. Acker & Son, lumber.....	34 97	
Gates Sherwood, water lime.....	3 75	
H. J. Danforth & Son, blacksmithing.....	2 85	
Martin E. Atwood, whiffletrees.....	1 00	
Pat'k Hughes, lard oil.....	4 12	
J. H. McGregor, check roll.....	48 60	
Elisha Williams, carpenter.....	62 00	
Jno. W. Thorn, carpenter.....	50 00	
M. A. Dority, carpenter.....	50 00	
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Albion Med. Stone Co., stone.....	\$696 44	637 66
Jno. Shetrum, boating.....	5 00	
Lockport Gas Co., gas bill.....	66 36	
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Geo. H. Price, lock supplies.....	\$26 14	767 80
Dan'l Maher, boating.....	76 67	
Pond Manuf. Co., repairs to locks.....	24 03	
<hr/>		
Buffalo Gas Co., rent of ground.....	\$16 66	126 84
W. U. Tel. Co., dispatches.....	5 28	
<hr/>		
Union Printing & Pub. Co., printing.....	\$15 75	21 94
F. A. Brown, diving.....	10 00	
Sam'l Hunt, blacksmithing.....	20 02	
M. Roach, boating.....	45 62	
R. Ferris, boating.....	20 00	

W. U. Tel. Co., telegrams.....	\$9 16	
S. S. Pomeroy, salary.....	100 00	
Silas Woodbridge, janitor.....	6 66	
E. P. Dorr, use of pumps.....	552 02	\$779 23
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B. W. Fassett, manure.....	\$1 50	
H. Markins, sand.....	3 00	
G. Patchen, carpenter.....	7 50	
G. Patchen, carpenter.....	4 00	
E. Williams, labor.....	3 60	
E. B. Ellis, labor.....	6 00	
E. B. Ellis, labor.....	3 60	
J. W. Thorn, labor.....	2 40	
M. A. Dority, labor.....	80	
Wm. Ross, labor.....	2 50	
Edw'd Eagan, labor.....	2 50	
Thos. Barrett, labor.....	2 50	
Wm. Nichols, labor.....	1 50	
Jno. Thorn, labor.....	3 00	
J. Baldwin, labor.....	1 00	
John Gonsard, team labor.....	1 50	
James Moore, diving.....	20 00	
H. Predman, team labor.....	4 00	
Woodbury M. & Co., oil.....	6 07	
L. Erast, hardware.....	7 41	
F. Tully, merchandise.....	2 71	
A. Bronson, lumber.....	6 58	
John Sipple, merchandise.....	1 70	
C. L. Miller, merchandise.....	2 80	
C. L. Miller, merchandise.....	4 29	
J. H. Wilson & Co., coal.....	8 00	
J. Emery Jones, castings.....	1 80	
Homer & Luckett, blacksmithing.....	8 93	
Chas. Bateman, blacksmithing.....	2 55	
Wm. Welch, cement.....	6 00	
Wm. Anderson, cement.....	14 72	
J. & G. Gordon, lumber.....	96	
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Pond Manuf. Co., castings.....	\$16 40	145 44
P. O. Wilson, printing.....	1 25	
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Fitzgerald & McConlon, diving.....	\$250 00	17 65
Thomas Mathan, service of tug.....	35 00	
A. P. Mason, lumber.....	72 86	
Strohmair & W., lamps.....	2 50	
Haus Tug Association, towing.....	20 00	
J. C. Austin, blacksmithing.....	4 70	
W. W. Brown, lumber.....	45 19	
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	3 20	
William Merrill, lumber.....	110 30	
S. V. Roe, carpenter labor.....	6 25	
C. Fritz, lumber.....	8 97	
Dennis Leahey, supplies for scow.....	73	
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James Galloway, lumber.....	\$33 34
Thomas Robinson, gravel.....	20 00
J. G. Blakeley & Son, hardware.....	53 88
James Jones, printing.....	10 88
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	1 50
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	1 06
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	50
J. M. Benis, lumber.....	294 76
Bratt & Co., hardware.....	4 21
Dudley & Co., oil.....	1 95
D. A. Hovey, labor.....	50 00
John Downey, lumber.....	20 00
Henry & Markley, stone.....	108 30
Martin Wendell, labor.....	32 00
Daniel Mahar, boating.....	70 00
Silas Woolridge, janitor.....	5 00

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\$707 38

Steele, Wells & Co., coal.....	\$17 40
Lockport Gas Co., gas.....	63 56
Steele, Wells & Co., lumber.....	142 53
John Tyrrell, wood.....	2 00

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225 49

Peter Riley, lock-tender.....	\$30 00
Edward Burk, lock-tender.....	30 00
Patrick McGuern, lock-tender.....	30 00
Charles Steiner, lock-tender.....	30 00
Jacob Fry, lock-tender.....	30 00
Rufus Culver, lock-tender.....	30 00
M. Lehman, lock-tender.....	30 00
Robert Gailor, lock-tender.....	30 00
James Brennan, lock-tender.....	30 00
Charles Supton, lock-tender.....	30 00
William Burns, lock-tender.....	30 00
Homer Bristol, lock-tender.....	30 00
W. M. Shine, lock-tender.....	30 00
M. McCormick, lock-tender.....	30 00
M. C. Mullaney, lock-tender.....	30 00
John Quinn, lock-tender.....	6 66
Joseph Palmer, labor.....	17 90
Fred White, labor.....	21 90
J. Briggs, tow-line.....	3 24
P. Hughes, oil.....	4 11
Albion Gas Co., rent.....	10 00
C. O. Cady, repairing scow.....	15 00
Frank Atwood, labor.....	24 00
Williams & Co., livery.....	8 50
George Shaw, towing.....	3 00
Lockport Gas Co., gas for locks.....	74 48
Samuel Hunt, blacksmithing.....	9 30
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	45
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	6 97

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648 85

Smith Huck, repairs.....	\$1 25
Francis Sprege, repairs.....	1 00
C. H. Dunbar, hardware.....	1 05
J. D. Shalamire, coal.....	5 75
Louis Ernot, hardware.....	5 15
F. Tully, hardware.....	1 15
John Sipple, hardware.....	1 53
James Field, rope.....	4 56
Woodbury, Morse & Co., oil, etc.....	8 41
S. W. Androen, chimneys, etc.....	1 68
Homer & Sackett, blacksmithing.....	17 17
J. T. Caley, blacksmithing.....	4 80
H. Bradmora, towing scow.....	2 00
A. Bronson, lumber.....	61 75
Bentley, Meyers & Southard, lumber.....	65 55
Edward Feeney, work on scow.....	2 00
John A. Hubbard, postage.....	9 01
S. S. Pomeroy, salary for November.....	60 00
Dennis 'Tohill, ex. lock-tending.....	30 00
Thomas Hooks, ex. lock-tending.....	30 00
Michael Eagan, ex. lock-tending.....	30 00
Rensselaer Ferris, ex. lock-tending.....	30 00
Patrick Lynch, ex. lock-tending.....	30 00
Richard Dunningan, towing scow.....	3 25

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\$407 06

James Dickson, team work.....	\$3 00
Rood & Higgs, hardware.....	25 50
Bingham & Morgan, sidewalk railing.....	69 06
Rood & Higgs, spike.....	3 60
Lockport Gas Co., gas for locks.....	13 44
John A. Hubbard, postage stamps.....	10 00

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124 60

O. H. Gorton, sundry supplies.....	\$13 98
H. A. Rose, water lime.....	3 25
Co-operative Stone Co., use of derrick.....	12 50
A. G. Cary, blacksmithing.....	26 86
Geo. Phillips, tow line.....	2 75
Buffalo Gas Co., rent of ground.....	16 67
Geo. W. Lefft, Son & Co., hardware.....	1 90
A. A. Justin, blacksmithing.....	39 98
E. W. Gardiner, coal for tug.....	135 60
E. W. Gardiner, coal for tug.....	25 15
Sam'l McCutchen, blacksmithing.....	18 45
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	3 44
Weed & Vandewater, hardware.....	50 32
N. G., L. E. & W. R. R. Co., freight.....	24 00
Vosburgh & Baker, supplies for tug.....	44 78
Vosburgh & Baker, general supplies.....	34 21
Sam'l McClutchen, blacksmithing.....	7 68
D. McNaughton, blacksmithing.....	104 62
Sutten & Wood, blacksmithing.....	156 47
Geo. H. Nott, lumber.....	63 74

Clark, Holland & Co., lumber .....	\$11 58	
A. G. Keet, lumber .....	112 09	
Jno. Lindermin, unloading stone .....	74 50	
Canal Tug Association, use of tug .....	27 50	
Darius A. Hovey, watching canal .....	36 66	
Adam Hartman & V., use of tug .....	35 00	
		\$1,083 68
Albion Medina Stone Co., stone .....	\$240 00	
John Shatram, boating stone .....	347 25	
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., freight .....	2 95	
Waterman & Service, oil, etc. ....	7 03	
Wm. Cocker, filing saw .....	1 50	
Sam'l Hunt, blacksmithing .....	13 28	
Union Printing & Publishing Co., publishing abstracts .....	12 00	
Edward Hinch, extra team work .....	7 80	
J. W. Welch, stone .....	60 00	
Frank W. Ballou, rent of office .....	180 56	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing .....	10 05	
S. S. Pomeroy, salary for December .....	100 00	
Silas Woodbridge, janitor .....	5 00	
		987 42
James W. Hersey, pay roll .....	\$144 00	
W. G. Burnham, pay roll, lock at Lyons ....	182 47	
Bartle & Eames, lumber .....	108 48	
Isaac G. Bronson, lumber .....	27 29	
John Jeffry, blacksmithing .....	27 92	
F. F. Horton, oil .....	90	
Geo. H. Price, oil, chimneys, etc. ....	45 35	
M. Cookpaw, oil, chimneys, etc. ....	19 77	
I. F. Eggleston, hardware .....	40 67	
H. Westcott, oil, coal, etc. ....	11 50	
Janson & Murphy, blacksmithing .....	5 40	
L. R. Bennett, horse and buggy .....	1 50	
W. H. Groesbeck, oil, etc. ....	7 37	
Morling & Smith, hardware .....	3 72	
Taylor & Gray, hardware .....	13 70	
W. D. Hernden, coal, etc. ....	3 05	
John McCormick, blacksmithing .....	6 51	
W. B. Packard, glass, etc. ....	35	
W. H. Gilbert, blacksmithing .....	5 47	
Thomas Robinson, gravel .....	10 00	
Mrs. L. Rogers, oil, etc. ....	5 36	
A. S. Rogers, gravel .....	14 00	
J. G. Blakeley & Son, hardware .....	13 49	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing .....	99	
W. H. Bump, use of wagon .....	2 50	
Henry F. Baker, blacksmithing .....	30 93	
John Gray, lumber .....	8 40	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing .....	79	
John McCann, oil and wood .....	8 55	
		750 43



Thomas Kenedy, stone.....	\$80 00
J. W. Welch, transporting stone.....	22 50
Wicker Bros., straw.....	75
Isaac Allen, manure.....	50
John McLaughlin, labor.....	3 20
Williams & Co., team labor.....	4 50
S. W. McCollum, team labor.....	4 50
Henry Dunnigan, labor.....	2 60
S. D. White, labor.....	1 20
James Lane, burying horses.....	3 00
Miles Dunnigan, labor.....	80
Steel, Wells & Co., coal for superintendent's office.....	11 50
Homes & Lockett, blacksmithing.....	5 47
M. Heasey, use of horse and buggy.....	1 50
J. W. McKindley, wrench.....	1 75
E. B. Ellis, labor.....	1 20
F. Tully, pumps.....	5 00
G. W. & C. F. Crouch, lumber.....	5 88

\$151 95  
30 00

Mackey & Chadwick, stove zinc, etc.....	
A. W. Brower, lumber.....	\$89 71
D. C. Welch, lumber.....	109 92
H. & J. Laycock, lumber.....	101 36
Clark, Holland & Co., sawing lumber.....	18 29
Weed & Vanderwater, hardware.....	6 91
D. McNaughton, blacksmithing.....	31 64
Stroheuser & Webber, repairing pump.....	85
A. A. Justin, blacksmithing.....	43 69
J. & S. Argus, hardware.....	12 65
James Ash, coal.....	24 70
Frederick Fin, blacksmithing.....	1 75
T. Eakerspager, grease.....	1 50
J. A. Haight, blacksmithing.....	1 75
S. S. Pomeroy, one-half month salary.....	50 00

494 72

R. J. Rogers & Co., pine timber.....	\$25 56
P. M. Deking, coal.....	2 25
C. Rooker, oil and chimneys.....	5 13
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	27
Volney H. Sweeting, filing abstracts.....	2 24
Samuel Hunt, blacksmithing.....	3 80
Albion Gas Light Co., rent of yard.....	10 00
John Shatrun, work at yard lock.....	1 60
Chris. Stennick, boating lumber.....	31 00
Smith Hack, padlocks.....	1 20
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	1 91
Silas Woodbridge, janitor.....	5 00
S. S. Pomeroy, salary for January.....	100 00
Lockport Gas light Co., gas for office.....	3 64
Luntman & Spaulding, spike.....	1 49
A. W. R. Hemming, filing abstract.....	1 00
Union Printing & Publishing Co., publish- ing abstract.....	7 50

Jacob Kaimer, paving, plow.....	\$13 50
Jacob Verginer, paint, oil, etc.....	11 81
Geo. U. Teft, Sons & Co., supplies for tug...	3 80
Vosburg & Baker, supplies for tug.....	7 60
R. R. Heffird, coal.....	11 40
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	9 00
Limar Jones Peck, expenses and telegrams..	21 89

\$282 59 .

Peter Black, white oak piles.....	\$150 00
John Keenan, sand derrick.....	50 00
Buffalo Gas Co., rent of State yard.....	16 67
Albion Medina Stone Co., stone.....	11 20
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	1 46
F. W. Ballou, rent of office.....	41 66
Silas Woodbedger, janitor.....	3 33
Steele, Wells & Co., coal.....	1 40

245 72

H. L. Fish, expenses.....	\$6 35
Eugene Ramill, salary and expenses.....	107 00
C. F. Hunt, postal cards.....	2 00
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraph bill.....	6 84
Hill & French, coal for office.....	4 60
Frank A. Lee, carting safe.....	6 50
Williamson & Higbee, blotting paper.....	80
C. E. Morris & Co., material and stationery..	19 88
F. Fallon, putting up stoves.....	7 85
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., freight bill on fur niture.....	16 76
Thomas Knowles, hack hire.....	6 00
Howe & Rodgers, carpets, mats, etc.....	31 00
E. S. Miller, window shade.....	8 00
S. R. Hart, lumber for Brighton Beach.....	37 30
S. R. Hart, lumber for lock.....	138 21
S. R. Hart, lumber for 21 balance beams....	30 00
Leighton Bridge and Iron, 6 floor beams for bridge.....	245 00

674 09

John C. Moore, ledger, journal, etc.....	\$30 00
M. Briggs & Son, painting and lettering safe,	5 00
Rochester Post-office, postage stamps.....	5 00
Rochester Post-office, box rent.....	81
E. J. Wardwell & Co., 3 cuspadores.....	1 49
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., freight on tool boxes.....	2 54
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., T. and L. from Cohoes.....	3 23
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., freight on two bridges.....	20 00
James Moore, jr., labor.....	7 00
J. Barry, Sr., labor.....	4 00
Edward Dart, labor.....	7 00
E. McDowell, labor.....	5 50

H. Predmore, labor .....	\$5 70
B. W. Fassett, labor .....	62 26
F. H. Suter, carting nails, etc. ....	1 05
James McCulloch, pine lumber .....	6 50
James McCulloch, freight on pine .....	25
Mack & Co., sledges and handles .....	41 16
Mack & Co., freight .....	25
Lewis Ernst, nails .....	42 80
Lewis Ernst, freight .....	56
Jacob Salwalter, making drills .....	22 50
Smith & Covert, powder .....	2 25
Lewis Ernst, nails .....	6 34
E. W. Foot & Co., county clerk records. ...	3 75

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 \$286 99

A. H. Winegar, paper punch for office .....	\$ 70
Hill & French, one-half ton coal .....	2 95
J. W. McKindley & Son, pick handles .....	5 10
William Blythe, repairs to R. boots .....	2 00
J. W. McKinley & Son, powder and nails ...	44 30
P. D. Armstrong, cartage .....	1 75
Littlefield & Leifred, 19 wheelbarrows .....	22 80
J. W. McKinley & Son, 12 wheelbarrows ...	14 40
Henry Dennigan, labor voucher .....	1 50
Richard Dennigan, labor voucher .....	2 50
Milo Dennigan, labor voucher .....	3 00
S. B. White, labor voucher .....	4 00
John Shatrum, labor voucher .....	15 00
John A. McLaughlin, labor voucher .....	4 10
County clerk, recording abstracts .....	50
Albion Gas-Light Co., rent of warehouse ...	10 00
Henry Shutram, oak timber. ....	4 99
Union Printing and Publishing Co., publish- ing abstracts .....	3 75
Samuel Hunt, repairing locks .....	35 40
Pond Manf. Co., lock pinions and repairs ...	5 07
Dan'l White, carting furniture .....	3 50
Geo. M. Walsh, boxes for packing .....	70
W. U. Tel. Co., telegrams .....	5 07
Lockport Gas Co., gas superintendent's office.	1 96
Henry Becker, use of two lock boats .....	20 00
Wm. Redmaster, use of one lock boat .....	10 00
D. C. Welch & Co., lumber .....	31 60
Niagara Bridge Works, needle beams, etc. ...	314 45
Bingham & Morgan, castings .....	12 56

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 583 65

Hamilton & Matthews, lock for desk .....	\$ 40
Post-office, stamps .....	4 00
Mich'l Heavy, use of saddle horse (3 days) ...	4 50
James R. Chamberlain, rubber hose for office.	25
W. U. Tel. Co., February account .....	52
Am. Ex. Co., express charges .....	25
Root & Marshall, stove and pipe. ....	6 15

J. F. Eggleston, iron nails, etc.....	\$16 89
Jarvis Soper, blacksmithing.....	8 80
J. F. Eggleston, iron nails.....	16 89
Jarvis Soper, blacksmithing.....	8 80
James Galloway, lumber.....	622 84
James Galloway, plank.....	60 00
James Galloway, plank.....	68 13
James Galloway, plank.....	29 91
Wm. Burke & Co., iron and steel.....	29 89
Wm. Burke & Co., wrought spike.....	8 00
Isaac Holloway, labor material.....	8 97
Isaac Holloway, labor Sutherland.....	5 72
Isaac Holloway, labor Sutherland.....	34 50
Isaac Holloway, labor tow-path.....	24 00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., freight on wheel- barrows.....	2 34
Henry Yates, castings.....	1 05
Patrick Barry, labor.....	9 00
P. D. Armatage, cartage.....	4 40
F. H. Sutter, cartage.....	35
F. H. Sutter, cartage.....	2 90
Wm. Frayer, repairing sledges.....	2 50
Wm. Barnard, labor.....	15 00

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\$971 26

W. U. Tel. Co., bill for April.....	\$27 95
Henry L. Fish, expenses, etc.....	6 46
E. M. Doane, messenger, furniture and repairs.....	7 00
Eugene Raimer, salary for April.....	100 00
F. Roche, coal for office.....	2 95
Peck & Tracey, 120 wheelbarrows.....	119 80
W. B. Wemple & Sons, 12 lock valves.....	102 00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., freight on bridge..	10 00
John Baker, carting lime.....	35
Chas. Cunningham, office furniture.....	2 00
Wm. B. Fulton, check roll.....	78 19
W. B. Wemple & Sons, 12 lock valves.....	102 00
James Moore & Son, labor.....	21 00
George Kirk, labor.....	6 75
James Donivan, labor.....	1 13
James Moore, labor.....	2 25
Am. Moore, labor.....	1 12
George Kelley, labor.....	2 81
Wm. B. Fulton, labor.....	75
Joseph E. Clancy, labor.....	90
Patrick Murray, labor.....	56
Peck & Tracey, 250 wheelbarrows.....	271 25
Goodale & Palts, 15 lamps.....	9 40

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876 62

Peck & Tracey, 235 wheelbarrows.....	\$291 45
J. Emory Jones, castings, etc.....	185 75
John Pendergrast, blacksmithing.....	1 25
Hamilton & Matthews, water pails.....	30

Jacob Salwater, blacksmithing.....	\$48 00
Thos. Dolan, labor.....	10 00
Wm. Andrews & Son, powder, fuse, etc.....	2 40
L. F. Spencer, blacksmithing.....	35 84
W. D. Kinney, 4 loads stone.....	3 00
Smith Wilber, pay roll, March.....	147 71
Smith Wilber, pay roll, April.....	1,182 59
John Regan, pay roll.....	434 42
E. Darling, pay roll.....	256 16
E. Darling, pay roll.....	14 82
J. A. Sharp, pay roll.....	386 96
Wm. Kavanaugh, pay roll.....	614 38
Wm. Kavanaugh, pay roll.....	19 62
Daniel Sharp, pay roll.....	275 31

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\$3,910 01

J. H. McGrigor, pay roll.....	\$55 77
D. W. Fassett, pay roll.....	462 85
Wm. Carroll, pay roll.....	100 25
Thos. Courtney and 9 others, labor vouchers.....	15 95
Littlefield Lisfried, nails for State yard.....	4 50
True Blue Pub. Co., advertising 500 men....	1 20
John Sullivan, blacksmithing.....	9 20

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649 72

Franklin Rith, livery bill.....	\$26 00
L. T. Beach, advertising for labor.....	1 00
M. Heasey, livery bill.....	19 00
Joel P. Milliner, coal blasting, etc.....	2 07
Edgar Wright, board of blacksmith....	10 75
James M. Hunt, cartage.....	1 05
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., freight on table....	1 13
George Buckley, carting and board of man..	4 25
James Palmer's Sons, powder and fuse.....	3 43
J. Tenmean, labor.....	8 25
Robt. McIntyre, pay roll.....	1,066 97
J. H. Decker, pay roll.....	446 85
Wm. F. Coughlin, pay roll.....	183 25
Wm. Carroll, pay roll.....	16 69

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1,790 69

D. S. Hunt, P. M., 100 stamps.....	\$3 00
John Jeffry, blacksmithing and rent.....	44 65
S. B. Hart, lumber.....	482 51
Homer & Sackett, blacksmithing.....	88 65
Stephen Madison, manure for dam.....	2 75
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., freight on bridge,	26 00
Joel B. Bennett, stone to repair wall.....	69 00
John Sullivan, blacksmithing.....	32 90
Joel P. Milliner, lumber.....	559 68
D. B. Eckler, lumber.....	16 11
Thomas Redfern, labor weigh-lock.....	12 51
Green & McAuliff, lumber.....	114 94
Ann Moore, labor.....	1 24

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1,453 94

G. Patchen, pay roll.....	\$473 30
P. McGraw, pay roll.....	242 88
Geo. W. Cuyler, pay roll.....	129 45
John Barrett, team labor.....	42 00
J. Blackford, hardware.....	10 62
M. Heasey, livery.....	14 00
A. K. Franklin, cartage.....	55 50

\$967 75

John Baker, carting.....	35
P. D. Armitage, carting.....	\$5 75
John Spline, carting.....	35
F. Tully, boat pump for scow.....	2 50
F. B. Nichols, pay roll.....	214 94
F. H. Brown, pay roll.....	358 53
C. H. Parmale, pay roll.....	196 37
L. Beard, pay roll.....	472 88
Gilbert Weller, pay roll....	74 06

1,425 73

A. H. McNeil, labor.....	\$74 00
Allen Marshall, pay roll.....	178 25
J. G. Spafford, pay roll, May.....	20 13
J. G. Spafford, pay roll, April.....	46 94
J. Drennan, pay roll.....	558 22
J. Blackford, pay roll....	553 43
J. H. Cotter, pay roll.....	53 87
E. Brown, pay roll.....	698 98

2,183 82

Sergeant & Grawley, padlocks.....	\$36 15
D. T. Hunt, P. M., 200 postal cards.....	2 00
Henry L. Fish, express charges.....	3 00
Garrett Dease, gravel for break.....	30 00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., freight.....	26 00
Bailey & Briggs, car lumber.....	35 21
Henry C. Marsh, blacksmithing.....	4 18
C. R. Butler, gravel.....	7 00
Alfred D. Wood, labor voucher.....	56
Wm. Hammond, team labor.....	1 00
Chas. Noble, team labor.....	3 00
L. Beard, foreman.....	3 50
W. U. Tel. Co., bill for April and May.....	4 33
S. M. Barma, cement.....	31 25
James Jackson, Jr., & Son, lumber.....	100 00
Slate, Wall & Co., lumber.....	122 30

409 48

James Donnelly, towing State scow.....	75
Niagara Bridge Works, repairing and refitting.....	\$188 54
Wm. H. Goseline, stone for lock.....	1 25
Wilsie & Birdwall, hardware and freight...	13 75
Thos. Speigle, blacksmithing.....	5 10
John Baker, carting.....	35
Geo. Crissey, gravel for lock.....	2 00
Patrick Hennessey, labor.....	11 50

Owen Smith, labor.....	\$11 50
Walter Rose, labor .....	56
Sam'l Gregor, labor .....	2 50
Allan Marshall, pay roll .....	40 50
Geo. Long, pay roll .....	236 50
Wm. Smith, water lime.....	34 30
A. Harrington, labor .....	3 37
Geo. Moreland, labor .....	1 13
Goodyear Rubber Co., packing for dredge ...	1 00
Jacob Vesgover, paints and oils.....	13 03
Buffalo Quick Lime Co., lime and cement ..	17 50
Clark, Holland & Co., repairs to bridge.....	7 29
Buffalo Gas Light Co., rent of ground.....	16 66
C. B. Smith, lumber.....	21 60
Bailey & Briggs, lumber.....	634 68
Jos. B. Blake, pumping out dredge.....	47 50
Robert Dunbar, repairs to dredge.....	9 30
Hart, Ball & Hart, pipe tongs.....	8 00
Weed & Co., hardware.....	106 47
Pratt & Co., hardware.....	2 50
H. G. White, agent, sign for tug.....	7 00
Bean, Felthouse & Co., syphon pump .....	25 00
J. C. Austin, machine work for tug.....	27 81
Henry G. Frost, machine work, Ohio st. bridge,	6 57
Sam'l McClutchon, steam fitting, tug.....	7 24
Sam'l McClutchon, steam fitting, dredge....	10 22
Tug James Ash, towing dredge and scow ...	10 00
Vosburgh & Baker, rope, etc.....	46 45
E. W. Gardner, coal for dredge.....	55 10
E. W. Gardner, coal for tug.....	53 20

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**\$1,687 72**

Eugene Rains, salary.....	\$100 00
D. S. Hunt, P. M., postage stamps.....	6 00
W. U. Tel. Co., May account.....	46 43
Rochester Gas Light Co., bill to June .....	9 50
C. H. Morse, badges for patrolmen.....	41 00
S. A. Hellington, painting and lettering scow,	12 00
Ray & Elwood, repairing lock.....	25
Wm. Welch, lime and cement .....	1 80
John Owens, chalk, lime, pail, etc. ....	40
James Rowland, labor.....	3 38
J. A. Sharp, labor.....	10 75
J. H. Boulton, pay roll.....	447 93
J. W. McKinley, hardware.....	74 72
Geo. P. Stott, pay roll.....	143 57
S. K. Cutler, pay roll .....	92 47
Sam'l Webber, pay roll .....	51 50
Sam'l Hart, blacksmithing.....	115 12
Geo. Arms, blacksmithing .....	1 75
S. McGleaman, blacksmithing.....	6 50
Thomas Powers, blacksmithing.....	2 40
O. N. Stamthroop, cement and sand.....	13 00

Philip Bomon, sand, plank, lumber.....	\$2 00	
G. T. Hun, spike .....	1 50	
Jno. McKern, blacksmithing.....	9 30	
Geo. W. Read, printing and lettering.....	8 00	
Levi Lawrence, sand .....	6 00	
W. H. McKee, casting line.....	1 85	
Henry Donigan, manure and hay .....	10 00	
Jer. Soper, blacksmithing.....	1 08	
T. L. Knapp, clay, waste-weir.....	10 00	
W. F. Richie & Bros., spike .....	24	
C. C. McNeil, pail and spike.....	54	
O. S. Wilcox, sand, waste-weir.....	1 50	
Wm. Culver, labor, team.....	3 00	
Allen Marshall, labor, team .....	2 00	
James Spine, labor, team .....	5 00	
T. A. Phillips, labor, team.....	8 25	
James Donovan, mason.....	4 00	
John Corney, mason .....	2 25	
Thos. Brazzer, tending mason.....	2 25	
James Thayer, tending mason.....	1 12	
C. A. Gorman, foreman .....	6 00	
M. Welch, pay roll.....	251 31	
G. A. Dauchey, pay roll.....	363 62	
John Pierce, pay roll.....	480 72	
John C. Collins, pay roll .....	353 63	
Dennis Bradley, pay roll.....	585 75	
Peter McGraw, pay roll.....	296 94	
R. S. Peterson, pay roll.....	310 83	
E. B. Delano, pay roll.....	252 75	
John Flattery, pay roll.....	463 62	
D. D. Williams, pay roll.....	114 63	
Wm. Canfield, pay roll.....	284 19	
J. J. Keeley, pay roll.....	444 25	
Dennis Murphy, pay roll.....	451 79	
A. Wheton, pay roll.....	406 62	
E. R. Tanner, pay roll.....	283 92	
C. A. Gorman, pay roll.....	781 69	
O. H. Gorton, hardware.....	8 20	
		<hr/>
Geo. Long, superintending foreman.....	\$128 00	
M. Decker, tools.....	48 84	
T. Redfern, machinist .....	34 37	
W. Burke & Co., cast steel.....	7 65	
P. J. Myer, repairs to boat.....	49 92	
W. Barnard, salary.....	100 00	
Geo. Long, superintending patrolman .....	100 00	
E. Heath, agent, lime.....	23 13	
Pond Manufacturing Co., blacksmithing....	147 19	
P. Burch, horse hire.....	45 00	
L. Brennan, blacksmithing.....	125 00	
J. W. Butler, labor materials.....	14 19	
Hanlon & Bros., account scow.....	73 86	
		<hr/>
		\$7,400 81



G. W. Hildreth & Co., labor materials.....	\$45 16	
A. Barnard, salary, superintending foreman..	128 00	
		<hr/>
		\$1,070 31
Leighton Bridge and Iron Works Co., wrought iron bridge over Erie canal at Seneca st., Buffalo. ....	\$5,300 00	
Leighton Bridge and Iron Works Co., wrought iron arch bridge over Erie canal near Wide- water, west of Rochester, as per contract..	700 00	
		<hr/>
		6,000 00
D. T. Hunt, postmaster, postage stamps.....	\$5 00	
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., freight on nails....	1 14	
Rochester Brick and Tile Manufacturing Co., Clay.....	30 00	
J. Tuller, hardware.....	50 00	
Vanderhoof Van Norman, stone for walls...	81 00	
Tim. Mahoney, labor.....	56	
Michael Eagan, labor.....	1 13	
Edward Conceman, labor.....	1 13	
John Murphy, labor.....	56	
Annie Moore, cleaning office.....	1 12	
Thomas Fagan, team labor.....	1 50	
Homer Luckett, blacksmithing.....	70 00	
		<hr/>
		248 14
Leighton Bridge and Iron Works Co., wrought iron bridge west of stop gate at Holly, Orleans county.....	\$1,075 00	
Leighton Bridge and Iron Works Co., wrought iron bridge at transit road between Barr and Murray, Orleans county.....	1,095 00	
		<hr/>
		2,170 00
Eugene Rains, salary as clerk.....	\$100 00	
D. T. Hunt, postmaster, postage and box rent,	1 44	
Henry T. Baker, blacksmithing.....	118 72	
J. G. Bronson & Co., lumber.....	98 15	
John Jeffany, blacksmithing.....	97 35	
J. G. Blakely & Son, hardware.....	68 86	
John McCormick, blacksmithing.....	62 32	
W. D. Herandine, lumber.....	51 41	
W. H. Gilbert, blacksmithing... ..	37 51	
Jarvis Soper, blacksmithing.....	36 64	
J. Wilson & Son, publishing abstracts.....	25 93	
Dwyer & Collins, blacksmithing.....	24 64	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	10 47	
Jas. Jones, publishing abstracts.....	9 37	
Taylor & Gray, blacksmithing. ....	8 07	
Woolsey & Smith, hardware.....	6 31	
Empire State Wagon Works, hardware and labor .....	5 40	
J. N. Robinson, blacksmithing .....	5 20	
James R. Gilson, livery.....	5 00	
Joel Thorn, lumber.....	4 38	

C. T. Saxton, pump buckets, etc. ....	\$2 25
N. B. Packard & Co., hardware .....	2 00
Bukard & Hoffman, hardware .....	2 00
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegrams .....	1 79
Brigham, Rizee & Co., powder and fuse .....	1 03
J. S. Morgan, attorney's bill .....	22 64
J. W. McKindley & Son, hardware .....	25 07
J. W. McKindley & Son, hardware .....	11 58
Louis Ernst, hardware .....	38 00
E. M. Sage, blacksmithing .....	7 63
George Hunt, cartage .....	70
John Splane, cartage .....	70
Robert Bufton, labor .....	56
Charles Webber, labor .....	50
Kearney, Burrett & Co., cut stone .....	92 00
R. Lahey, telegrams .....	20 10
Mack & Co., sledges and handles .....	7 65
Allen Marshall, services .....	4 50

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 \$1,017 86

H. L. Fish, Jr., service as clerk .....	\$75 00
W. U. Telegraph Co., account to June 30. . .	22 13
L. B. & Iron Works Co., 3 bridges and material	450 05
S. B. Hart, bill of lumber .....	190 00
P. J. Stone, eel grass cutter .....	100 00
P. J. Stone, services .....	22 50
M. Mulzmen, labor, painting .....	33 75
L. B. & Iron Works Co., repairs to swing bridge .....	30 00
King & Lannon, moving bridge and M. ....	25 00
Robert McIntyre, use of tools .....	18 25
Thomas Donnelan, labor .....	11 81
A. Bronson, lumber .....	5 76
M. Heavy, livery. ....	5 00
James Kane, Jr., labor .....	3 12
Ann Moore, cleaning office .....	56
Charles Webber, labor .....	50
James Jackson, Jr., lumber .....	220 99
J. M. Watson, lumber .....	99 97
Higgs & Staples, hardware .....	68 00
C. N. Stamthrup, cement .....	48 00
Charles V. Mesler, lumber .....	46 27
Samuel Larkin, hardware .....	44 45
W. D. Ensign, material at break .....	41 48
H. C. Pomeroy, iron and shovels .....	36 29
A. S. Beverly, miscellaneous material .....	22 65
T. H. Kelridge, meals, livery, etc. ....	20 50
James Carter, repairing lamps, etc. ....	11 85
L. S. Freeman, water lime .....	11 50
H. Tucker, lunch for men .....	7 34
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., freight .....	7 02
John Murphy, lunch for men .....	6 80
J. P. Compton, hardware, etc .....	6 78

H. R. Parson, hay.....	\$6 75
M. J. Miller, labor.....	6 30
C. H. Stamhoop, labor and teams.....	6 00
M. Rorke, manure .....	6 00
T. R. Phillips, white oak....	5 40
Robertson & Rowley, lumber.....	4 42
L. Hart, hardware.....	4 00
Charles Jennings, gravel.....	3 00
Williams & Co., livery .....	3 00
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegrams.....	2 29
H. R. Pierson, labor.....	2 25
Thomas A. Lusk, sharpening tools.....	1 75
John Bly, labor.....	1 50
Fred Arlte, labor .....	1 50
Levi Lawrence, labor.....	1 50
L. H. Spaulding, labor and gravel.....	1 50
Wm. Osborne, labor and gravel .....	1 50
Thomas Welch, labor and gravel.....	75
Charles V. Masler, envelopes.....	65
F. K. Mason, hoe.....	50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., freight .....	25
P. A. Albert, pay roll .....	217 35
M. Mullancy, pay roll .....	175 00
R. S. Patterson, pay roll ..	78 73
H. H. Wakeman, pay roll .....	49 46

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 \$2,274 70

Patrick Wazel, common labor .....	\$2 25
Geo. H. Notter, repairs to scow.....	116 82
Geo. H. Notter, repairs to scow dump .....	14 87
G. McNaughton, repairs to bridges, etc.....	221 72
John McCormick, tending Main st. bridge, Rochester .....	14 00

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 369 66

A. E. Morris & Co., stationery.....	\$22 08
M. T. Hackstaff, check book for office.....	6 00
C. F. Smith, urinal 1 year .....	1 50
G. T. Hunt, P. M., stamps.....	9 00
J. S. Cronise & Co., hardware .....	20 79
Joseph Young, stone .....	5 25
Bartle & Eames, lumber .....	104 30
Geo. Long, chief patrolman .....	50 00
Chase & Meyers, lumber .....	161 22
C. W. & C. Q. Crouch, lumber.....	13 17
H. H. Cronk, lumber.....	9 77
W. G. Van Boskirk, attending gates.....	1 00
Holley Lamp Works, lanterns.....	10 75
Woodbury, Morse & Co., oil for bridges.....	3 97
P. J. Stone, repairing boat.....	11 25
Thos. Redfern, swing bridges.....	29 96
Geo. Long, chief patrolman.....	50 00
Wm. Tully, cartage .....	35
Bernard Sawyer, lumber .....	531 40

Hugh O. Hasey, loading boat.....	50	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegrams.....	95	
Scanlan & Eagan, stone.....	\$122	50
Wm. H. Kaiser, trans. barges.....	12	50
Union Adv. Co., advertising quarryman.....	3	25
R. W. Bissell, repairing boat, Medina.....	89	89
R. W. Bissell, repairing boat, Lockport.....	18	04
Barnard Sawyer, lumber.....	219	85
		<hr/>
Marshall, Clinton & W., legal services.....	\$81	60
Buffalo Courier, subscription.....	10	00
		<hr/>
		\$1,509 24
		<hr/>
		91 60
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	\$27	94
Ann Moore, cleaning office.....	3	65
M. & E. Huntington, windows for "G. W. Cuyler,".....	22	50
John C. King, house goods.....	37	80
P. J. Stone, eel grass cutter.....	168	56
J. Jackson, Jr., & Son, bill of lumber.....	119	41
Wm. McCarthy, Jr., cooking for "G. W. Cuyler,".....	7	54
Francis Tully, hardware.....	14	95
John Leahey, pay roll.....	57	00
Geo. Long, pay roll, eel grass.....	245	69
Wray & Elwood, gongs for 2 bridges.....	19	00
Joel P. Millner, bill of lumber.....	3	50
Robert Barrett & Son, repairing State boat.....	141	19
N.Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., transportation iron.....	1	41
F. Tully, hardware.....	23	85
T. Kingsley, labor.....	1	13
Wm. Simpson, cartage.....	35	
J. Mullen, cartage.....	35	
T. Kirby, blacksmithing.....	8	00
J. McCardle, labor.....	1	13
J. W. McKindley & Son, hardware.....	31	52
Jas. Duffy, labor.....	1	13
J. Halloway, stone.....	8	00
Galen Jewett, services.....	10	00
Henry Eft, labor.....	6	19
Homer & Lockett, blacksmithing.....	22	73
Rich, Germ. B. & L. Co., clay.....	1	00
J. M. Bemis, lumber.....	117	99
R. W. Gardner, coal for tug.....	75	45
R. W. Gardner, coal for tug.....	192	45
		<hr/>
		1,361 41
D. S. Hunt, P. M., postal cards.....	\$5	00
John Palmer, lumber.....	76	87
Henry T. Baker, repairing locks.....	9	15
Follett & Hartman, brick.....	6	00
W. C. Robinson, lumber.....	17	97
Joseph Blossom, stone.....	13	75
C. Rooker, pail, etc.....	56	

W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	\$5 56
Parson & Perkins, exchange on drafts.....	1 95
G. H. Price, hardware.....	20 55
H. Holmes, telegraphing.....	5 00
S. R. Hart, lumber.....	168 00
Hinman & Fowler, hardware.....	3 20
L. Gordon & Son, lumber.....	17 60
A. T. Wells, hardware.....	21 67
G. W. & C. Q. Crouch, lumber.....	4 82
Bentley, Myers & Son, lumber.....	8 30
C. J. Hayden & Co., chairs.....	2 00
H. Holmes, transportation.....	5 00
McConnell & Jones, sand.....	6 00
Jas. McMullin, cartage.....	1 40
Jas. McMullin, cartage.....	1 75
Chas. H. Headley, lumber.....	14 04
C. E. Culburne, lumber.....	35 89
V. A. Acre & Son, lumber.....	138 43
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	3 03
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	74
Samuel Hunt, hardware.....	33 42
John Holloran, hardware.....	7 75
S. D. Shurde, water lime.....	5 75
E. M. Card, water lime.....	20 40
Wm. H. Sand, iron pump..	3 00
R. Dunbar & Son, iron materials.....	73 31
Vosburgh & Baker, merchandise.....	57 75
H. & J. Laycock, lumber.....	201 37
Buffalo Gas Light Co., rent bill.....	33 33
James Howells, work and materials.....	231 89
Geo. Jones' Sons, work and materials.....	72 00
S. F. Pease, oil, etc.,.....	25 66
S. F. Pease, oil, etc.,.....	27 17
Tug James Ash, breaking ice.....	20 00
J. M. Benins, lumber.....	401 88
Pratt & Co., hardware.....	24 46
Pratt & Co., hardware.....	26 87
Spaulding & Beandts, use of scow.....	35 00

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 \$1,985 25

W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	\$32 82
Rochester Gas Co., gas.....	5 75
F. A. Lee, moving safe.....	9 00
Miller & Alting, blacksmithing.....	23 70
John McEvoy, services eel grass cutter.....	7 50
James Field, rope and canvas.....	15 53
Ash Cooper, check roll.....	46 31
D. A. Sherman, check roll.....	42 62
L. S. Pratt, check roll.....	312 65
S. W. Sawyer, check roll.....	304 34
Geo. Long, E. G. C., check roll.....	242 00
W. D. Van Boskirk, labor.....	75
J. Blackford, burying horse.....	4 00

J. E. Butterfield, freight on lumber.....	\$272 90	
J. K. Post & Co., oil for Exchange street building .....	1 00	
J. W. McKindley & Son, hardware.....	31 18	
James Field, rope and canvas.....	35 19	
Chase & Meyers, lumber.....	65 70	
Chas. Patterson, check roll.....	543 76	
John Leahey, check roll.....	61 24	
C. H. Babcock, coal for tug.....	7 50	
W. Kavanaugh, labor voucher.....	1 13	
John Hopkins, labor voucher.....	1 13	
D. McNaughton, blacksmithing.....	183 52	
		\$2,251 22
C. H. Morse, branding iron and die .....	\$5 25	
H. L. Fish, Jr., salary, clerk, July.....	100 00	
Hill & French, coal for office.....	2 10	
H. L. Fish, Jr., salary, clerk, August.....	100 00	
Horner & Lockett, blacksmithing.....	13 50	
W. A. Gilbert, blacksmith labor.....	3 50	
Charles Hergett, common labor.....	32 00	
Peter Floodman, bill of stone.....	19 50	
A. McKeckner, bill of stone.....	2 00	
M. C. Badgley, agent, telegraphing.....	4 22	
Jno. Jeffry, blacksmithing.....	33 00	
H. Torrey, common labor.....	2 25	
F. W. Foster, agent, telegraphing.....	3 83	
M. C. Bagley, telegraphing.....	6 72	
F. W. Foster, telegraphing .....	1 60	
D. A. Sherman, check roll, July.....	69 59	
L. F. Lapoint, check roll, August.....	194 60	
S. W. Sawyer, check roll, July.....	156 51	
Arch. Cooper, check roll.....	59 55	
Wm. Tappender, check roll.....	144 82	
S. W. Sawyer, check roll, August.....	130 12	
L. S. Pratt, check roll, July .....	259 27	
L. S. Pratt, check roll, August.....	337 28	
Horner & Lockett, blacksmithing.....	29 18	
M. Briggs & Son, repairs to railing, etc.....	156 73	
C. D. Galliger, labor swing bridge.....	2 50	
W. D. Van Boskirk, labor.....	1 00	
H. Holmes, transportation.....	5 00	
E. J. Hawkins, labor.....	1 00	
M. S. Northrop, labor.....	2 00	
E. Agen, labor.....	1 00	
Jas. Moore, labor.....	11 25	
H. C. Webster, team labor.....	20 25	
P. R. Parks, sand.....	4 00	
J. E. Jones, rollers for aqueduct.....	22 16	
F. W. Embry, transportation.....	1 47	
M. & E. Huntington, paints, etc.....	56 43	
Jas. W. Breakey, team labor.....	18 75	
Goodale & Stiles, oil, etc.....	20 89	

D. Copeland, Jr., pipe for chimney.....	\$4 25
J. F. Potter, water lime.....	195 00
Geo. Long, check roll.....	51 25
Sargent & Greenleaf, padlocks.....	5 88
S. G. Burns, materials and livery.....	2 68
Hill & French, coal tug.....	15 00
W. A. Tanner, sand and delivering.....	36 00
Michael Flynn, carpenter.....	32 90
Thorn & Reynolds, blacksmithing.....	39 33
H. G. Newton, pails.....	72
G. H. Davis, carpenter.....	4 00
Daton Grover, labor.....	2 50
J. Edwards, hardware.....	14 76
J. A. Harwood, water lime.....	7 00
Menzo Thompson, manure, etc.....	2 50
W. A. Crego, labor.....	75
J. C. Weller, blacksmithing.....	5 00
J. F. Mower, blacksmithing.....	9 80
M. Flynn, check roll.....	53 75
Wm. Barnard, check roll.....	144 25
G. Olson, check roll.....	60 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,722 14
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	\$59,954 61
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## "B."

*Eastern Division, Champlain Canal.*

Dec. 31.	Extraordinary repairs.....	\$27,161 16
Jan. 31.	do do.....	2,185 00
Feb. 28.	do do.....	132 00
March 31.	do do.....	4,539 00
April 30.	do do.....	4,021 00
May 31.	do do.....	6,463 00
July 31.	do do.....	2,564 00
Aug. 30.	do do.....	2,050 18
Oct. 4.	do do.....	573 93
		<hr/>
		\$49,689 27
Oct. 9.	Miscellaneous account.....	\$426 95
Oct. 14.	do do.....	370 94
Oct. 14.	do do.....	1,608 94
Oct. 24.	do do.....	883 50
Nov. 2.	do do.....	150 00
Nov. 22.	do do.....	799 57
Nov. 30.	do do.....	150 00
Dec. 16.	do do.....	521 31
Dec. 31.	do do.....	1,017 47
Dec. 31.	do do.....	380 97
Dec. 31.	do do.....	1,107 35
Jan. 16.	do do.....	202 84
Jan. 24.	do do.....	1,568 83
Jan. 31.	do do.....	777 07
Feb. 22.	do do.....	496 00

Feb. 28.	Miscellaneous account.....	\$300 00
March 8.	do do .....	1,325 66
March 31.	do do .....	2,219 79
April 15.	do do .....	663 29
April 26.	do do .....	567 20
May 19.	do do .....	596 49
May 24.	do do .....	50 00
May 30.	do do .....	2,203 92
May 31.	do do .....	265 53
June 30.	do do .....	246 93
July 16.	do do .....	2,381 08
July 16.	do do .....	1,200 23
July 31.	do do .....	249 40
July 31.	do do .....	1,280 72
Aug. 31.	do do .....	151 85
Aug. 31.	do do .....	269 00
Sept. 16.	do do .....	255 52
Sept. 16.	do do .....	1,079 34
Sept. 16.	do do .....	1,148 47
Sept. 30.	do do .....	245 00

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\$27,161 16

*Eastern Division, Champlain Canal.*

Horace Turner, express charges.....	\$1 65
Thos. J. Ward, blacksmithing.....	1 35
Robt. Moore, lumber for bridge.....	30 22
W. S. Miller & Son, mer'dise for State scow,	5 50
Tracey Bros. & O'Neil, repairs to pump.....	2 90
A. R. Baillis, merchandise for locks.....	9 33
James McCarthy, blacksmithing, lock-gates,	5 56
Thomas Murphy, blacksmithing, bridges ..	53 84
M. Birney, blacksmithing .....	10 53
G. V. Lansing & Son, lumber, etc.....	14 20
William Miller, lumber.....	55 50
J. Snyder, lumber.....	89 32
M. H. Bradt & Co., chestnut ties .....	75 00
Glens Falls Lime Co., spauls for G. F. feeder,	3 00
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	1 12
N. W. Holbrook, spike for docking .....	9 15
W. H. Mathews & Son, hardware, State boat,	25 49
Wm. Kennedy, clay.....	12 00
James O'Brien, single team.....	13 50
H. T. Blanchard, publishing abstracts.....	3 38

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426 95

Ira Barker, check roll .....	\$256 50
Wm. Boland, repairing breach.....	108 77
Lewis J. Gorham, merchandise for locks....	5 67

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370 94

G. A. Ensign, timber for bridge.....	\$229 32
R. M. Wetherbee, hay, repairing lock .....	1 44
Wm. Cain, rope for State boat.....	5 46
Andrew Devosher, blacksmithing .....	4 50
A. J. Griffin, blacksmithing.....	1 50



Whitehall & T. Co., towing dredge .....	\$1 00	
Polly, Osgood & Co., lumber for bridges ....	7 95	
Joseph Rich, blacksmithing .....	2 35	
Wood & Hotchkiss, hardware .....	6 64	
W. B. Eddy, telegraphing .....	6 22	
O. A. Mainville, oil and lead .....	9 30	
Pat'k Casey, blacksmithing .....	3 50	
John Waters, oak, etc., for dredge .....	7 45	
Sheldon & Co., hemlock .....	3 07	
George Brett, plank .....	34 93	
George Brett, pine plank .....	1,284 31	
		<hr/>
H. G. Burleigh & Bro., pine deals for bridges,	\$250 85	\$1,608 94
H. G. Burleigh & Bro., pine deals for bridges,	254 85	
H. G. Burleigh & Bro., pine deals for bridges,	377 80	
		<hr/>
		883 50
John Coleman, salary, agent .....	\$75 00	
M. C. Van Vliet, salary, agent .....	75 00	
		<hr/>
		150 00
Charles E. Curtis, blacksmithing .....	\$2 25	
M. Larkins, boat hook, etc .....	1 00	
Thos. J. Ward, welding wicket wrench .....	75	
T. C. Best, rent State shop .....	37 50	
N. S. Miller & Son, files State scow .....	52	
Oliver Brisben, rope State scow .....	12 45	
Alonzo Chase, rope .....	2 13	
Thomas Murphy, blacksmithing .....	39 08	
V. W. Ostrander, hardware .....	6 15	
James McCarthy, blacksmithing .....	4 25	
Barnes & LaDouw, lumber .....	75	
N. C. Mott, stove-pipe .....	1 53	
S. Sheldon, plank for tow-path, etc .....	31 80	
W. P. Ostrander, lumber, bridges, etc .....	44 74	
Patrick Carey, blacksmithing, dredge .....	2 90	
J. D. Hancock, repairs .....	5 20	
Joseph Hartutus, sounding pole .....	1 00	
Wood & Hotchkiss, hardware, tow-path .....	14 27	
George Yulee, wood .....	7 75	
William Cain, rope .....	8 48	
G. Yule & Bros., wood .....	4 00	
William Haycock, pails .....	5 00	
Wood & Hotchkiss, waste packing .....	1 49	
O. A. Mainville, oil, etc .....	8 17	
N. Y. & L. C. Trans. Co., blacksmithing ..	5 80	
O. A. Mainville, oil, etc., locks .....	3 72	
H. G. Tisdale, coal, dredge .....	33 96	
H. G. Tisdale, coal, dredge .....	52 26	
James Gillan, foreman two months .....	150 00	
John McMahon, dip tender .....	90 00	
P. Murphy, scow hand dredge, two months..	80 00	
Fred. Barry, foreman two months .....	80 00	
N. J. Hunt, deck hand .....	60 67	
		<hr/>
		799 57

John Coleman, salary as agent .....	\$75 00	
M. C. Van Vliet, salary as agent.....	75 00	
		\$150 00
W. Wilmot, repairs to damaged boat.....	\$8 46	
William Walsh, 90 yards paving stone .....	45 00	
Thomas Murphy, blacksmithing.....	14 45	
William Balm, oak and hemlock. ....	179 90	
W. S. Miller & Son, hardware.....	24 50	
J. H. Shine, 64 loads gravel .....	128 00	
D. Graham, repairs to State scow.....	11 18	
Ira Van Arnem, hardware .....	46 14	
D. Graham, repairs to State scow.....	8 00	
Tracy Bros. & O'Neil, repairs to boat, etc...	3 35	
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing .....	10 18	
Warner & Fort, merchandise for locks.....	3 63	
John Morton, 12 loads gravel.....	24 00	
R. P. Hutchins, merchandise for locks.....	3 39	
W. Burney, blacksmithing.....	11 13	
		521 31
M. H. Bradt, 600 ties.....	\$75 00	
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	5 71	
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	3 99	
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	7 35	
D. Barrett, timber .....	407 60	
William Malone, delivering timber.....	20 00	
Curtis Luther, towing dredge to Troy.....	31 50	
J. Williamson, towing dredge to Troy.....	31 50	
Henry Wait, blacksmithing locks .....	3 52	
Henry Wight, painting bridges.....	5 78	
R. B. Sherrill, team labor .....	16 00	
R. S. Hopkins, common labor dams .....	2 00	
Parley Gray, common labor dams.....	2 00	
H. T. Blanchard, publishing abstracts.....	3 56	
W. J. McMurray, coal for locks.....	1 20	
A. Traver, blacksmithing .....	2 25	
Wm. Ambry, mason labor, vertical walls ...	1 50	
Henry Taylor, common labor, repair dams ..	5 00	
R. Denton, team labor.....	9 00	
R. T. Coleman, pair lock gates .....	7 23	
Glens Falls Co., hemlock, oak and pine.....	180 98	
John Landon, stone for break .....	3 70	
Chas. Williams, labor repairing dams.....	1 00	
A. H. Lenned, labor repairing docking .....	2 00	
R. B. Sherrill, team labor .....	20 50	
A. Gansevoort, labor repairing bridges.....	1 00	
D. Barrett, timber .....	60 50	
N. Y. & L. C. Trans. Co., blacksmithing....	14 10	
M. D. Sherrill, repairing breaches, etc.....	92 00	
		1,017 47
Bangs & Gaynor, 300 barrels cement .....	\$255 00	
Bangs & Gaynor, 50 barrels cement .....	42 50	
John Coleman, salary as agent and expenses,	54 45	
[Assem. Doc. No. 37.]	10	

M. C. Van Vliet .....	\$29 02	
Ira Parker, check roll, repairing dam.....	\$513 30	\$380 97
Ira Parker, check roll.....	446 00	
M. D. Sherrill, repairing tow-path .....	129 25	
J. J. Cunningham, car fare .....	1 30	
R. B. Sherrill, single team labor .....	11 50	
Myers Pratt, single team labor.....	6 00	
		1,107 35
E. Smith & Son, rope for scow .....	45	
Eli Paulet, diving, labor lock.....	\$5 00	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	60	
A. Mintan, common labor, tow-path .....	2 40	
A. Parker, waste-weir .....	1 00	
James Chilson, towing crib .....	1 00	
Patrick Carey, blacksmithing .....	2 75	
Wm. May, common labor .....	5 00	
Polly, Osgood & Co., sawing .....	7 57	
D. H. Rice, coal for locks .....	8 96	
Yule & Bros., wood for dredge.....	2 00	
Nelson Parks, postage .....	2 00	
Joseph Rich, repairs lock gates .....	5 15	
A. F. Patman, maple plank.....	13 86	
A. F. Patman, repairing scow .....	11 31	
W. A. Wilkins, publishing abstracts .....	8 25	
W. B. Eddy, telegraph office business .....	5 48	
O. J. McGowen, oil for State boat .....	1 60	
Wood & Hotchkiss, hardware.....	16 32	
Paul Yarter, blacksmithing .....	4 06	
James Barber, loam for tow-path.....	2 00	
Nat. Jermain, common labor on waste-weir .	3 00	
J. A. Watkins, measuring timber .....	3 19	
A. P. Cooke, pine timber.....	3 24	
L. Corbitt, oil for locks .....	2 90	
J. V. Baker, gravel, tow-path.....	7 50	
J. J. Maniville, coal, locks, etc .....	52 88	
Wm. Cash, rope for dredge .....	18 72	
M. B. Dodge, common labor, removing tree,	1 00	
O. A. Manville, oil for dredge .....	3 65	
		202 84
H. G. Burleigh & Bro., pine plank .....	\$164 16	
H. G. Burleigh & Bro., pine plank.....	794 65	
H. G. Burleigh & Bro., pine plank.....	610 02	
		1,568 83
H. Stewart & Son, salt .....	\$4 00	
John Van Arnem, coal .....	22 50	
S. W. Robinson, transportation .....	2 50	
E. A. McDowall, livery .....	4 50	
Daniel Flynn, merchandise for locks .....	4 55	
E. A. Wilkins, merchandise for locks.....	1 31	
E. A. Wilkins, merchandise for locks.....	4 20	

W. S. Miller & Son, merchandise for locks and bridges.....	\$13 43
Horace Turner, transportation of oil.....	2 00
G. E. Lockwood, livery, off. bus .....	6 00
Wm. Miller, hemlock plank .....	57 87
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	5 71
Edward Griffith, express charges.....	50
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing off. bus .....	95
J. Dodd, blacksmithing.....	8 65
C. F. R. Coe, publishing abstracts.....	9 75
C. F. R. Coe, publishing abstracts.....	7 87
C. F. R. Coe, publishing abstracts.....	61 87
L. Thompson, 200 hemlock plank.....	40 00
John Donnelly, watching canal.....	9 00
Wm. Palmer, watching canal.....	1 00
Wm. Bolan, pine.....	61 54
Thomas I. Ward, grappling hooks .....	2 75
Jas. H. Shine, 40 yards sand.....	12 00
Ira Van Arnem, hardware.....	17 64
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing office business..	2 93
C. S. Hamilton, repairs to state boat .....	6 26
John McMahon, spike for bridges.....	3 00
John W. Kipp, manure.....	4 00
C. F. R. Coe, publishing abstracts.....	4 87
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	7 22
Jacob Snyder, pine timber.....	34 47
T. C. Best, rent State shop .....	37 50
Robt. Moore, coal; etc.....	3 81
E. M. Baker, merchandise for locks.....	3 90
Chas. Hodges, check roll, repairing bridge..	36 75
M. D. Sherrill, repairing breaches.....	11 00
James Cushing, transportation.....	5 00
A. Traver, inspector's rod.....	2 50
F. F. Kenyon, livery bill.....	25 00
John S. Wilber, blacksmithing.....	13 50
John S. Wilber, blacksmithing.....	27 06
N. W. Holbrook, bridge bolts.....	8 10
H. T. Blanchard, October abstract.....	2 44
Buck & Parks, supplies.....	35 90
Patrick Cushing, labor repairing locks.....	1 15
Kenyon & Baldwin, spruce and hemlock...	10 48
Yarter & Luther, bridge bolts.....	10 15
W. H. Matthews & Son, supplies for State house.....	12 54
J. J. Lester, blacksmithing.....	4 57
Wm. Harris, spikes, nails, etc.....	6 03
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing office business.	3 98
Wm. Andrews, labor watching bank.....	20 00
Lewis J. Gorham, merchandise for locks.....	5 79
Silas Doolittle, hardware and castings.....	64 98

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 \$777 07

S. O. Gleason, kerosene oil.....	\$158 51
Fort Edward Gazette, publishing November abstracts.. ..	10 13
Lyman Holbrook, iron for locks.....	76 50
Byrne & Fitzsimons, 30 wheelbarrows.....	37 88
Corning & Co., crowbars.....	16 25
E. Morse & Co., lumber.....	196 46

\$496 00

Franklin Gates, communication from Farm-  
bridge in Fort Edward. ....

300 00

Samuel Sheldon, hemlock.....	\$1 58
J. E. Robinson, express from ferry.....	3 00
M. Burney, bolts, etc.....	3 25
A. Dewery, gravel for tow-path.....	30 00
C. Shattuck, foreman, labor dredge.....	5 83
W. Waters, measuring stick.....	3 00
C. Lasher, team labor.....	4 50
M. Sinnott, common labor.....	2 00
James Hayes, common labor.....	9 00
James Higgins, common labor.....	9 00
Peter Case, common labor, tending locks....	2 00
Jessie Richardson, common labor.....	4 00
Geo. Gould, common labor.....	4 00
M. Fitz Childs, common labor.....	4 00
John Carmody, foreman labor.....	15 00
Robt. Gill, common labor.....	1 00
John Cunningham, common labor.....	1 00
F. Vaughen, team towing boat.....	9 00
Wm. Erwin, common labor.....	2 00
Ed. Gay, common labor.....	2 00
M. B. Dodge, common labor.....	2 00
Myron Parks, team hauling stone.....	3 00
H. Suley, common labor.....	1 00
John Carmody, check roll.....	540 90
John Carmody, check roll. ....	242 00
John Carmody, check roll.....	402 50

1,325 66

John Kelly, check roll.....	\$228 00
Ed. Flood, rebuilding lock 12.. ..	86 00
Hiram Kenyon, check roll.....	221 00
M. D. Sherrill, rebuilding sluice.....	297 50
O. K. Moore, rebuilding lock 12.....	401 37
Jas. Williams, rebuilding sluice.....	323 40
M. J. Smith, rafting and carting.....	4 50
A. Fraser, blacksmithing.....	3 59
N. W. Holbrook, repairing bridge butts.....	14 74
M. S. Teller, glass, etc.....	10 74
N. B. Williams, pine and hemlock.....	53 53
J. E. Lock, postage stamps.....	4 00
R. T. Coleman, pine and spruce.....	31 04
R. T. Coleman, pine.....	10 60
W. R. De Gaus, nails for bridge.....	1 75

D. & H. C. Co., freight.....	\$2 88
D. & H. C. Co., freight.....	3 45
Chas. Elliot, blacksmithing.....	42 00
Frank J. Harris, keeping time of labor..	50 00
John Carmody, check roll.....	28 00
John Carmody, check roll.....	103 50
John Carmody, check roll.....	195 45
John Carmody, check roll.....	102 75

\$2,219 79

William Wilmot, repairs to scow.....	\$6 09
Wm. Bolton, pine for bridges.....	160 92
Jas. McCarthy, blacksmithing.....	16 40
John Horbrook, axe, etc.....	1 59
Peck & Tracey, canal barrows.....	26 25
Ira Parker, rebuilding waste-weir.....	326 35
D. & H. C. Co., freight on lumber.....	32 40
Ira H. Putnam, 25 pike poles.....	6 25
D. & H. C. Co., freight on pipe.....	59 94
Peck & Tracey, 30 canal barrows.....	27 00

663 29

Zenas Van Dusen, blacksmithing..	\$42 64
Drullard & Hayes, iron pipe... ..	343 27
Ira H. Putnam, pike poles... ..	11 00
James Dwyer, plumbing labor.....	19 55
F. J. Harris, one month clerk hire.....	25 00
Bank & Parks, spike, etc.....	69 78
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	2 01
Jas. O'Brien, 7 pails for masons.....	1 40
Cole & Wing, manilla rope.....	13 03
A. C. Vaughn, steele, etc.....	5 13
John S. Wilber, repairs.....	34 39

567 20

Wm. Balen, bridge timber... ..	\$178 76
D. & H. C. Co., freight on cement.....	159 90
Corning & Co., 10 pigs lead.....	57 38
Byrne & Fitzsimons, hemp packing.....	2 50
Jno. Cunningham, common labor repairing bridges.....	4 50
P. Sheldon, foreman labor repairing bridges.	6 75
Jos. Sacio, common labor repairing bridges..	1 50
Robt. Gill, common labor repairing bridges..	4 50
Chas. Aliff, common labor repairing bridges..	2 00
Freeman Vaughn, team.....	13 50
Clement & Inglesbee, rope.....	68
Sherman & Flagler, 30 barrels cement.....	29 10
John Murray, coal for locks.....	5 88
Ward & Hotchkiss, steele.....	13 85
William Sinnott, salt laying wall.....	5 63
William Cain, block for derrick.....	7 00
F. Craig, hardware.....	65 40
Polly Osgood & Co., 515 timber.....	6 18
G. A. Kingsley, sand, manure, etc.....	2 60

Montreal Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	\$4 28	
John Cunningham, common labor.....	1 00	
Rufus Moore, common labor.....	2 00	
B. W. Brewster, plank.....	21 60	
		<hr/>
John Ellsworth, rent of land at Fort Ed- ward for storage.....	\$50 00	\$596 49
Thomas Murphy, check roll.....	227 90	
Thomas Murphy, check roll.....	225 67	
Thomas Murphy, check roll.....	169 21	
Thomas Murphy, check roll.....	518 56	
D. & H. Canal Co., freight on lumber.....	25 00	
A. Burke, blacksmithing.....	2 13	
George Sherrill, painting bridge.....	2 55	
George W. Clark, salt, rebuilding locks.....	10 00	
George Sherrill, painting lock signs.....	1 65	
James O'Brien, merchandise, repairing locks,	1 89	
Kenyon & Baldwin, merchandise, repairing,		
coal for shop.....	173 63	
H. A. White, painting bridge.....	2 55	
John J. Cunningham, car fare.....	1 30	
L. L. Benedict, merchandise, repair locks...	2 47	
George Brett, pine plank.....	326 35	
John J. Lester, blacksmithing.....	7 56	
John J. Lester, blacksmithing.....	6 51	
T. J. Harris, salt, repairing locks.....	8 75	
W. B. Wemple & Sons, lever and valve boxes,	44 66	
John Carmody, enlarging canal.....	261 70	
A. J. Quimby, bridges.....	50 13	
William Waters, bridges.....	133 75	
		<hr/>
Sylvester Mahar, salary, agent.....	\$58 06	2,203 92
Henry Walters, salary, agent.....	10 16	
Wing Merritt, salary, agent.....	58 06	
John O'Brien, land damages.....	139 25	
		<hr/>
Wing Merritt, salary, agent.....	\$75 00	265 53
S. Mahar, salary, agent.....	75 00	
A. A. Proctor, salary, agent.....	61 93	
Henry Waters, salary, agent.....	35 00	
		<hr/>
H. C. Williams, stoves.....	\$7 00	246 93
Charles Wheeler, cement.....	45 00	
Charles Wheeler, timber and wood.....	3 00	
James Dodd, blacksmithing.....	62 46	
Samuel Hewitt, pine timber.....	157 80	
F. G. Harris, clerk, salary for March.....	25 00	
F. G. Harris, clerk, salary for April.....	25 00	
George Riley, common labor.....	5 62	
George Riley, common labor.....	3 37	
D. & H. Canal Co., freight.....	4 64	
A. B. Davis, lead, oil, etc.....	8 04	

Burk & Parks, hardware.....	\$96 62
H. T. Blanchard, abstracts.....	18 57
Walter Smith, labor.....	7 00
J. D. Mott, spike, etc.....	4 22
J. P. Buck, stone.....	474 30
M. S. Teller, merchandise, locks, etc.....	15 81
Louis Rivers, facing stone.....	3 75
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	2 65
McCarty & Outerson, forging.....	32 75
E. A. Hall, painting State boat.....	5 25
N. W. Holbrook, blacksmithing.....	17 97
S. Coffin, oak plank.....	10 16
P. McGowen, old iron for bolts.....	2 81
Eber Richards, plank.....	34 39
S. Seaman, common labor.....	1 50
H. B. Nichols, moving bridge.....	12 00
Guy W. Clark, lock repairing.....	14 00
F. T. Kenyon, livery, Sherrill.....	8 00
M. H. Bradt, cement.....	65 00
Thos. J. Ward, blacksmithing.....	9 95
A. Traver, blacksmithing.....	88 20
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	3 50
Dan'l Ferguson, white oak.....	37 20
John J. Lester, blacksmithing.....	26 75
D. C. Brisbie, nails, etc.....	1 86
Kingsbury Blue Stone Co., stone, etc.....	969 49
Kenill & Washburn, cement.....	3 00
Buck & Parks, hardware.....	67 45
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Joseph Dodd, blacksmithing.....	\$20 64
T. C. Best, rent of shop, three months.....	37 50
Tracey Bros. & O'Neil, supplies for boat.....	9 41
J. Jaquas, blocks, etc., for derrick.....	7 50
A. P. Ballies, merchandise for locks.....	14 38
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	8 63
Wm. P. Finch, plank.....	64 78
W. P. Ostrander, L. M. F. lath and pine.....	147 06
J. B. Naylor, pike poles.....	3 90
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	85
Geo. S. McRae & Co., hardware.....	9 06
Oliver Bristen, lime.....	7 91
James McCarthy, blacksmithing.....	11 05
John Norton, gravel for tow-path.....	18 00
Wm. Walsh, manure.....	9 00
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	23 97
Del. & Hud. Canal Co., freight.....	30
McCullen & V., lumber.....	68 77
M. Burney, blacksmithing.....	13 65
A. R. Bailie, materials for boat.....	11 26
Ira Van Arnum, hardware.....	191 59
Benj. I. Slade, cement.....	16 25
G. & P. Steenburgh, blacksmithing.....	29 23
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\$2,381 08	



Fred. W. Smith, sand .....	\$9 00
Robt. Moore, lumber and posts .....	32 66
W. S. Miller & Son, materials .....	42 02
C. M. Fort, shovel .....	1 00
H. Smith, wood, repair breach .....	25 00
J. G. Van Zandt, burners, chimneys, etc. ....	1 43
Wm. Bolen, pine .....	141 88
Ensign & Snyder, lumber .....	114 45
Wm. Wilmott, labor and materials .....	35 50
Pat'k Castello, hay and manure, breach. . .	7 00
S. Flansburgh, blacksmithing .....	2 60
James Lewis, cement .....	63 00

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\$1,200 23

A. A. Proctor, traveling expenses, June .....	\$4 40
A. A. Proctor, salary as agent .....	60 00
Wing Merriitt, salary as agent .....	75 00
Sylvester Mahar, salary as agent .....	75 00
Henry Waters, salary as agent .....	35 00

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249 40

Del. & Hud. Canal Co., freight, cement .....	\$5 40
Jos. Hortibus, timber and painting .....	2 00
O. & P. Sheldon, bridges .....	5 00
Russ Sterry, team labor .....	1 50
Joseph Rice, blacksmithing .....	6 92
G. H. Kingsley, tar docking .....	12 96
Nat. Exp. Co., freight .....	1 25
Del. & Hud. Canal Co., freight .....	58 88
O. P. Pinchon, blacksmithing .....	6 25
Jno. F. Clark, postage stamps .....	1 00
C. H. Latrace, blacksmithing .....	29 60
Andrew Stone, blacksmithing .....	17 73
Jas. Zimmerman, freight .....	38 15
Jas. Goodale, stone .....	32 43
Mich'l Gilligan, stone vertical wall .....	130 50
John Ackenhurst, stone wall .....	34 12
E. W. Harrigan, stone wall .....	6 00
Nat. Exp. Co., express charges .....	80
S. P. Pike, earth tow-path .....	50 00
Finch, Babcock & Co., lard oil .....	40
J. S. Hubbell, livery .....	4 50
L. Holbrook, bridge washers .....	54 48
McCarthy & Outerson, gudgeons .....	39 00
Chas. Harrington, beating clay .....	16 50
Irwin & Russell, rollers .....	2 75
L. B. Manville, cement, etc., Whitehall .....	24 10
Pat'k Casey, blacksmithing .....	2 25
J. H. Sullivan & Co., cement, oakum, etc. . .	80 56
Whitehall Times, publishing abstracts .....	28 12
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing .....	8 81
Wm. Cain, rope derrick .....	25 26
Jos. Rice, blacksmithing .....	51 26
Polly, Osgood & Co., timber .....	129 70

Amos B. Noxon, blacksmithing.....	\$2 70	
Wood & Hotchkiss, hardware.....	109 99	
Sheldon & Gannon, lumber and spike.....	20 79	
O. P. Pinchard, blacksmithing.....	53 80	
Sheldon & Co., ties, etc.....	7 35	
Silas Graves, blacksmithing.....	7 16	
John Washburn, ties.....	2 50	
Meron Stark, ties.....	18 75	
H. Waters, sand.....	39 20	
J. D. Hancock, repairing derrick, etc.....	12 50	
John Reid, ties.....	11 40	
Chas. Latrace, blacksmithing.....	31 07	
Geo. Burt, pine plank.....	44 80	
D. & H. C. Co., freight.....	1 59	
E. A. Lewis, nails, spike, etc.....	7 80	
Bark & Parks, blacksmithing.....	1 44	
		<hr/>
		\$1,280 72
Mrs. D. B. Salusbury, straw, etc., breach.....	\$7 95	
H. T. Blanchard, printing abstracts.....	50 25	
L. Van Derworker, pay roll.....	90 25	
D. & H. C. Co., freight.....	3 40	
		<hr/>
		151 85
Wing Merritt, salary as agent.....	\$75 00.	
S. Mahar, salary as agent.....	75 00	
A. A. Proctor, salary as agent.....	60 00	
H. Waters, salary as agent.....	35 00	
Matthew Tern, tending waste-weir.....	24 00	
		<hr/>
		269 00
James O'Brien, drawing timber.....	\$15 00	
Chas. H. Roberts, team labor.....	3 00	
Samuel Saltender, team labor.....	3 00	
Jas. H. Toole, sand locks.....	1 63	
John E. Locke, stamps, Sherrill.....	4 00	
Philip Bolack, mason.....	10 13	
Paul Bolack, mason tender.....	4 50	
John S. Wilber, hardware.....	65 95	
John S. Wilber, hardware.....	6 48	
Bark & Parks, hardware.....	18 00	
Sidney Wait, blacksmithing.....	31 62	
A. F. Nichols, hardware.....	7 02	
Countryman & Wing, hardware.....	3 25	
Zare Bell, team labor, breach.....	3 00	
M. D. Sherrill, check roll.....	55 29	
M. D. Sherrill, tow-path.....	23 65	
		<hr/>
		255 52
H. G. Burleigh, pine timber.....	\$480 58	
W. H. Pratt, check roll, eel grass.....	36 00	
Andrew Gansevoort, watchman.....	7 25	
A Case, 150 yards earth.....	15 00	
H. G. Burleigh & Bro., pine.....	303 15	
H. G. Burleigh & Bro., pine.....	237 36	
		<hr/>
		1,079 34

James Loomis, vertical wall, Mechanicville..	\$411 40	
John Somers, vertical wall, Waterford.....	737 07	
		<hr/> \$1,148 47
S. Mahar, salary as agent.....	\$75 00	
W. Merritt, salary as agent.....	75 00	
A. A. Proctor, salary as agent.....	60 00	
H. Waters, salary as agent.....	35 00	
		<hr/> 245 00
John O'Brien, contract, culvert near Bell's bridge, Fort Edward.....	\$765 00	
John Somers, contract, rebuilding guard-lock at Waterford.....	1,420 00	
		<hr/> 2,185 00
John O'Brien, contract work, culverts, Bell's bridge, Fort Edward.....		132 00
John O'Brien, constructing culvert at Bell's bridge, Fort Edward.....	\$229 00	
John O'Brien, constructing culvert at Flynn's lock.....	743 00	
B. W. Sherman & E. Flagler, constructing 9 bridge abutments, section 2, Champlain..	1,271 00	
B. W. Sherman & E. Flagler, constructing 10 bridge abutments, section 2, Champlain..	1,186 00	
James Lewis, constructing 7 bridge abut- ments, section 2, Champlain.....	744 00	
James Lewis, culvert, Mechanicville.....	366 00	
		<hr/> 4,539 00
Sherman & Flagler, constructing 9 bridge abutments.....	\$462 00	
Sherman & Flagler, constructing 10 bridge abutments.....	523 00	
John Somers, rebuilding of stone wooden guard-lock at Waterford.....	1,332 00	
James Lewis, rebuilding culvert at Mechanic- ville.....	1,704 00	
		<hr/> 4,021 00
John Somers, rebuilding of stone wooden guard-lock.....	\$4,317 00	
James Lewis, constructing abutments.....	829 00	
Sherman & Flagler, constructing abutments..	743 00	
Sherman & Flagler, constructing abutments..	574 00	
		<hr/> 6,463 00
John Somers, rebuilding of stone wooden lock, Waterford.....	\$756 00	
Sherman & Flagler, constructing 10 berm bridge abutments.....	613 00	
Sherman & Flagler, constructing 9 berm bridge abutments.....	596 00	
James Lewis, partially rebuilding double arch culvert.....	72 00	
James Lewis, constructing 7 berm bridge abutments.....	527 00	
		<hr/> 2,564 00

John O'Brien, account contract for extending and rebuilding culvert near Flynn's lock, final account.....	\$486 01	
John O'Brien, account extending and partially rebuilding culvert at Bell's bridge..	260 97	
James Lewis, double arch culvert.....	552 95	
James Lewis, 7 berm bridge abutments....	750 25	
		\$2,050 18
Sherman & Flagler, constructing 9 berm bridge abutments, section 2, account contract.....		573 93
		<u>\$49,619 27</u>

## "C."

*Erie Canal Enlargement, Eastern Division.*

Paid by B. S. W. Clark, Superintendent of Public Works:

1879.

February 25.	Land damages, Watervliet ...	\$300 00
March 25.	Land damages, Florida.....	200 00
April 8.	Land damages .....	6,487 66
April 7.	Land damages, Manlius . . .	547 00
May 31.	Land damages, Herkimer Co.	1,091 25
August 30.	Land damages, Herkimer Co.	345 00

*Middle Division.*

May 31.	Award canal appraisers.....	310 00
July 1.	Land damages, Onondaga Co.,	650 00
August 9.	Land damages, Onondaga Co.,	600 00
Sept. 16.	Land damages, Onondaga Co.,	200 00

*Western Division.*

February 1.	Land damages, Orleans Co ...	235 00
May 31.	Land damages, Buff., Erie Co.,	100 00
June 18.	Land damages, Buff., Erie Co.,	200 00
		<u>\$11,265 91</u>

*Eastern Division.*

Eugene Clifford, award canal appraisers, temporary occupation, Watervliet .....	300 00
Cath. A. Van Olinda, Florida, Mont. Co., land damages..	200 00
Joa. P. Birch, temporary occupation .....	244 57
John F. Brown, do .....	290 78
John Caldwell, do .....	303 34
M. Van Valkenburgh, do .....	55 70
Martin L. Smith, do Canajoharie .....	810 00
Chas. Wright, do Florida .....	25 00
John J. Gray, do do .....	113 60
L. P. Laffray, do do .....	235 30
Sarah J. McHarg, do do .....	62 00

Fred. N. Hare, temporary occupation, Florida . . . . .	\$81 00
Margail Hammond, do do . . . . .	83 00
Peter Bensen, do do . . . . .	37 50
Elisha C. & Zenas Taylor, do Canajoharie . . . . .	153 00
Daniel W. Folts, do Frankfort . . . . .	300 00
Daniel W. Folts, do do . . . . .	300 00
John C. Smith, Edw'd W. Smith, adm., temporary occupation, Canajoharie . . . . .	1,597 00
David H. Van Epps, temporary occupation, Florida . . . . .	60 00
John McKinlay, do do . . . . .	39 00
Theodore C. and Harriet A. DeGraff, temporary occupation, Florida . . . . .	54 00
Thomas Skelley, temporary occupation, Florida . . . . .	35 00
P. Peterson, do do . . . . .	71 80
Mary A. Seburn, do do . . . . .	139 00
Wm. & Theodore Wicks, do do . . . . .	45 00
Elizabeth Steele, do Frankfort . . . . .	600 00
Jacob Frohlick, do Florida . . . . .	112 50
G. L. Hodges, do do . . . . .	39 00
Fred. Veeder, do do . . . . .	116 00
Peter Seburn, do do . . . . .	14 00
Mary Jane Sipples, do do . . . . .	59 50
Edward Z. and Martha P. Martin, temporary occupation, Florida . . . . .	30 00
Jas. McCarthy, temporary occupation, Florida . . . . .	74 00
John Booth, do do . . . . .	130 00
E. B. McKinlay, do do . . . . .	80 00
Thomas O'Donnell, do do . . . . .	64 47
Lasler C. Barkhoff, do do . . . . .	32 60
Jacob Piron, award of canal appraisers, temporary occupation, Manlius, Onondaga Co . . . . .	547 00
Sam'l Leeman, award of canal appraisers, temporary occupation, Frankfort . . . . .	300 00
Frederick Reese, award of canal appraisers, temporary occupation, German Elats . . . . .	641 25
Chas. May by J. May, adm., award of canal appraisers, temporary occupation, Herkimer Co . . . . .	150 00
Fred. A. King, temporary occupation, German Flats, Herkimer Co . . . . .	345 00

*Middle Division.*

Maggie Fister, award of canal appraisers, temporary occupation, Minden, Mont. Co.,	\$110 00	
Ruben Barber, award of canal appraisers, temporary occupation, Minden, Mont. Co.,	200 00	
		310 00
Arthur Murphy, temporary occupation, Lafayette . . . . .	\$300 00	
Callaghan McCarthy, temporary occupation, Dewitt . . . . .	350 00	
		650 00

John McGough, award of canal appraisers,	\$200 00	
M. McGowen, award of canal appraisers,		
Lafayette ..	400 00	\$600 00
Henry G. Dixon, award of canal appraisers, for temporary occupation, Dewitt .....		200 00

*Western Division.*

Robt. Worrell, by G. C. Greene, as attorney for C. H. Bennett, adm., award of canal appraisers, temporary occupation of land in Orleans Co.....	235 00	
George Koeller, award of canal appraisers, temporary occupation, Buffalo.....	100 00	
John Argus, temporary occupation, Buffalo .....	200 00	
		<u>\$11,265 91</u>

## "D."

*Oswego Canal — Miscellaneous Expenses.*

Oct. 7.	Miscellaneous .....	\$570 26	
Oct. 7.	do .....	10 68	
Nov. 13.	do .....	174 00	
Nov. 14.	do .....	378 00	
Nov. 30.	do .....	395 18	
Dec. 7.	do .....	1,583 83	
Dec. 16.	do .....	1 00	
Dec. 31.	do .....	3 92	
Dec. 31.	do .....	26 02	
Dec. 31.	do .....	4 80	
Jan. 14.	do .....	58 17	
Jan. 16.	do .....	5 31	
Jan. 31.	do .....	15 61	
Feb. 22.	do .....	4 50	
March 22.	do .....	28 38	
April 18.	do .....	84 04	
May 10.	do .....	45 86	
May 24.	do .....	375 68	
June 17.	do .....	470 34	
June 30.	do .....	839 36	
July 14.	do .....	756 56	
Aug.	do .....	213 82	
Sept. 15.	do .....	546 55	
Sept. 30.	do .....	1,340 11	
Oct.	do .....	441 48	
			<u>\$8,373 46</u>

John Leahy, check roll.....	\$223 67	
Hiram Pickard, check roll, dredge .....	337 50	
M. Britton & Son, water lime.....	1 60	
Porter Manuf. Co., repairs .....	8 69	
Packet Onondaga, freight.....	80	

570 26

D. D. Scanlon, oil, etc.....	\$10 68	
John Leahey, check roll.....	174 00	
Hiram Pickard, check roll.....	\$175 50	
Hiram Pickard, check roll.....	202 50	
		378 00
Grant & Dunn, spike.....	\$5 45	
Reamer, Pierson B. & Co., oak lumber.....	99 42	
Orson Emmons, labor, Brewerton bridge....	1 00	
J. W. Emmons, labor, Brewerton bridge....	1 00	
Orson Emmons, labor, hemlock.....	5 00	
W. Hopkins, stove and pipe for scow.....	2 85	
Gage, Sheridan & Co., cement, Oswego wall,	154 98	
W. S. Nelson & Co., lumber for balance....	102 17	
J. H. Woodin, hardware.....	6 75	
Q. Rust, 532 feet lumber.....	9 63	
LaLonde & Laporte, blacksmithing.....	4 80	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	2 13	
		395 18
James Caldwell, pay roll, Oswego wall.....	\$118 75	
James Caldwell, pay roll, Oswego wall.....	254 00	
Palladium Printing Co., printing.....	3 87	
Palladium Printing Co., printing.....	4 69	
Timothy Donahue, blacksmithing.....	1 00	
Richard W. Quigg, pipes.....	11 65	
Post & Henderson, lumber... ..	20 44	
Diemel & Snell, lumber.....	337 86	
Edward Muroney, stone.....	56 00	
Charles Doolittle, sundries.....	3 46	
Diemel & Snell, lumber.....	552 76	
John Leahey, pay roll.....	218 00	
W. S. Nelson, amount erroneously deducted from voucher.....	1 35	
		1,583 83
Chas. Kuther, repairs to dredge.....	\$1 00	
A. R. Penfield, 280 feet pine lumber.....	3 92	
B. D. Houghton, tow line.....	2 82	
Chas. Doolittle & Co., pad locks.....	1 44	
S. Sharp, blacksmithing.....	55	
W. S. Nelson & Co., hemlock.....	5 58	
Laporte & LaLonde, bolts.....	2 00	
G. Rest, ceiling for blinds.....	3 92	
J. H. Woodin, hardware.....	6 71	
E. Coe, team labor.....	3 00	
		26 02
Robert Stone, railroad fare.....	80	
J. K. Post, towing scow.....	\$4 00	
		4 80
John Leahey, pay roll... ..	\$53 67	
Oswego Palladium, printing abstracts.....	4 50	
		58 17
M. Button & Son, water lime.....	\$1 60	
Grant & Dupn, water lime.....	3 71	
		5 31

Hiram Fox, blacksmithing.....	\$1 20	
R. Stone, common labor.....	1 00	
Western Union, telegrams.....	4 03	
Oswego Palladium, printing abstracts.....	4 31	
E. E. Chapman, ceiling and lath.....	5 07	
		<hr/>
Phoenix Register, publishing abstracts, H. Fox.....		\$15 61
Oswego Palladium, publishing abstracts.....	\$1 69	4 50
Oswego Palladium, publishing abstracts.....	1 69	
W. D. Sweet, labor.....	5 00	
Cyrus Fralick, labor.....	5 00	
Henry Stewart, labor.....	5 00	
Maynard Spencer, labor.....	10 00	
		<hr/>
S. D. Newton, pay roll.....	\$38 44	28 38
W. L. Frazee, hemlock.....	45 60	
		<hr/>
Grant & Dunn, hardware.....	\$25 75	84 04
Maynard Spencer, common labor.....	2 00	
Harry Stewart, common labor.....	1 00	
Cyrus Fralick, common labor.....	1 00	
W. D. Sweet, common labor.....	1 00	
Oswego Palladium, publishing abstracts.....	2 06	
Geo. Knight, towing scow.....	6 00	
James Mack, towing scow.....	2 40	
LaLonde & Laporte, blacksmithing.....	4 83	
		<hr/>
E. Hookway, blacksmithing.....	\$27 00	45 86
D. Scanlan, bands.....	30	
Dawes & Blair, repairs to pump.....	4 00	
Peter Rother, repairs to pump.....	3 75	
J. Carter & Son, 8,168 feet maple.....	122 52	
Oswego Palladium, publishing abstracts.....	3 11	
W. Taft, labor, level 18.....	6 75	
Peter Shambo, labor, level 18.....	6 00	
Joel Wells, labor, level 18.....	5 00	
James Carroll, labor, level 18.....	5 00	
Peter Bisnett, labor, level 18.....	6 00	
Benj. Coyer, stove.....	8 50	
J. Dulon, stone.....	2 50	
S. Cook, stone and clay.....	15 00	
George Sheridan, cement.....	12 25	
W. B. Wemple & Sons, lock gate valves.....	153 00	
		<hr/>
E. E. Chapman, 577 feet pine.....	\$11 54	375 68
Grant & Dunn, hardware.....	23 66	
C. H. Barnes, towing scow.....	6 00	
Hart & Pierce, white oak.....	12 31	
C. Church, sand, etc.....	1 50	
Oswego Palladium, printing.....	4 99	
F. M. Wilson, railroad fare for men.....	72	
D. Rust, pine plank.....	25 60	



Gage, Sheridan & Co., water lime.....	\$5 88	
W. S. Nelson & Co., hemlock.....	36 63	
T. R. Wright, hemlock and pine.....	178 56	
Giles Bradley, diving.....	1 00	
R. Stow, diving.....	6 00	
J. H. Woodin, hardware.....	55 90	
J. S. Palmer, blacksmithing.....	40 68	
G. H. & W. D. Patterson, stone, etc.....	59 37	
	<hr/>	\$470 34
Reamer & Halstead, oak timber.....	\$539 28	
Silas Huntley, freight.....	2 75	
Reamer & Halstead, oak.....	297 33	
	<hr/>	839 36
Charles Kunz, machinist.....	\$25 00	
Grant & Dunn, hardware.....	18 25	
H. G. Burleigh & Bros., 20,000 feet pine....	250 00	
Peter Bisnett, mason labor.....	28 00	
Edward Bisnult, mason labor.....	28 00	
Edward Connors, common labor.....	14 00	
D. Buttmore, stone.....	3 75	
L. Cook, sand.....	6 00	
H. G. Burleigh & Bros., 25,145 ft. 2 in. pine,	314 31	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	1 25	
Oswego Palladium, printing abstracts.....	4 58	
William Buckley, blacksmithing.....	1 00	
R. Warner, bolts.....	30	
Frank Dilts, paddle boxes.....	27 35	
Gage, Sheridan & Co., cement.....	14 70	
Q. Rust, 314 feet pine docking.....	5 02	
J. H. Woodin, hardware.....	7 82	
J. S. Palmer, blacksmithing.....	7 23	
	<hr/>	756 56
E. E. Chapman, 842 feet ceiling.....	\$15 16	
Grant & Dunn, boat pump.....	3 18	
Frank Street, cartage.....	75	
Perry Ames, bolts.....	75	
Frank Dutcher, diving.....	2 00	
William Peacock, cutting bushes.....	2 80	
William Priest, cutting bushes.....	1 80	
M. Hopkins, cutting bushes.....	2 40	
W. H. Kimball, freight.....	3 00	
William Bradley, working in water.....	1 00	
J. S. Palmer, blacksmithing.....	2 79	
J. H. Woodin, hardware.....	8 40	
W. S. Nelson & Co., hemlock.....	79 73	
R. Stone, diving.....	7 00	
Oswego Palladium, printing abstracts.....	4 69	
Ira Betts, 9,220 feet hemlock.....	78 37	
	<hr/>	213 82
Grant & Dunn, spike.....	\$13 30	
Scott & Marrett, blacksmithing.....	35 00	
J. W. Williams, blacksmithing.....	1 25	

S. Huntley, freight.....	75	
J. S. Palmer, blacksmithing.....	\$15 98	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	1 79	
W. S. Nelson & Co., hemlock.....	21 06	
J. H. Woodin, hardware.....	7 80	
Oswego Palladium, publishing abstracts....	4 46	
Hiram Fox, blacksmithing.....	80	
R. Stow, work under water.....	4 00	
Walter Bradley, work under water.....	1 00	
L. Torrey, work under water.....	1 00	
Durston & Wolcott, repairs to scow.....	19 29	
H. G. Burleigh, 16,000 feet pine.....	200 00	
H. G. Burleigh, 20,298 feet pine.....	253 72	
		\$546 55
Grant & Dunn, rope.....	\$17 88	
Grant & Dunn, spike and iron.....	164 52	
E. Moner, 67,298 feet pine.....	1,157 71	
		1,340 11
William Covelle, labor.....	\$6 00	
Scott & Hesbelt, blacksmithing.....	75	
A. McArthur, work under water.....	1 00	
Burton Young, work under water.....	1 00	
Oswego Palladium, publishing abstracts....	4 69	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	27	
D. Van Buren, clay.....	6 00	
R. K. Harris & Son, pine.....	6 72	
R. Stow, work under water.....	6 00	
L. Torrey, work under water.....	3 00	
William Bradley, work under water.....	3 00	
J. Lynch, work under water.....	1 00	
J. S. Palmer, blacksmithing.....	6 45	
J. H. Woodin, hardware.....	17 35	
James Gillhooly, pay roll.....	160 25	
E. Jones, pay roll.....	218 00	
		441 48
		<u>\$8,373 46</u>

## " E "

*Cayuga and Seneca Canal.*

Oct.	7.	Miscellaneous.....	\$135 56
Oct.	7.	do.....	61 50
Oct.	14.	do.....	5 05
Oct.	14.	do.....	341 06
Oct.	21.	do.....	234 87
Nov.	2.	do.....	27 29
Nov.	4.	do.....	101 90
Nov.	30.	do.....	91 95
Dec.	7.	do.....	3 60
Dec.	16.	do.....	25 00
Dec.	16.	do.....	37 00

Dec. 21. Miscellaneous.....		\$73 76
1879.		
Jan. 16. do .....		25 00
Jan. 24. do .....		8 84
Feb. 22. do .....		25 00
March 18. do .....		25 00
April 17. do .....		252 15
May 30. do .....		1,110 71
June 18. do .....		286 60
June 24. do .....		1 20
July 14. do .....		98 52
Aug. 31. do .....		338 77
Aug. 31. do .....		269 02
Sept. 30. do .....		233 90
		<hr/>
		\$3,813 25
		<hr/>
James Norton, harbor master.....	\$30 00	
J. Benedict, chimneys .....	42	
Kruding, oil .....	1 72	
Western Union, messenger.....	1 23	
C. F. Van De Mark, lumber.....	36 93	
O. W. Smyth, oil.....	1 80	
Pat'k Hoey, blacksmithing.....	2 80	
Berry & Samuel, oak .....	4 98	
A. H. Terwilliger, hemlock.....	29 51	
A. C. Gibbs, oil.....	2 64	
R. R. Candee, oil.....	78	
Rumsey & Co., castings.....	22 75	
		<hr/>
		\$135 56
Hiram Pickard, oil.....	50	
Gauntlett & Brooks, glass.....	\$6 00	
Pat'k Shannon, beacon tender.....	30 00	
Thos. Comsey, beacon tender.....	25 00	
		<hr/>
		61 50
John Nolan, blacksmithing .....	\$3 50	
Richard Cruise, paddle brace .....	1 55	
		<hr/>
		5 05
Reamer, Pierson, B. & Co., oak and maple.....		341 06
		<hr/>
C. R. Morgan & Co., hardware.....	\$36 23	
Vincent & Durkerton, blacksmithing and rail- ing for bridge.....	95 00	
L. Claffy, stone.....	90 17	
Baker & Burton, lead pipe, scow.....	2 39	
Barnum & Hampton, oil for light-house.....	92	
Chas. A. Cook, oil for light-house.....	10 16	
		<hr/>
		234 87
M. Mulligan, setting posts.....	\$6 00	
James Stevenson, gravel .....	5 00	
Jas. McMasters, snubbing posts.....	6 25	
Hewett & Swan, freight on pine.....	10 04	
		<hr/>
		27 29

Naughton Bros., oil .....	\$2 55	
Chas. Hyatt, harbor-master.....	25 00	
Jas. Horton, harbor-master.....	30 00	
Patrick Shannon, beacon tender.....	30 00	
John Blake, blacksmithing.....	14 35	
		<hr/>
		\$101 90
Reamer, Pierson, B. & Co., 3,092 feet oak.. .....		91 95
Alexander Bradley & Co., bridge castings.....		3 60
Chas. Hyatt, beacon tender.....		25 00
Jas. Horton, harbor-master.....		37 00
Morgan, Granbee & Co., hardware.....	\$10 23	
A. H. Terwilliger & Co., lumber, etc.....	15 83	
L. Claffy, stone.....	7 58	
P. Q. Lincoln, repairs to scow.....	1 42	
Naughton Bros., oil.....	1 70	
Patrick Shannon, beacon tender.....	37 00	
		<hr/>
		73 76
Chas. Hyatt, beacon tender.....		25 00
Chas. A. Cook, oil .....		8 84
Chas. Hyatt, harbor-master.....		25 00
Chas. Hyatt, harbor-master.....		25 00
Kelly Lamp Works, burners for Geneva st..	\$55 10	
Chas. Hyatt, beacon tender.....	25 00	
Kenyon & Shaw, 9,503 feet pine plank and freight.....	172 05	
		<hr/>
		252 15
Geo. Saleman, pay roll.....	\$297 04	
Chas. Hyatt, beacon tender.....	25 00	
P. Q. Lincoln, oakum, etc.....	1 08	
Western Union, telegraphing.....	1 78	
Reamer & Halstead, oak and elm .....	69 08	
Reamer, Pierson, B. & Co., oak and elm ....	8 06	
Reamer, Pierson, B. & Co., oak, lock No. 1 .	153 35	
W. H. Terwilliger & Co., oak, hemlock and coal .....	201 70	
J. M. Caldwell, use of engine.....	35 00	
Isaac Bogart, drawing lumber .....	10 00	
Peter Downs, labor .....	6 00	
John Yells, labor .....	1 00	
Jacob Attinger, labor .....	5 00	
John Flaherty, labor .....	4 00	
Benj. Bostwick, labor .....	1 00	
Thos. Flynn, labor.....	4 50	
C. R. Morgan & Co., hardware .....	22 22	
Frank Gage, captain of scow.....	44 23	
Thomas Rice, captain of scow .....	5 77	
Frank Gage, foreman of carpenters.....	11 52	
Vincent & Dunkerton, blacksmithing .....	25 80	
J. H. Johnson, planing and jointing lumber,	19 80	
Morris R. Coal Co., coal for dredge.....	41 65	
Geo. Solomon, supt. Cayuga & Seneca canal,	116 13	
		<hr/>
		1,110 71

E. Robertson, oil.....	\$9 90	
Jas. A. Cook, oil.....	10 17	
Pat'k Shannon, beacon tender.....	24 00	
Jas. Norton, harbor-master.....	24 00	
Geo. Draper, bolts.....	6 70	
H. Pickard, pay roll.....	211 83	
		\$286 60
Sam'l Fulmer, labor.....		1 20
Chas. Hyatt, Geneva tight.....	\$25 00	
P. Q. Lincoln, oakum, etc.....	21 31	
John Murphy, sand.....	1 25	
A. C. Gibbs, oil and hay.....	1 99	
Gould's Manuf. Co., repairs to dredge.....	10 70	
J. A. Hannagan, oil.....	85	
Langworthy & Burt, hardware.....	6 16	
C. R. Morgan & Co., hardware.....	5 02	
Kending & Storry, water lime.....	1 00	
F. Bachman, stone.....	17 50	
Chas. Hyatt, express.....	85	
John McKay, ceiling.....	6 89	
		98 52
W. B. Dunning, repairs, boiler flues.....	\$5 20	
C. R. Morgan & Co., hardware.....	28 11	
Latham & Osborne, rail, etc.....	2 75	
Langworthy & Burt, hardware.....	1 37	
John McKay, scantling, etc.....	12 05	
F. Buchanan, stone.....	12 50	
W. H. Terwilliger & Co., hemlock and pine,	276 79	
		338 77
Chas. Hyatt, harbor-master and beacon tender,	\$50 00	
Pat'k Shannahan, beacon tender, Ithaca....	30 00	
Jas. Norton, harbor-master.....	30 00	
Kelly Lamp Works, wicks.....	1 50	
Dredge, pay roll.....	100 02	
H. H. Smith, 2 9-30 mos. care of dredge at Geneva.....	57 50	
		269 02
Reamer & Halstead, 4,779 feet oak.....	\$133 81	
Chas. Hyatt, nails, etc.....	72	
Chas. Coddington, carpenter.....	5 00	
E. Robertson, oil, etc.....	12 42	
Naughton Bros., oil, etc.....	1 95	
Pat'k Shannon, beacon tender.....	30 00	
Chas. Hyatt, beacon tender and harbor-master,	50 00	
		283 90
		\$3,813 25

## "F."

## Chemung Canal.

Oct.	9.	Miscellaneous.....	\$427 17
Nov.	30.	do.....	24 14
Dec.	31.	do.....	24 75
Dec.	31.	do.....	297 22

Jan. 31. Miscellaneous.....	\$46 63
Jan. 31. do .....	22 75
Feb. 22. do .....	144 50
April 12. do .....	138 45
June 8. do .....	124 90

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\$1,250 51

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Calvin Shelton, check roll .....	\$231 89
Cavlin Shelton, check roll .....	104 40
Wm. Weaver, gas pipe .....	2 62
Walker & Lathrop, lumber .....	7 88
Bogardus Bennett, repairing bridge .....	90
E. K. Thompson, lumber .....	3 82
Chas. Hall, lumber .....	14 80
Reynolds & Smith, lumber .....	19 08
A. A. Bates, hardware .....	3 50
Putnam & Dorn, hardware .....	15 06
Homer Bust, blacksmithing .....	6 65
S. S. Decker, blacksmithing .....	1 36
Preston Hemans, hardware .....	3 18
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing, Horseheads ..	50
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing, Havana .....	2 03
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing, Havana .....	1 25
W. H. Baldwin, pub. sup. abstracts .....	8 25
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Elmira Gazette, adv. notice .....	\$17 64
Stauben Co. Farmers Adv., adv. notice .....	3 25
Corning Democrat, adv. notice .....	3 25
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Adv. Journal Co., pub. notice closing .....	\$21 50
W. H. Baldwin, pub. notice closing .....	3 25
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C. Shelton, check roll .....	\$190 50
C. Shelton, check roll .....	60 75
Reynolds & Tuttle, lumber .....	9 09
Walker & Lathrop, lumber .....	5 50
P. C. Campbell, lumber .....	9 05
N. Cowen, lumber .....	3 50
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing .....	2 00
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing .....	3 98
Homer Burt, blacksmithing .....	4 50
W. H. Parsons, hardware .....	40
W. H. Baldwin, pub. supt's abstracts .....	6 75
S. S. Decker, nails .....	1 20
<hr/>	
Edwin Reynolds, 2 mos. labor .....	\$30 00
John Mack, work on bridge .....	5 00
C. G. Spaulding, lumber .....	2 20
A. D. Whittamore, lumber .....	1 15
W. H. Baldwin, pub. supt's abstracts .....	5 25

\$427 17

24 14

24 75

297 22

Wm. Dorn, blacksmithing .....	\$1 50	
S. S. Decker, spike .....	70	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing .....	83	
		<hr/>
		\$46 63
Argus Co., adv. closing canal .....	\$8 75	
Argus Co., adv. closing canal .....	11 75	
Havana Journal, adv. closing canal .....	2 25	
		<hr/>
		22 75
C. Shelton, check roll, December .....	\$126 00	
C. Shelton, check roll, December .....	18 50	
		<hr/>
		144 50
Calvin Shelton, check roll, March .....	\$72 00	
James S. Locke, lumber .....	1 60	
Edwin Reynolds, watching locks .....	30 00	
Edwin Reynolds, padlock and chain .....	2 60	
A. Ayres, labor .....	9 00	
Chauncey Taylor, labor .....	8 75	
William Weaver, labor .....	10 50	
Pat. Hillary, labor .....	4 00	
		<hr/>
		138 45
Reynolds & Fathiel, lumber, bridge rep .....	\$6 60	
Walker & Lathrop, lumber, bridge rep .....	8 05	
Edwin Reynolds, watching canal .....	30 00	
William Weaver, labor and materials .....	22 00	
Chauncey Taylor, labor and materials .....	13 00	
Jas. Lock, labor and materials, tow-path .....	3 00	
Wm. Ellison, labor, bridge .....	3 00	
Wm. A. Spencer, labor, bridge .....	12 00	
E. Reynolds, labor, bridge .....	12 25	
A. Ayres, labor, bridge .....	15 00	
		<hr/>
		124 90
		<hr/>
		\$1,250 51
		<hr/>

## "G."

*Chenango Canal.*

Oct. 8.	Miscellaneous .....	\$228 99
Oct. 21.	do .....	68 31
Nov. 14.	do .....	480 82
Nov. 30.	do .....	52 25
Dec. 7.	do .....	238 48
Dec. 14.	do .....	285 05
Dec. 31.	do .....	43 49
Jan. 14.	do .....	51 25
Jan. 24.	do .....	20 40
Jan. 27.	do .....	155 67
Mar. 18.	do .....	104 13
Mar. 22.	do .....	47 14
April 15.	do .....	157 05
May 24.	do .....	261 79
May 31.	do .....	475 25

June 18.	Miscellaneous.....	\$110 51
June 30.	do .....	61 70
July 14.	do .....	539 62
July 26.	do .....	346 14
July 30.	do .....	158 00
Aug. 31.	do .....	414 77
Aug. 31.	do .....	134 05
Sept. 15.	do .....	1,146 28
Sept. 30.	do .....	142 03
Sept. 30.	do .....	1,393 92
Oct. .	do .....	411 92
Oct. .	do .....	321 95

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\$7,850 91

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Northrop Bros., spike.....	\$2 75	
Adam Boss, common and team labor.....	20 80	
William Burlingame, carpenter.....	15 90	
N. Y. C. & Mid. R. R., freight.....	3 89	
J. E. Wedge, hemlock.....	35 53	
E. F. Grosvenor, hardware.....	3 42	
H. Kingsbury, team work .....	6 00	
B. Rowland, team work.....	6 00	
W. Warfoot, common labor.....	1 50	
Mike Fahey, common labor .....	2 00	
J. B. Wilber, common labor. ....	2 00	
George Stratton, hemlock.....	5 88	
S. L. Braynard, team and carpenter labor...	9 20	
R. Willoughby, carpenter.....	3 00	
J. B. Willoughby, carpenter.....	15 50	
J. Goodier, lumber.....	47 52	
& L. Braynard, check roll.....	20 60	
Thad. Leonard, check roll.....	27 50	
		\$228 99
E. G. Coleman, hemlock.....	\$55 31	
S. L. Eccleston, hemlock.....	13 00	
		68 31
William Rice, drawing lumber.....	\$4 00	
Thad. Leonard, check roll.....	466 00	
Carp & Hard, blacksmithing .....	8 57	
F. S. Burney, blacksmithing .....	2 25	
		480 82
Thaddeus Leonard, check roll.....		52 25
Thaddeus Leonard, pay roll.....	\$228 90	
D. L. & W. R. R., freight on lumber.....	6 13	
C. P. Rice, blacksmithing.....	3 45	
		238 48
John Miller, carpenter.....	\$22 50	
Charles Welch, carpenter .....	15 75	
J. B. Willoughby, labor.....	22 00	
Geo. Stratton, 262 feet hemlock.....	2 35	
S. L. Braynard, labor .....	11 00	



S. E. Judd, 1,200 feet hemlock.....	\$8 40	
J. E. Wedge, 3,945 feet hemlock.....	43 38	
B. C. Bristol, freight.....	1 10	
Wm. Burlingame, carpenter labor.....	7 20	
Adam Boss, labor.....	22 50	
Henry W. Lane, labor.....	19 40	
John Foley, labor, Court st. bridge.....	3 00	
Henry Morrison, labor, Court st. bridge....	1 50	
Wm. Vaughan, labor Court st. bridge.....	2 00	
E. G. Coleman, 4,258 feet hemlock.....	42 58	
J. H. Read & Son, powder.....	11 65	
Kenyon & Shaw, 2,506 feet pine plank.....	40 10	
A. Filsinger, bolts.....	8 64	
		<hr/>
J. B. Willoughby, spike.....	90	\$285 05
John Nicholson, 1,746 feet hemlock.....	\$13 09	
Jos. Patterson, labor, constructing bridge ..	7 00	
Wm. Patterson, labor, constructing bridge..	17 50	
Henry W. Lane, cartage.....	4 00	
John Miller, freight on bolts.....	50	
M. Sheridan, labor.....	50	
		<hr/>
Jo. Brunner, carpenter labor.....	\$5 00	43 49
Ohas. Welsh, carpenter labor.....	18 90	
John Walter, blacksmithing.....	10 35	
Thomas Foster & Sons, screws.....	3 07	
Thomas Foster & Sons, hardware.....	13 93	
		<hr/>
E. F. Downer, 1,985 feet hemlock.....		51 25
Thad. Leonard, pay roll.....	\$64 37	20 40
Thad. Leonard, pay roll.....	73 88	
J. E. Wedge, 1,585 feet hemlock.....	17 42	
		<hr/>
Pat. Brothers, 576 feet hemlock.....	\$6 33	155 67
M. Tripp, powder and fuse.....	2 03	
F. Zoodier, hemlock for bridges.....	77 07	
Knox & Davis, hemlock for bridges.....	18 70	
		<hr/>
W. P. Hamlin, common labor.....	\$3 00	104 13
Wm. Patterson, common labor.....	15 10	
Adam Boss, common labor.....	7 40	
E. G. Coleman, hemlock bridge....	16 84	
A. Linck, team labor.....	4 80	
		<hr/>
A. M. Greer, carpenter labor.....	\$12 60	47 14
Joe. Smith, common labor.....	1 00	
G. W. Gibson, hemlock.....	2 40	
J. B. Willoughby, carpenter labor.....	25 40	
T. L. Braynard, carpenter labor.....	16 00	
A. E. Chapman, carpenter labor.....	5 10	
Henry Leonard, team, March.....	25 87	
Henry Leonard, team, February.....	14 63	

Jas. Hopkins, common labor.....	\$1 20	
Jas. Hopkins, common labor.....	4 00	
Frank Reynolds, team.....	14 63	
Frank Reynolds, team, March.....	11 81	
Dennis Connell, team, March.....	11 81	
Dennis Connell, team, February.....	9 00	
Patrick Fitzgerald, common labor.....	1 60	
		\$157 05
D. C. Hadcox, common labor.....	\$2 70	
E. F. Downer, pine plank.....	12 94	
Chas. C. Payne, stone for reservoir.....	96 00	
A. N. Smith, water lime.....	23 40	
T. Leonard, pay roll.....	126 75	
		261 79
Richard Bliss, award of canal appraisers for temporary occupation of land, Hamilton, Chenango county.....		475 25
Caldwell & G., hemlock.....	\$3 84	
W. H. Benjamin & Son, rope, etc.....	4 12	
J. A. Douglass, pine, etc.....	2 71	
E. Pellbeam, repairing irons.....	1 38	
H. S. Bingham, blacksmithing.....	8 25	
T. B. Manchester, elm.....	84	
E. G. Coleman, hemlock.....	62 32	
R. Pearl, repairing irons.....	2 05	
J. Leonard, foreman.....	25 00	
		110 51
S. L. Braynard, carpenter, labor.....	\$14 00	
E. Smith, common labor.....	1 00	
E. Shapeley, common labor.....	1 00	
T. Leonard, charge of reservoir.....	40 00	
A. E. Chapman, carpenter, labor.....	5 70	
		61 70
H. Keeler, ditching canal.....	\$2 00	
Wm. Park, ditching canal.....	3 00	
L. Winchester, ditching canal.....	1 00	
P. Bloomingdale, pay roll.....	238 00	
P. Bloomingdale, freight.....	62	
T. Leonard, pay roll.....	262 30	
A. W. Smith, water lime.....	22 50	
Carp & Hand, blacksmithing.....	3 00	
S. D. Miller, water lime.....	7 20	
		539 62
T. Leonard, pay roll.....	\$62 50	
J. E. Wedge, hemlock and pine.....	223 00	
John Harmon, hardware.....	20 64	
T. Leonard, foreman.....	40 00	
		346 14
Sherman Kimberly, award of canal appraisers for tem- porary and permanent occupation of land, Hamilton, Chenango county.....		158 00
Thad. Leonard, services.....	\$40 00	

P. Bloomingdale, pay roll .....	\$330 50
E. F. Downer, 2,400 feet hemlock .....	26 12
Thos. Lane, expenses .....	18 15

\$414 77

S. E. Judd, 1,196 feet hemlock .....	\$8 37
D., L. & W. R. R. Co., freight .....	1 14
John Harmon, nails .....	3 12
McN. & Hemenway, blacksmithing .....	1 30
D. C. Yale, common labor .....	4 10
E. G. Coleman, 5,418 feet hemlock .....	54 18
C. J. Brown, 480 feet hemlock .....	3 84
S. L. Braynard, carpenter, labor .....	11 00
S. L. Braynard, pay roll .....	47 00

134 05

B. Erskine, blacksmithing .....	\$7 00
B. Erskine, blacksmithing .....	6 35
D. A. Wilcox, water lime .....	30 00
A. N. Smith, water lime .....	12 60
Thad. Leonard, services .....	40 00
Jno. Banning & Co., oil .....	3 18
John Harmon, hardware .....	6 53
P. Bloomingdale, pay roll .....	463 75
Thad. Leonard, pay roll .....	353 25
Thad. Leonard, pay roll .....	223 57

1,146 23

Jas. Miller, common labor .....	\$4 00
J. Goodwin, hemlock .....	3 60
John Pringle, hemlock .....	2 00
J. A. Douglass, hemlock .....	4 33
Wm. Dunsler, blacksmithing .....	3 20
A. Rice, team labor .....	6 00
Northrop Bros., hardware .....	3 06
J. E. Wedge, hemlock and pine .....	115 84

142 03

M. A. Boss, pay roll .....	\$441 95
John Bellinger, freight .....	50
Allen Ferris, team labor .....	55 00
J. B. Willoughby, pay roll .....	185 70
T. G. Clark, plank .....	2 41
McNeil & Hemingway, blacksmithing .....	4 55
J. F. Smith, blacksmithing .....	4 05
J. W. Davidson, axes .....	2 30
Van Der Lyon & Co., hardware .....	3 92
M. A. Bundy, water lime .....	9 50
Smith & Mitchell, water lime .....	5 00
John Casey, cutting grass .....	5 00
M. Scanlon, cutting grass .....	5 00
Jas. Bolger, cutting grass .....	5 00
M. McKenna, cutting grass .....	5 00
L. Newton, team labor .....	20 00
P. Bloomingdale, pay roll .....	254 25
T. Leonard, pay roll .....	307 00

T. Leonard, services.....	\$40 00	
B. Erskine, blacksmithing.....	2 00	
J. E. Wedge, 2,382 feet hemlock.....	26 19	
John O'Neil, axes.....	1 50	
J. H. Reid & Son, powder.....	8 10	
		<hr/>
		\$1,393 92
W. H. Van Wagner, kerosene oil and pails..	\$1 10	
Barlow & Martin, kerosene oil and nails.....	1 52	
M. A. Boss, pay roll.....	409 30	
		<hr/>
		411 92
S. L. Braynard, pay roll.....	\$68 40	
J. B. Willoughby, pay roll.....	234 00	
J. B. Willoughby, hemlock.....	1 15	
McNeil & Hemingway, blacksmithing.....	2 20	
N. A. Bundy, cement.....	10 00	
J. M. Edwards, plow points.....	3 60	
Edward Young, sand.....	2 60	
		<hr/>
		321 95
		<hr/>
		\$7,850 91
		<hr/>

## "H."

*Oneida Lake Canal.*

Oct. 7. Miscellaneous.....	\$16 00	
Oct. 7. do.....	582 00	
Nov. 2. do.....	50	
Nov. 12. do.....	1,326 37	
Dec. 16. do.....	98 69	
Dec. 16. do.....	27 65	
Dec. 31. do.....	4 25	
Dec. 31. do.....	100 87	
Jan. 14. do.....	90 34	
Jan. 24. do.....	21 68	
Jan. 31. do.....	2 00	
July 17. do.....	372 49	
Sept. 15. do.....	15 43	
Sept. 19. do.....	246 25	
Oct. 17. do.....	16 53	
		<hr/>
		\$3,921 05
		<hr/>

John Merrell, land damages.....	\$16 00	
A. B. Davenport, check roll, August.....	\$55 50	
A. B. Davenport, check roll, August.....	51 00	
A. B. Davenport, check roll, September....	678 00	
A. B. Davenport, check roll, September....	52 50	
A. B. Davenport, check roll, September....	228 50	
A. B. Davenport, check roll, September....	335 00	

A. B. Davenport, check roll, September. . . . .	\$181 50	
Orlean Foltz, blacksmithing. . . . .		\$1,582 00
John Merrill, damages, Lenox, Madison Co..	\$25 00	50
A. B. Davenport, check roll. . . . .	90 00	
A. B. Davenport, check roll. . . . .	265 25	
A. B. Davenport, check roll. . . . .	412 50	
Levi Bennett, water lime. . . . .	1 00	
A. B. Davenport, check roll. . . . .	518 62	
Friend Forbes, team labor. . . . .	14 00	
		1,326 37
John McCabe, water tending. . . . .	\$15 00	
James Byrne, labor. . . . .	1 00	
Timoth McCollath, labor. . . . .	1 00	
Albert Stephens, labor. . . . .	2 00	
Frank Stewart, team labor. . . . .	3 00	
Henry Burdick, team labor. . . . .	3 00	
Albert Dygart, carpenter. . . . .	12 50	
A. L. Johnson, carpenter. . . . .	2 00	
Peter Carney, lock-tending. . . . .	29 19	
W. A. Reed, lock-tending. . . . .	30 00	
		98 69
C. & A. G. Stephens, lumber. . . . .	\$9 46	
James Byrne, blacksmithing. . . . .	9 65	
Spencer & Wilson, hardware. . . . .	8 54	
		27 65
Journal Co., advertising notice of closing. . . . .		4 25
M. Doran, team labor. . . . .	\$23 00	
Doran & Hallenbeck, repair to locks. . . . .	11 54	
E. D. Sikes, labor. . . . .	5 50	
John Haley, storage. . . . .	5 00	
John Haley, watching canal. . . . .	27 50	
Jos. Hosley, tending lock. . . . .	28 33	
		100 87
John Doran, pay roll. . . . .		90 34
Clark & Newcomb, lard and tallow. . . . .	\$2 55	
Oneida Engine Co., plow points. . . . .	2 15	
Stephen Gee, common labor. . . . .	2 50	
Thompson & Co., piling and sawing. . . . .	14 48	
		21 68
Wm. Baggs, mason labor. . . . .		2 00
Wm. R. Tanner, 2,025 feet birch. . . . .	\$30 37	
Asa Sherman, pay roll. . . . .	195 50	
Asa Sherman, pay roll. . . . .	29 75	
Aaron Dygart, pay roll. . . . .	116 87	
		372 49
Doran & Hallenbeck, blacksmithing. . . . .	\$8 68	
W. A. Reed, common labor. . . . .	6 75	
		15 43
E. F. Downer, 3,954 feet pine. . . . .	\$73 15	
John Doran, pay roll. . . . .	173 10	
		246 25

James Byrne, blacksmithing.....	\$4 00	
M. Doran, team.....	6 00	
John Doran, labor.....	4 50	
Peter Dancy, labor ..	2 03	
		<hr/>
		\$16 53
		<hr/>
		\$3,921 05
		<hr/>

## "I."

*Black River Canal.*

Oct. 7.	Miscellaneous.....	\$157 85
Oct. 7.	do .....	14 00
Oct. 7.	do .....	330 72
Oct. 14.	do .....	233 08
Oct. 31.	do .....	240 25
Nov. 2.	do .....	195 10
Nov. 14.	do .....	612 58
Nov. 30.	do .....	15 30
Dec. 16.	do .....	420 04
Dec. 31.	do .....	222 46
Dec. 31.	do .....	5 25
Jan. 14.	do .....	119 25
Jan. 16.	do .....	208 61
Jan. 7.	do .....	35 33
Jan. 31.	do .....	5 25
Mar. 18.	do .....	55 37
April 7.	do .....	391 45
Mar. 22.	do .....	65 56
April 15.	do .....	447 25
May 10.	do .....	900 93
May 19.	do .....	503 52
May 24.	do .....	1,690 46
May 30.	do .....	370 26
June 10.	do .....	178 47
June 18.	do .....	457 07
June 30.	do .....	672 03
July 14.	do .....	179 94
July 15.	do .....	188 51
July 26.	do .....	262 00
Aug. .	do .....	366 69
Aug. .	do .....	751 43
Aug. .	do .....	436 38
Aug. 31.	do .....	197 08
Sept. 15.	do .....	1,426 50
Sept. 19.	do .....	926 32
Sept. 23.	do .....	426 23
Sept. 30.	do .....	280 46
Oct. .	do .....	655 51
Oct. .	do .....	1,115 90
		<hr/>
		\$15,790 34
		<hr/>

J. V. Kent, check roll .....	\$105 60	
C. W. Colton, shovels .....	43 75	
James Burch, team labor .....	4 50	
D. H. Park, team labor .....	4 00	
		<hr/>
E. Comstock, plank .....		\$157 80
Daniel Hart, hemlock .....	\$6 37	14 00
Denton & Waterbury, oil for pile driver .....	11 20	
George Darling, repairs to scow .....	32	
Daniel Shafer, hemlock and oil .....	5 13	
Tanner & Wooley, hemlock and spruce .....	69 54	
Norton & Avery, sawing arms for gates .....	2 25	
Palmer & Muller, pointing shovel .....	1 25	
Philip G. Hovey, piles .....	62 13	
M. Wiland, labor .....	5 50	
Gilbert & Sawyer, shives .....	2 25	
S. M. Fergusson, repairs to scow .....	6 90	
Thomas W. Hicks, livery to reservoir .....	17 00	
Edward Moran, blacksmithing .....	1 30	
C. D. Fenton, bank watchman .....	25 00	
Western Union, messenger .....	1 17	
C. W. Colton, hardware .....	15 02	
Western Union, messenger .....	1 83	
David Putnam, blacksmithing .....	18 76	
J. C. McGuire, pointing picks .....	1 00	
Comstock & Highland, maple and birch .....	43 24	
Daniel O'Connell, hemlock plank .....	5 50	
John Reinhuler, hemlock plank .....	15 03	
Utica & B. R. R. R., freight on rope .....	1 70	
E. Dillenbeck, spike .....	3 33	
Beers & Kusinger, printing abstracts .....	6 38	
John Grams, blacksmithing .....	1 62	
		<hr/>
Geo. W. Jackson, common labor .....	\$1 00	330 72
Myron Wilcox, wood .....	43 74	
C. Kohler, towing dredge .....	16 50	
G. W. Fowler & Son, repair pump .....	75	
John Young, poles .....	2 40	
Cottrall & Davis, hemlock and spikes .....	64 10	
P. B. Manwell, labor .....	6 00	
John Beller, hardware and lathe .....	7 89	
Dory Brothers, paint .....	9 00	
J. P. Owens, wood for dredge .....	20 62	
Hamilton Wilcox, freight .....	1 25	
John McPhillaney, hemlock .....	59 83	
		<hr/>
A. D. Williams, hemlock .....	\$210 00	233 08
Wm. Thurston, diving .....	5 00	
V. F. Putler, cedar posts .....	25 25	
		<hr/>
Adam Felsing, 200 bolts .....	\$16 85	240 25
Hamilton Wilcox, check roll .....	178 25	
		<hr/>
		195 10

John Reinhuler, 5,756 feet hemlock .....	\$54 91
John Greene, blacksmithing .....	2 25
Jas. Birch, team labor .....	10 50
Geo. H. Plats, common labor .....	1 50
Henry Nestle, common labor .....	6 00
E. A. Walrath, 1,480 feet hemlock .....	11 84
David Putnam, blacksmithing .....	8 30
Norman Nelson, hardware .....	80
Philip Hovey, pile, 4,362 feet .....	130 86
W. Manchester, team labor .....	21 00
D. H. Peck, livery .....	5 00
Utica & B. R. R. Co., freight .....	7 94
J. V. Kent, check roll .....	335 80
Edw'd McGuire, tow line .....	20 88

\$612 58

Wandwell Bros., shovels .....	\$5 00
Edward Comstock, 500 feet hardwood .....	10 30

15 30

E. Dillenbeck, spikes .....	\$4 35
M. Munhaven, labor, tow-path .....	2 00
Martin Smith, beach and hemlock .....	57 72
H. Vanderwalker, labor, tow-path .....	1 50
R. H. Ward, lime .....	9 60
A. L. Finlayson, blacksmithing .....	2 35
J. V. Kent, team to reservoir .....	9 00
Comstock & Hyland, 1,275 feet hardwood ..	25 50
D. A. Talcott, sand .....	1 65
B. Gautier, pay roll .....	51 25
Morgan Clark, team labor .....	1 50
G. McGuire, blacksmithing .....	95
Henry Gillett, pay roll .....	72 00
Beers & Kissenger, printing abstracts .....	20 63
C. M. Walrath, hemlock .....	6 58
James Thornton, watching canal .....	24 00
D. Marsh, team labor .....	1 50
John Graves, watching canal .....	24 00
Denton & Waterbury, oil for pile driver .....	3 87
Oliver Keys, team labor .....	4 00
P. G. Hovey, round timber .....	42 06
E. D. Whittaker, stove pipe .....	2 70
E. Moran, blacksmithing .....	6 05
D. H. Peck, livery to reservoir .....	4 00
Rice Bros., clapboards, etc .....	10 75
Shamett & Bros., sperm oil .....	2 50
C. W. Colton, hardware .....	23 14
David Putnam, blacksmithing .....	4 20
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing .....	89

420 04

S. Lindenker, labor, dredge .....	\$3 00
Myron Wilcox, wood for dredge .....	35 06
S. B. Wiltmore, labor .....	26 25
Myron Wilcox, labor team .....	15 00



Andrew Burrows, labor team.....	\$3 00
Henry Mowers, labor team.....	2 10
W. C. Cooper, towing scow.....	1 50
R. L. Harris, mason labor.....	2 50
Thomas Walsh, brick for lock-house.....	1 75
Jas. Jordan, blacksmithing.....	3 42
O. H. Cook, repairs to scow.....	4 00
P. Nester, towing.....	3 00
Comstock & Highland, lumber W. bdg.....	28 08
R. D. Williams, labor and lumber.....	45 81
A. D. Williams, lumber.....	41 79
H. G. Erwin, repairs to Carthage bridge.....	6 00

\$222 46

5 25

Press Company, advertising notice of closing.....	
Beers & Kissinger, publishing abstracts.....	\$6 75
L. B. Lewis, common labor.....	9 00
J. M. Davis, common labor.....	8 00
Thos. Walsh, common labor.....	12 00
J. M. Hart, common labor.....	6 50
John Studer, common labor.....	20 00
A. W. Puffer, common labor.....	12 00
L. B. Lewis, common labor.....	25 00
E. Puffer, common labor.....	20 00

119 25

John Ramharbor, 455 feet hemlock.....	\$3 87
Henry Gelllette, pay roll, December and January.....	155 50
John Griffith, pay roll, December and January.....	15 20
John Yourdon, hardware and hemlock.....	25 79
John Grema, blacksmithing.....	1 25
W. H. Burk, carpenter labor.....	4 00
D. H. Peck, horse for messenger.....	3 00

208 61

35 33

5 25

W. R. Turner, hemlock.....	
Argus Company, advertising closing.....	
Jas. Erwin, towing dredge.....	\$36 00
C. Kohler, towing State scow.....	13 00
Ira Wetmore, cedar.....	3 37
G. W. Fowler & Son, use of jackscrews.....	3 00

55 37

R. W. Tamer, birch and maple.....	\$198 19
Peck & Tracey, canal barrows.....	97 20
Peck & Tracey, canal barrows.....	30 90
Geo. Draper, bolts for gates.....	44 52
Adam Felsing, lock gates, etc.....	15 70
Geo. Draper, gates and bolts.....	4 94

391 45

L. M. Riggs, hardware.....	\$6 26
R. D. Williams, pay roll.....	21 50
Parshall & Searl, portable forge.....	37 80

65 56

Comstock & Highland, 5,896 feet.....	\$117 92
J. V. Kent, carpenter labor.....	15 00

C. A. Stannard, carpenter labor.....	\$10 00
Grant & Dunn, hardware.....	17 19
W. H. Greeley, agent, freight.....	1 44
Cottrell & Davis, spike.....	8 25
J. J. Fahrill, common labor.....	1 50
S. M. Puffer, common labor.....	2 00
F. S. Sawyer, carpenter labor.....	10 00
R. B. Borchard, team.....	1 50
J. A. Petrie, 520 feet hemlock.....	4 16
J. R. Hubbard, hardwood.....	9 50
G. W. Fowler & Sons, hardware.....	7 44
W. H. Greeley, agent, freight.....	4 93
Grant & Dunn, oakum, etc.....	15 08
F. Sperry, spruce, pine, etc.....	65 84
L. Crawford & Co., spruce timber.....	17 25
M. Wilcox, team labor.....	13 50
Emmett Puffer, common labor.....	21 50
P. B. Maxwell, carpenter labor.....	22 75
S. B. Wetmore, carpenter labor.....	36 75
R. D. Williams, carpenter labor.....	51 00
John Studer, blacksmithing.....	22 75

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\$477 25

F. V. Graves, filing abstracts.....	\$2 00
Utica & B. R. R. R., freight on barrows.....	32 83
C. W. Colton, hardware.....	133 48
H. P. Willard, printing notices.....	2 00
Charles Stannard, carpenter labor.....	22 00
John Courtney, removing old boat.....	10 00
John Stannard, pay roll.....	279 45
Peter Phillips, pay roll.....	288 50
Peter Phillips, pay roll.....	121 50
Dorg Bros., paint and oil.....	9 17

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900 33

G. O. Bridgeman, pay roll, Main street.....	\$186 89
Edward Maginn, blocks and ropes.....	50 37
Andrew G. Cady, driving pins.....	14 00
Denton & Waterbury, lumber.....	13 63
George Ruth, blacksmithing.....	1 20
Edmond Klock, North lake bridge.....	12 00
Alonzo Steinburg, North lake bridge.....	12 00
W. R. Turner, lumber, Main street bridge..	45 78
Myron Wilcox, team labor.....	9 00
Horace Robinson, team labor.....	3 00
S. M. Harris, wood for dredge.....	12 50
A. D. Williams, lumber.....	5 00
S. B. Wetmore, labor.....	15 75
Alfred Williams, labor.....	37 12
J. B. Glenn, materials.....	4 46
B. F. Stillman, blacksmithing.....	4 73
P. B. Maxwell, labor.....	16 62
R. D. Williams, labor.....	33 00
Pfeister & Powell, machinist work.....	26 47

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503 52

John Van Dyke, stone.....	\$126 00	
W. H. Vanderwarker, blacksmithing .....	3 25	
H. Paddock, team labor .....	10 50	
J. G. Graves, labor.....	3 75	
Edward Farr, labor .....	1 50	
T. W. Macomber, labor. ....	3 00	
James Morris, labor.....	50	
G. B. Potter, labor .....	2 00	
C. M. Walsworth, hemlock.....	76 31	
Etheridge, Fuller & Co., water lime.....	25 50	
G. V. Selden, spruce.....	10 95	
Wardwell Bros., hardware .....	8 04	
Beers & Kissinger, printing abstracts.....	5 25	
C. Fuller, repair of barrows.....	25	
M. M. Canning, repair of barrows .....	1 25	
Peter Phillips, pay roll.....	21 50	
Peter Phillips, pay roll .....	116 50	
P. K. Burt, pay roll.....	108 85	
W. M. Norton, pay roll .....	66 00	
B. Ganton, pay roll .....	109 70	
Daniel Brown, pay roll.....	39 25	
Horace Gillett, pay roll.....	7 50	
Martin Clark, pay roll.....	1,111 20	
John Bowman, pay roll.....	65 25	
John Griffith, pay roll.....	71 50	
Spencer Bigood, pay roll.....	192 15	
E. Van Dyck, pay roll.....	15 80	
A. Van Buskirk, pay roll.....	109 25	
T. S. Sawyer, two pay rolls.....	307 25	
William Roberts, 514 feet pine .....	7 71	
		\$1,690 46
J. C. Stannard, pay roll.....	\$93 40	
J. C. Stannard, pay roll.....	53 40	
John Dunham, pay roll.....	95 00	
John G. Graves, pay roll.....	112 50	
James Sayers & Co., rope.....	9 96	
James Owens, pike poles.....	4 50	
T. Coughlin, labor.....	1 50	
		370 26
Cottrell & Davis, spike and lumber .....	\$126 41	
J. Blade, hemlock.....	6 54	
H. C. Brown, spruce.....	5 80	
A. Dominick, hemlock .....	7 32	
W. Glenn & Co., hardware.....	3 45	
G. W. Fowler & Son, hardware.....	4 20	
M. Wilcox, wood for dredge.....	24 75	
		178 47
David Putnan, blacksmithing.....	\$39 19	
W. Sweirsburgh, water lime.....	31 25	
Tharratt & Bass, oil.....	1 25	
Geo. Cleveland, lumber.....	8 73	
J. M. McGuire, blacksmithing.....	3 25	

John Reinhinber, lumber.....	\$80 94	
C. M. Walsworth, hemlock .....	1 75	
C. S. Comstock, posts .....	3 20	
David Reese, bolts.....	2 25	
Jas. Higgins, repairing lock irons .....	3 50	
D. H. Peck, livery.....	24 00	
W. R. Turner, lumber .....	134 50	
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing....	1 27	
Geo. P. Norton, timber .....	10 00	
Utica & B. R. Railroad, freight.....	99	
Chauncey W. Cotton, hardware.....	35 29	
Adam Felsing, bolts.....	75 71	
		<hr/>
Beamer & Halstead, 22,401 feet oak.....		\$457 07
John Yourdan, hemlock and basswood.....	\$16 75	672 03
John Splan, night labor.....	21 00	
Jas. Feeney, labor .....	1 00	
Morgan Clark, common labor.....	17 50	
Tharratt & Bass, oil, etc.....	3 85	
C. W. Colton, hardware .....	11 67	
W. R. Tanner, hardwood and hemlock.....	24 72	
D. Putnam, blacksmithing.....	15 65	
T. S. Sawyer, pay roll .....	67 80	
		<hr/>
J. W. Harrington, stonecutter.....	\$42 00	179 94
E. Comstock, lumber.....	47 17	
S. H. Fredericks, blanks .....	1 25	
A. Etheridge, 2,500 feet hemlock .....	25 00	
L. Cropsey, hemlock .....	28 19	
A. D. Williams, wood for dredge.. ..	22 50	
W. A. Hollister, hardware, etc.....	4 32	
J. R. Wetmore, carpenter.....	5 00	
R. P. & A. King, blacksmithing.....	2 00	
J. A. Petrie & Co., spruce .....	2 08	
E. H. Waldon, use of screws.....	2 00	
S. B. Wetmore, carpenter work.....	7 00	
		<hr/>
J. V. Kent, pay roll .....		188 51
Geo. Cleveland, 1,565 feet hemlock .....	\$14 09	262 00
W. R. Tanner, birch and spruce.....	153 85	
R. W. & O. R. R., shafting .....	2 00	
Adam Felsing, bolts .....	39 10	
E. B. Murry, mason labor.....	11 25	
P. G. Hovey, 4,880 feet poles.. ..	146 40	
		<hr/>
Geo. Cleveland, hemlock.....	\$6 29	366 69
P. G. Hovey, piles.....	125 88	
Jas. Donovan, gravel. ....	1 00	
Chas. Moore, cartage .....	50	
Comstock & Highland, birch and maple....	18 20	
C. W. Colton, hardware.....	8 23	
S. M. Fergusson, repairing scow .....	25 99	

T. W. Hicks, livery.....	\$25 50
Rice Bros., sash, etc.....	10 25
D. Putnam, blacksmithing.....	29 50
Grant & Dunn, rope.....	51 46
J. V. Kent, pay roll.....	328 00
N. Scherensberg, freight.....	1 50
N. Scherensberg, rope.....	12 48
Beers & Kissinger, publishing abstracts ....	10 13
Wardwell Bros., hardware.....	72
U. & B. R. R. Co., freight .....	2 02
John Yourdman, 1,867 feet hemlock .....	14 93
John Gremer, blacksmithing .....	3 38
John Vaill, sand .....	4 40
John Rinehart, hemlock .....	41 03
Denton & Waterbury, hemlock and hardwood,	20 40
Volney Pixley, hemlock and hardwood.....	4 59
Wm. Boyle, blacksmithing.....	4 05
John Daley, common labor.....	1 00

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 \$751 43

Clark Goodale, common labor .....	\$18 00
Cottrell & Davis, lumber, etc.....	88 43
Henry Jones, team labor.....	1 20
John Casler, 989 feet hemlock.....	6 92
A. C. Seaxler, 874 feet hardwood .....	11 80
G. W. Hurst, posts.....	2 40
Myron Wilcox, team labor .....	7 50
Myron Wilcox, wood .....	12 00
Thos. Foster & Sons, tackle blocks .....	5 91
G. W. Fowler & Sons, iron.....	9 31
W. G. Gorham, blacksmithing .....	5 07
U. & B. R. R. Co., freight .....	50
Jas. Jourden, blacksmithing.....	5 58
J. B. Williamson, pay roll .....	261 76

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 436 38

R. W. & O. R. R. Co., shifting oak .....	\$2 00
F. Sperry, 2,143 feet hemlock .....	15 00
Doiz Bros., paint, etc .....	6 50
G. W. Fowler & Son, pipe.....	1 29
S. J. Wetmore, carpenter labor .....	3 50
W. J. Lewis, wood .....	9 00
A. Highby, rollers.....	1 25
Wm. Glenn & Co., maple and ash .....	6 89
Cottrell & Davis, hardware, etc .....	41 90
L. B. Lawrence, team .....	1 50
Pfester & Powell, labor .....	1 30
Geo. H. Orandell, lead.....	60
A. M. & H. Lampher, lead.....	63
Wm. Griffith, spike.....	36
Chas. Waller, lead .....	99
S. M. Harris, wood .....	17 50
G. H. P. Gould, hemlock .....	13 58
Jas. Erwin, towing dredge .....	25 50

Thos. Nightingale, team.. .. .	\$3 00	
Harris Shell, tamarac timber .. . . .	5 80	
D. L. & W. R. R. Co., freight .. . . .	11 00	
L. W. Riggs, hardware .. . . .	19 02	
D. L. & W. R. R. Co., freight .. . . .	8 92	
		\$197 03
T. W. Hicks, team labor .. . . .	\$35 00	
Reamer & Halstead, 11,993 feet oak .. . . .	359 79	
J. V. Kent, pay roll .. . . .	351 87	
N. Y. C. R. R. Co., freight .. . . .	2 00	
E. Maginn, rope .. . . .	5 56	
C. A. Stannard, pay roll .. . . .	194 25	
J. B. Williamson, pay roll. . . . .	400 42	
Reamer & Halstead, 2,587 feet oak .. . . .	77 61	
		1,426 50
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing .. . . .	\$1 50	
John Rainhuler, hemlock, etc .. . . .	16 22	
J. H. Frederick, bolts .. . . .	2 50	
E. Comstock, 613 feet hemlock .. . . .	6 43	
Beers & Kissinger, printing abstracts .. . . .	7 50	
E. Dillenbeck, nails .. . . .	60	
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing .. . . .	13 96	
E. F. Downer, 36,057 feet pine .. . . .	667 05	
Alex. Bradley & D., iron chains .. . . .	16 93	
		926 32
Van Amburgh Bros., 1,823 feet hemlock ...	\$12 76	
Wm. Peck, 672 feet hemlock .. . . .	4 39	
J. A. Petrie & Co., birch, etc .. . . .	163 80	
W. J. Lewis, wood .. . . .	27 87	
Patrick Connors, blacksmithing .. . . .	1 75	
Jas. Jourden, blacksmithing .. . . .	4 78	
W. Malcom, 298 feet hemlock .. . . .	1 94	
G. C. Van Amer, 1,728 feet hemlock .. . . .	12 96	
Cottrell & Davis, hardware, etc .. . . .	36 72	
L. W. Riggs, hardware, etc .. . . .	19 60	
Geo. W. Fowler & Son, hardware, etc .. . . .	3 33	
Comstock & Highland, hemlock and spruce ..	3 65	
Adam Felsing, sway rods .. . . .	23 17	
E. Seavey, pay roll .. . . .	111 51	
		426 23
Charles Lee, lock pins .. . . .	\$2 30	
P. G. Hovey, piles .. . . .	166 25	
Wm. Boyle, blacksmithing .. . . .	5 68	
G. & L. Darling, blacksmithing .. . . .	1 60	
Geo. Bridgman, expenses to Lowville .. . . .	3 92	
Phoenix Iron Co., needle beams .. . . .	100 71	
		280 46
John Graves, blacksmithing .. . . .	\$5 25	
J. McGuire, blacksmithing .. . . .	2 70	
Beers & Kissenger, printing .. . . .	6 75	
Peter Myers, labor .. . . .	1 00	
John Reinhuber, hemlock, etc .. . . .	30 81	

Rice Brothers, flooring.....	\$3 69	
Delos Cramer, blacksmithing.....	37 35	
Tharatt & Bass, oil, etc.....	9 51	
J. V. Kent, pay roll.....	401 25	
G. W. Fowler & Son, iron and nuts.....	7 32	
W. J. Lewis, wood .....	18 00	
Van Amber Bros., pine and oak .....	23 35	
N. Stuffle, hardwood.....	11 34	
John Beach, pine.....	3 46	
O. H. Cook, repairs to scow.....	5 61	
J. H. Wilcox, coal.....	2 12	
Cottrell & Davis, hardwood and plank.....	41 41	
Henry Lewis, team labor.....	10 50	
Wm. Gallup, wood.....	10 12	
Jas. Jourdan, blacksmithing.....	1 52	
Comstock & Hyland, hemlock.....	3 44	
L. W. Riggs, hardware.....	2 96	
J. L. Seymour, stone.....	80	
A. S. Gaylord, sand.....	5 25	
Louisa Shepard, damages to farm, Lewis county.....	10 00	
		\$655 51
C. W. Colton, hardware.....	\$45 57	
J. B. Williams, pay roll.....	511 06	
Jas. Galvin, pay roll.....	55 69	
E. Seavey, pay roll.....	248 43	
F. B. Ward, spruce.....	45 15	
Richard Dalton, spruce.....	210 00	
		1,115 90
		<u>\$15,790 34</u>

## "J."

*Genesee Valley Canal.*

Sept. 30.	Miscellaneous.....	\$332 88
Oct. 21.	do .....	675 64
Nov. 2.	do .....	46 50
Nov. 12.	do .....	580 16
Nov. 22.	do .....	133 50
Dec. 31.	do .....	750 31
Jan. 16.	do .....	68 41
Jan. 31.	do .....	350 00
Jan. 31.	do .....	146 15
Jan. 31.	do .....	1 75
Feb. 22.	do .....	380 03
May 24.	do .....	163 64
July 16.	do .....	158 00
Sept. 30.	do .....	621 65
		<u>\$4,408 60</u>

G. M. Banfield, check roll.....	\$49 75
Wm. Petrie, common labor.....	75
Isaac Hale, lumber.....	13 57
T. Lehman, blacksmithing.....	7 08
Calvin Bowen, common labor.....	1 00
Riker & Reynolds, rope and nails.....	86
Newton Masseram, lumber.....	17 92
J. W. Vaughan, blacksmithing.....	3 75
F. D. Lake, hardware.....	8 44
J. M. Dake & Sons, rope.....	3 16
A. T. Whitney, lumber.....	16 30
John Francisco, blacksmithing.....	10 44
A. J. Oakley, blacksmithing.....	50
Chas. L. Darley, lumber.....	15 90
B. T. Willis & Bro., hardware.....	6 99
Timothy Costello, manure.....	4 00
A. Beardsley, hardware.....	4 86
Michael Rafferty, team labor.....	1 50
Frank Moses, team labor.....	6 00
Frank Graham, common labor.....	1 00
Andrew Osman, common labor.....	1 00
D. McAuliffe, common labor.....	1 50
N. Quackenbush, common labor.....	2 00
John Dunn, lumber.....	45 29
Horace Dodge, iron.....	56
Ezra Hall, blacksmithing.....	1 50
Levi Farnell, lumber.....	18 00
John Riley, common labor.....	4 00
A. D. Basfield, common labor.....	16 50
Chas. L. Baily, team labor.....	6 90
John Doneavea, team labor.....	6 00
R. S. Reynolds, team labor.....	39 00
John Welsh, team labor.....	2 00
O. L. Lacy, carpenter labor.....	1 75
Edward Eagan, common labor.....	50
Elijah Levi, common labor.....	50
Joseph Nash, blacksmithing.....	10 51
E. W. Petrie, team labor.....	1 50

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 \$332 88

C. M. Wyville, pay roll.....	\$295 00
Geo. E. Slocum, hardware.....	3 30
D. H. Scanlan, oakum and oil.....	2 88
H. S. Wigg, lumber.....	11 70
Chaney Cornwell, lime.....	1 75
Bennitt & Chapin, hardware.....	12 39
Dow & Galusha, lumber.....	26 67
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	10 95
Wm. M. Rogers, repairs for scows.....	2 81
John Slight, blacksmithing.....	4 00
W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing.....	2 27
James Carson, hardware.....	11 25
C. Walters, cedar poles.....	2 50



Seymoure & Co., oakum.....	\$1 50	
John Fitch, bank watch .....	120 00	
Harry Peck, superintendent's salary.....	166 67	
		<b>\$675 64</b>
Chas. M. Wyvill, check roll, June.....	\$119 00	
Chas. M. Wyvill, check roll, July .....	129 00	
Chas. M. Wyvill, check roll, August.....	155 90	
Chas. M. Wyvill, check roll, September.....	122 00	
J. McKindlay, nails and axe handles.....	3 10	
A. Bronson, white oak and pine.....	51 16	
		<b>580 16</b>
Argus Co., advertising notice closing.....	\$15 25	
Union and Advertiser, advertising notice closing.....	14 75	
Democrat and Chronicle, advertising notice closing.....	14 75	
Warsaw Democrat, advertising notice closing.....	1 75	
		<b>46 50</b>
Freeman Averill, common labor.....	\$10 00	
Geo. Harrison, blacksmithing .....	2 50	
Geo. Cumber, team labor.....	21 00	
Chas. M. Wyville, 1 1-5 month's service superintendent.....	100 00	
		<b>133 50</b>
S. K. Catter, lumber.....	\$5 66	
C. S. Darley, lumber.....	6 08	
L. D. Reynolds, lumber.....	6 78	
J. G. Bennett, lumber.....	20 30	
S. B. & C. C. Clark, lumber.....	1 34	
George Adams, labor.....	21 00	
Wm. Walls, labor .....	4 00	
C. L. Daily, labor.....	3 00	
E. A. Wilson, labor.....	13 00	
Chas. Moses, labor .....	7 00	
John Dodge, labor.....	6 00	
Fred. Reynolds, labor.....	6 00	
L. D. Reynolds, labor .....	22 50	
J. L. Frisbie, check rolls.....	285 62	
H. D. Roberts, check rolls.....	44 26	
W. A. Kirkpatrick, check rolls .....	32 50	
Geo. Eaton, check rolls.....	62 50	
F. D. Lake, hardware and lumber.....	11 30	
Jos. Nash & Co., blacksmithing.....	6 38	
B. T. Willis & Co., hardware.....	40	
M. L. Ross & Co., hardware .....	52	
H. Peck, superintendent's salary.....	166 67	
Journal Co., advertising closing canals.....	15 25	
H. McKenzie, advertising closing canals....	2 25	
		<b>750 31</b>
Joseph Corgan, labor.....	\$3 00	
Wm. Alerson, labor.....	2 00	
W. H. Alerson, labor .....	12 00	
W. Streeter, labor.....	11 80	
Hiram Rogers, labor.....	21 60	

A. J. Thompson, labor.....	\$2 00
Joseph Cogan, Jr., labor.....	1 00
Joshua Sandford, labor.....	1 00
James Kassom, labor.....	4 03
N. W. Goodrich, labor.....	4 03
R. Whitman, lumber.....	3 45
L. B. Grant, hardware.....	50
Rockfellow & Sluper, hardware.....	2 00

\$68 41

Somerfield Craft, labor.....	\$7 00
Bennett & Chapin, hardware.....	80
Peter Grenard, labor.....	15 60
James M. Johnson, labor.....	7 00
B. Gelden, labor.....	7 00
James Guinan, labor.....	7 00
Allen Johnson, labor.....	7 00
Chas. Walter, team.....	31 50
Matthew Taylor, team.....	2 00
H. Coffran, carpenter.....	21 60
Patrick Flynn, carpenter.....	26 25
W. Van Wagoner, carpenter.....	7 00
John McIntyre, carpenter.....	7 00

146 15

1 75

B. H. Randolph, advertising closing canal .....  
 Caroline Bristol by Geo. Phillips, her attorney, award  
 canal appraisers, temporary occupation, town of Ischua,  
 Cattaraugus Co.....

350 00

D. P. Campbell, filing abstracts.....	\$2 25
F. B. Grant, hardware, section 1.....	1 95
R. Whitman, lumber, section 1.....	20 51
H. Coffrain, labor, section 1.....	2 00
James Robinson, labor, section 1.....	2 00
P. Loftus, do do.....	3 50
J. Sanford, do do.....	2 50
Albert Wilton, do do.....	2 50
Uri Alberson, do do.....	2 00
Jos. McNeil, do do.....	4 50
Ed. Cogan, do do.....	7 00
H. Richardson, do section 2.....	1 00
Geo. M. Penfield, do do.....	6 00
Alfred Graves, do do.....	3 50
E. A. Wilson, do do.....	6 50
W. P. Crawford, do do.....	2 00
N. D. Banfield, do.....	3 00
C. R. Bowen, do.....	1 00
L. D. Reynolds, do.....	8 50
F. L. Frisbie, do.....	3 00
James Creed, do.....	1 50
Anthony DeClair, do.....	3 00
Henry Coppie, do.....	1 00
James Cain, do.....	50
Mrs. C. Mattoon, lumber.....	90

L. D. Reynolds, lumber.....	\$1 25
W. A. Kirkpatrick, 4 months' labor....	120 00
Harry Peck, 2 months, supt's salary .....	166 67

\$380 03

Harry Peck, 1 month's salary as supt.....	\$83 33
A. LeClair, team labor.....	3 00
Geo. Wiley, common labor .....	5 00
Jos. Creed, carpenter labor.....	1 50
Wm. Eagan, common labor .....	1 00
L. D. Reynolds, carpenter and horse.....	11 75
S. B. & C. C. Clark, 400 hemlock plank ....	4 35
F. Johnson, 250 hemlock plank .....	5 20
M. L. Rose, 5 lb. spike .....	20
W. A. Kirkpatrick, 1 month, watchman ....	30 00
G. M. Banfield, carpenter labor .....	4 50
Geo. Eaton, common labor.....	4 00
S. H. Cotter, 284 feet hemlock timber.....	2 56
D. Thompson, team labor.....	3 00
F. M. Franklin, common labor .....	1 00
E. A. Wilson, carpenter and horse .....	3 25

163 64

J. Walter, 40 5-8 days, single team.....	\$65 00
A. H. Kasseall, 20 5-8 days, single team....	33 00
J. W. Breakey, 6 1-4 days, double team.....	15 00
C. M. Wyvill, 1-2 month, special foreman ..	30 00
S. S. Bann, 1-2 month, bank watchman ....	15 00

158 00

A. Hammond, pay roll, bridge Daivell.....	\$246 36
Chas. Moses, pay roll, repairs .....	49 00
W. P. Brooks, spike, repairs.....	1 81
Geo. M. Jacobs, lumber.....	46 40
H. Dodge & Co., bolts, etc.....	48 08
S. K. Cutter, lumber.....	34 96
Dennis Forpay, lumber .....	48 24
Akerly, Sill & Co., lumber.....	8 75
H. J. Swift, services as attorney .....	10 00
W. A. Kirkpatrick, board of witnesses.....	3 00
Franklin Writter, livery .....	59 80
J. B. Whitbeck, lumber .....	2 66
W. Van Wagoner, lumber and labor....	2 00
J. B. Patterson, search, etc., Mt. Morris ....	3 00
W. Messereau & Co., lumber ..	20 69
Weston Bros., lumber .....	5 60
J. J. McIntyre, lock and feed gates .....	20 00
Patrick Flynn, carpenter work .....	1 50
Fred. Ackerman, shipping lock gates.....	90
Jos. Peck, team work .....	75
C. Walters, labor, self and team.....	2 25
Edwin Muir, labor, self and team.....	90
J. Bradford, livery .....	5 00

621 65

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 \$4,408 60
 

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STATEMENT showing the expenses of the engineer corps on the several canals during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1879.

ENGINEERS.	Salary.	Travel.	Assistants.	Levelers.	Rodmen.	Tapemen and chainmen.	Axemen.	Labor.	Stationery.	Fuel.	Light.	Office rent.	Postage and telegraph.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
<b>ERIE CANAL.</b>															
Enathan Sweet, Jr.	\$2,933 32	\$436 89	\$140 00	\$1,408 50	\$1,095 50	\$279 75	\$10 62	\$4 75	\$169 71	\$26 23	\$0 75	\$250 00	\$79 70	\$1,100 28	\$6,551 36
Marvin Porter.	2,775 00	611 41	615 43	1,408 50	\$1,095 50	\$279 75	\$10 62	\$4 75	146 27	40 25	16 19	.....	60 91	696 07	7,799 69
Thomas Evershed.	4,300 00	1,038 08	865 00	1,174 50	112 00	.....	.....	.....	74 32	.....	6 75	400 00	83 74	70 92	7,824 31
<b>CHAMPLAIN CANAL.</b>															
Enathan Sweet, Jr.	1,466 68	507 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,974 57
<b>BLACK RIVER CANAL.</b>															
Marvin Porter.	500 00	155 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	655 91
<b>OSWEGO CANAL.</b>															
Marvin Porter.	390 00	70 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460 41
<b>CATUGA AND SENECA CANAL.</b>															
Marvin Porter.	130 00	26 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156 16
<b>ONDIDA LAKE CANAL.</b>															
Marvin Porter.	75 00	8 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83 34
<b>CHENANGO CANAL.</b>															
Marvin Porter.	125 00	24 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149 28
<b>GENESSEE VALLEY CANAL.</b>															
Thomas Evershed.	50 00	54 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104 45
<b>CHENUNG CANAL.</b>															
Thomas Evershed.	50 00	14 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 57
<b>EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS, CHAMPLAIN CANAL.</b>															
Enathan Sweet, Jr.	270 00	.....	3,320 00	238 50	2,015 00	522 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,032 57	7,599 57
<b>EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS, CHENANGO CANAL EX-TENSION.</b>															
Marvin Porter.	375 00	354 16	460 00	.....	125 00	42 00	22 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,596 16
	\$13,440 00	\$1,302 35	\$5,120 43	\$4,220 00	\$3,946 50	\$644 29	\$32 62	\$4 75	\$399 30	\$66 48	\$28 69	\$650 00	\$224 35	\$2,999 80	\$34,379 58

## "L."

*A comparative statement of expenditures for repairs by the superintendents for the years ending the 30th September, 1878 and 1879.*

CANALS.	1878.	1879.
Erie, Eastern Division .....	\$180,551 76	\$111,803 77
Erie, Middle Division .....	43,823 23	33,589 34
Erie, Western Division .....	94,962 00	81,625 86
Champlain, Eastern Division .....	92,670 55	68,519 84
Oswego, Middle Division .....	26,899 84	18,204 03
Cayuga and Seneca, Middle Division.	10,595 85	6,523 04
Chemung, Western Division .....	7,625 94	3,649 64
Chenango, Middle Division .....	1,874 52	2,012 15
Genesee Valley, Western Division ,..	30,205 34	4,451 71
Black River, Middle Division .....	32,073 01	25,416 66
	\$521,282 04	\$355,796 04

*Recapitulation.*

CANALS.	1878.	1879.
Eastern Division .....	\$273,222 31	\$180,323 61
Middle Division .....	115,266 45	85,745 22
Western Division .....	132,793 28	89,727 21
	\$521,282 04	\$355,796 04

## "M."

*A comparative statement of the cost of repairs of breaches for the fiscal years ending 30th September, 1878 and 1879.*

CANALS.	1878.	1879.
Erie .....	\$2,745 27	\$445 93
Champlain .....	211 44	82 41
Oswego .....	21 25	.....
Cayuga and Seneca .....	.....	.....
Chemung .....	.....	.....
Crooked Lake .....	.....	.....
Chenango .....	.....	.....
Genesee Valley .....	2,033 91	.....
Black River .....	1,112 22	.....
	\$6,124 09	\$528 34

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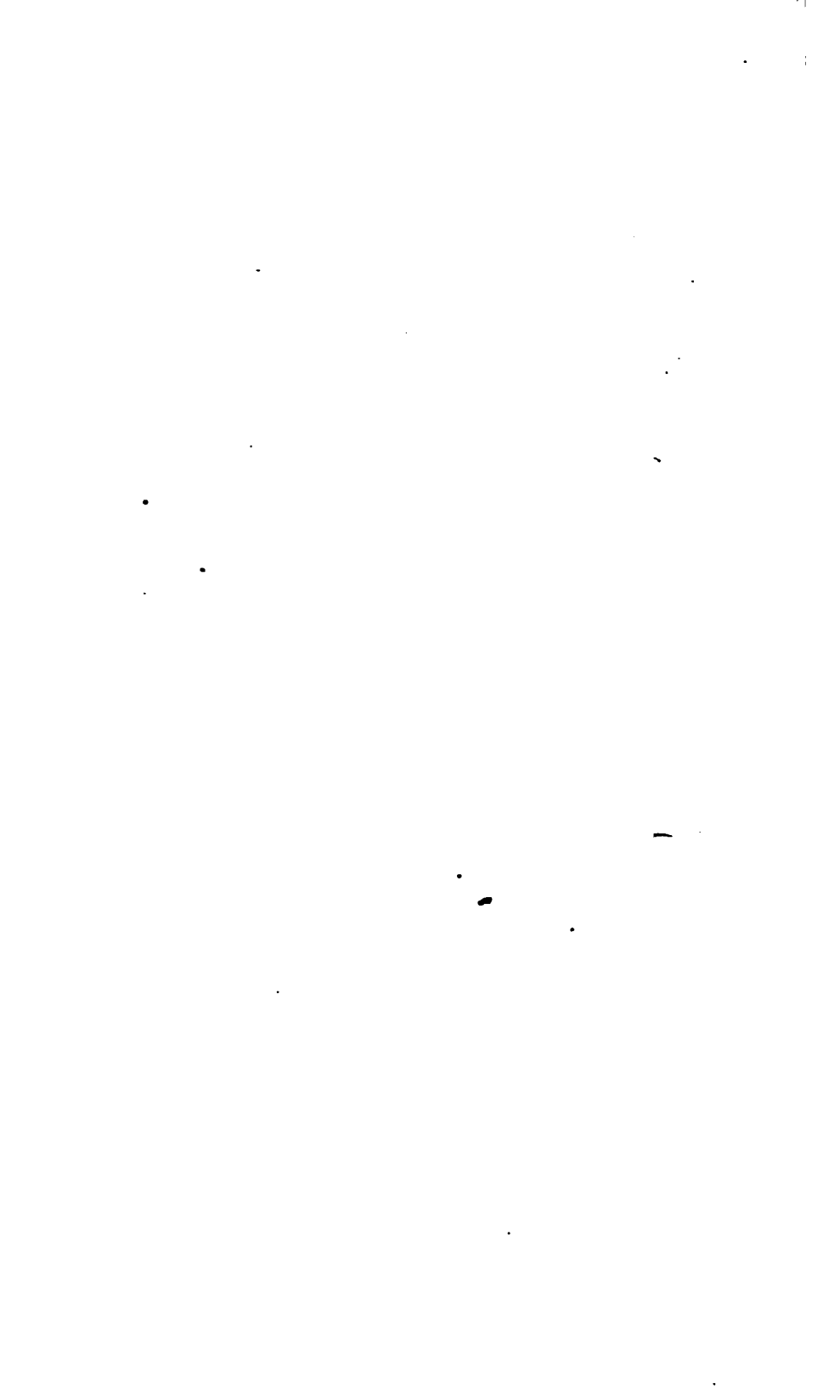
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*STATEMENT showing the average cost per mile of the repairs of each division of the Erie canal, by the superintendents, from 1835 to 1878, including payments to repair contractors from 1854 to 1874, and expenditures by resident engineers from 1857 to 1861.*

YEARS.	EASTERN DIVISION.	MIDDLE DIVISION.	WESTERN DIVISION.
	Average per mile.	Average per mile.	Average per mile.
1835	\$1,043 06	\$704 44	\$867 35
1836	773 56	455 10	629 00
1837	845 42	479 62	863 61
1838	732 32	438 61	1,051 69
1839	623 08	394 09	640 09
1840	1,021 72	441 26	684 65
1841	686 20	482 34	448 74
1842	981 08	612 58	580 18
1843	908 32	367 48	715 07
1844	1,118 88	433 94	913 69
1845	983 26	650 06	949 88
1846	934 35	621 41	928 93
1847	961 88	667 40	991 14
1848	1,317 06	993 26	1,071 16
1849	1,094 33	621 42	939 83
1850	1,284 17	527 69	1,238 84
1851	1,514 98	514 62	799 89
1852	2,237 34	709 13	891 91
1853	1,878 67	691 95	1,114 77
1854	2,038 35	899 38	1,135 31
1855	2,043 06	993 86	781 32
1856	1,547 22	433 42	976 95
1857	1,128 36	607 07	1,138 44
1858	1,515 63	614 91	965 89
1859	1,586 36	360 06	888 56
1860	787 96	259 04	284 33
1861	737 71	282 65	353 00
1862	779 15	334 51	396 92
1863	1,063 36	384 80	609 90
1864	2,024 45	761 48	727 11
1865	2,738 71	803 41	1,722 68
1866	2,199 00	629 18	1,329 84
1867	1,845 91	344 01	884 53
1868	1,419 21	307 26	943 45
1869	1,706 08	390 47	1,257 18
1870	3,778 24	1,286 91	1,361 88
1871	2,916 17	1,408 86	1,523 61
1872	3,146 83	1,241 68	1,714 16
1873	2,258 57	1,598 52	1,399 29
1874	1,937 72	1,342 94	1,296 99
1875	2,185 56	854 30	1,045 88
1876	2,023 44	942 54	981 68
1877	2,435 00	869 73	1,023 13
1878	1,504 59	438 23	615 56



"O."

STATEMENT showing the amount expended by the superintendent of repairs, and the average cost per mile on each and all of the canals, from 1826 to 1879 (except expenditures in 1854 under contesting superintendents), including expenditures by resident engineers from 1857 to 1861, and payments to repair contractors from 1855 to 1875, both inclusive.

YEAR.	ERIE AND CHAMPLAIN CANALS.		OSWEGO CANAL.		CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.	
	Cost of repairs.	Average per mile.	Cost of repairs.	Average per mile.	Cost of repairs.	Average per mile.
1826.....	\$182,162	\$414	.....	.....	.....	.....
1827.....	232,472	528	.....	.....	.....	.....
1828.....	225,846	513	.....	.....	.....	.....
1829.....	232,931	529	\$8,637	\$289	\$8,449	\$386
1830.....	202,968	461	13,003	349	5,447	247
1831.....	168,240	382	12,500	254	3,363	152
1832.....	327,302	743	9,170	240	5,356	243
1833.....	328,585	746	12,259	313	8,243	374
1834.....	429,650	926	11,295	338	8,832	401
1835.....	392,921	893	12,181	453	9,685	440
1836.....	310,183	704	16,327	1,434	29,898	1,358
1837.....	365,406	830	51,637	1,608	28,539	1,297
1838.....	374,713	851	57,908	1,371	18,944	861
1839.....	297,722	676	49,360	679	23,397	1,063
1840.....	364,292	827	24,463	915	24,740	1,124
1841.....	255,687	581	34,796	694	13,940	633
1842.....	323,354	722	26,406	827	15,829	719
			31,427			

1843	287,614	676	23,678	623	10,938	497
1844	271,449	844	28,598	752	14,442	656
1845	399,094	907	46,639	1,227	14,191	645
1846	371,499	843	53,546	1,409	12,325	560
1847	380,388	864	39,551	1,040	14,192	645
1848	503,953	1,145	72,783	2,021	13,000	591
1849	395,681	899	32,792	872	10,823	537
1850	478,887	1,085	31,805	837	19,831	482
1851	433,335	982	30,510	803	20,615	937
1852	492,457	1,343	42,757	1,125	25,434	1,156
1853	575,777	1,306	38,026	1,001	17,421	792
1854	611,342	1,386	86,530	2,277	17,025	774
1855	555,492	1,259	60,596	1,595	10,567	480
1856	454,865	1,031	59,824	1,574	9,864	448
1857	458,476	1,039	78,037	2,053	13,233	601
1858	437,379	992	107,698	2,834	21,769	988
1859	446,746	1,027	48,253	1,269	5,850	266
1860	229,008	526	15,639	412	3,492	159
1861	206,952	476	25,552	672	19,284	876
1862	240,652	553	31,192	821	19,059	866
1863	323,625	744	29,090	765	11,829	577
1864	519,505	1,194	27,414	721	14,972	680
1865	816,660	1,877	238,622	6,280	19,965	907
1866	665,169	1,529	59,664	1,569	16,427	747
1867	489,170	1,125	44,463	1,170	18,848	857
1868	443,576	1,020	88,591	2,331	20,000	910
1869	609,236	1,400	42,311	1,113	21,458	975
1870	1,084,379	2,493	39,146	1,030	40,227	1,828
1871	898,671	2,061	51,707	1,361	30,010	1,364
1872	943,374	2,075	84,103	2,213	27,047	1,275
1873	788,765	1,813	99,819	2,627	22,900	1,041

"O."

STATEMENT showing the amount expended by the superintendent of repairs, and the average cost per mile on each and all of the canals, from 1826 to 1879 (except expenditures in 1854 under contesting superintendents), including expenditures by resident engineers from 1857 to 1861, and payments to repair contractors from 1855 to 1875, both inclusive.

YEAR.	ERIE AND CHAMPLAIN CANALS.		OSWEGO CANAL.		CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.	
	Cost of repairs.	Average per mile.	Cost of repairs.	Average per mile.	Cost of repairs.	Average per mile.
1826.....	\$182,162	\$414	.....	.....	.....	.....
1827.....	232,472	528	.....	.....	.....	.....
1828.....	225,846	513	88,637	\$289	.....	.....
1829.....	232,931	529	13,003	361	88,449	\$386
1830.....	202,968	461	12,500	349	5,447	247
1831.....	168,240	382	9,170	254	3,363	152
1832.....	327,302	743	12,259	340	5,356	243
1833.....	328,585	746	11,295	313	8,243	374
1834.....	429,650	926	12,181	338	8,832	401
1835.....	392,921	893	16,327	453	9,685	440
1836.....	310,183	704	51,637	1,434	29,898	1,358
1837.....	365,406	830	57,908	1,608	28,539	1,297
1838.....	374,713	851	49,360	1,371	18,944	861
1839.....	297,722	676	24,463	679	23,397	1,063
1840.....	364,292	827	34,796	915	24,740	1,124
1841.....	255,687	581	26,406	694	13,940	633
1842.....	322,354	722	31,427	827	15,829	719

1843	297,614	676	23,678	623	10,938	497
1844	271,449	844	28,698	752	14,442	656
1845	399,094	907	46,639	1,227	14,191	645
1846	371,499	843	53,546	1,409	12,325	560
1847	380,388	864	39,661	1,040	14,192	645
1848	503,953	1,145	72,783	2,021	13,000	591
1849	395,681	899	32,792	872	10,823	537
1850	478,887	1,085	31,805	837	19,831	482
1851	433,335	982	30,510	803	20,615	937
1852	492,457	1,343	42,757	1,125	25,434	1,156
1853	575,777	1,306	38,026	1,001	17,421	792
1854	611,342	1,386	86,530	2,277	17,025	774
1855	555,492	1,259	60,596	1,595	10,567	480
1856	454,865	1,031	59,824	1,574	9,864	448
1857	458,476	1,039	78,037	2,053	13,233	601
1858	437,379	992	107,698	2,834	21,769	988
1859	446,746	1,027	48,253	1,269	5,850	266
1860	229,008	526	15,639	412	3,492	159
1861	206,952	476	25,552	672	19,284	876
1862	240,652	553	31,192	821	19,059	866
1863	323,625	744	29,090	765	11,829	577
1864	519,505	1,194	27,414	721	14,972	680
1865	816,660	1,877	238,622	6,280	19,965	907
1866	665,169	1,529	59,664	1,569	16,427	747
1867	489,170	1,125	44,463	1,170	18,848	857
1868	443,576	1,020	88,591	2,331	20,000	910
1869	609,236	1,400	42,311	1,113	21,458	975
1870	1,084,379	2,493	39,146	1,030	40,227	1,828
1871	898,671	2,061	51,707	1,361	30,010	1,364
1872	943,374	2,075	84,103	2,213	27,047	1,275
1873	788,765	1,813	99,819	2,627	22,900	1,041

"O." — (Continued.)

YEAR.	ERIE AND CHAMPLAIN CANALS		OSWEGO CANAL.		CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.	
	Cost of repairs.	Average per mile.	Cost of repairs.	Average per mile.	Cost of repairs.	Average per mile.
1874.....	\$720,665	\$1,432	\$86,638	\$2,280	\$21,867	\$994
1875.....	666,509	1,542	68,628	1,806	17,811	810
1876.....	652,803	1,501	47,286	1,244	19,475	885
1877.....	689,676	1,564	51,406	1,353	14,801	673
1878.....	412,007	928	26,899	708	10,596	482
1879.....	295,539	666	18,204	478	6,523	269

"O." — (Continued).

YEAR.	CHEMUNG CANAL.		CROOKED LAKE CANAL.		CHENANGO CANAL.	
	Cost of repairs.	Average per mile.	Cost of repairs.	Average per mile.	Cost of repairs.	Average per mile.
1826.....						
1827.....						
1828.....						
1829.....						
1830.....						
1831.....						
1832.....						
1833.....	\$4,660	\$666				
1834.....	25,366	692	\$2,653	\$321		
1835.....	9,616	259	3,566	445		
1836.....	9,665	261	4,739	592		
1837.....	14,569	393	6,214	776	\$19,508	\$201
1838.....	13,494	364	4,454	556	20,809	214
1839.....	13,382	361	3,557	444	17,248	177
1840.....	12,401	335	4,501	562	15,427	159
1841.....	22,360	631	9,034	1,129	15,563	160
1842.....	34,524	932	8,113	1,014	18,955	195
1843.....	14,295	386	4,047	505	15,062	156
1844.....	12,737	344	3,951	495	15,959	164
1845.....	17,978	435	4,765	595	18,951	191
1846.....	14,295	385	5,309	663	18,452	190
1847.....	15,917	430	5,890	736	18,839	194
1848.....	27,232	736	8,516	1,064	20,901	215

"O." — (Continued).

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YEAR.	CHERUNG CANAL.		CROOKED LAKE CANAL.		CHENANGO CANAL.	
	Cost of repairs.	Average per mile.	Cost of repairs.	Average per mile.	Cost of repairs.	Average per mile.
1849.....	\$24,306	\$657	\$10,290	\$1,266	\$25,880	\$266
1850.....	33,230	852	5,629	704	27,181	280
1851.....	38,669	991	5,391	673	28,612	295
1852.....	33,200	848	8,587	1,073	36,460	375
1853.....	24,366	625	4,932	616	38,243	394
1854.....	30,654	786	5,132	641	49,602	511
1855.....	23,033	591	5,077	635	49,416	509
1856.....	17,209	441	3,647	456	13,903	143
1857.....	87,231	2,237	4,658	582	27,826	287
1858.....	150,605	3,861	9,803	1,225	44,114	455
1859.....	21,965	563	4,850	606	26,069	269
1860.....	12,431	319	4,598	575	26,934	278
1861.....	23,455	601	6,186	773	22,594	233
1862.....	27,024	693	7,161	895	29,086	300
1863.....	80,583	2,066	5,142	643	31,897	328
1864.....	29,141	747	23,696	2,962	40,845	421
1865.....	88,398	2,267	36,201	4,525	100,451	1,035
1866.....	49,304	1,264	7,110	889	81,132	836
1867.....	106,625	2,733	7,396	924	104,598	1,078
1868.....	44,932	1,152	7,216	902	64,053	660
1869.....	37,664	965	7,585	948	48,827	503
1870.....	29,460	755	6,903	863	86,620	893
1871.....	91,225	2,339	74,459	9,307	122,008	1,259

1872.....	79,733	1,788	9,820	1,228	66,405	648
1873.....	48,494	1,243	6,777	847	47,876	493
1874.....	28,865	740	7,659	957	38,319	343
1875.....	13,646	350	4,185	523	18,844	194
1876.....	8,069	209	71	9	7,950	82
1877.....	14,478	371	.....	.....	5,938	61
1878.....	7,626	195	.....	.....	1,874	19
1879.....	3,650	93	.....	.....	2,012	21



## "O." (Continued.)

YEAR.	GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.		ONEIDA LAKE CANAL AND FEEDER.		ONEIDA RIVER IMPROVEMENT.	
	Cost of repairs.	Average per mille.	Cost of repairs.	Average per mille.	Cost of repairs.	Average per mille.
1826.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1827.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1828.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1829.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1830.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1831.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1832.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1833.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1834.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1835.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1836.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1837.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1838.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1839.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1840.....	\$4,529	\$152	.....	.....	.....	.....
1841.....	10,468	290	\$3,370	.....	.....	.....
1842.....	17,749	341	3,608	\$561	.....	.....
1843.....	15,210	292	2,232	601	.....	.....
1844.....	15,556	299	1,636	372	.....	.....
1845.....	16,901	325	1,933	322	.....	.....
1846.....	17,399	334	17,875	2,979	.....	.....
1847.....	15,782	303	5,842	973	.....	.....
1848.....	66,527	610	1,855	309	.....	.....
1849.....	18,192	349	2,160	360	.....	.....

1850.....	18,376	357	4,892	816	412	21
1851.....	33,136	868	3,590	598	2,250	112
1852.....	75,572	839	6,361	1,060	2,145	107
1853.....	55,766	620	6,166	1,028	1,544	77
1854.....	48,093	534	10,441	1,740	3,255	163
1855.....	46,437	516	6,236	1,039	3,913	196
1856.....	34,371	381	2,589	432	2,482	124
1857.....	60,650	505	3,919	653	3,591	179
1858.....	80,911	674	4,104	684	2,797	139
1859.....	46,490	366	3,974	662	1,079	54
1860.....	38,518	304	4,059	676	.....	.....
1861.....	28,450	224	3,252	540	.....	.....
1862.....	64,711	210	2,475	412	448	22
1863.....	49,984	932	2,375	395	.....	.....
1864.....	166,226	1,308	2,543	424	.....	.....
1865.....	231,902	1,826	2,366	394	1,097	55
1866.....	93,803	754	524	87	.....	.....
1867.....	93,343	735	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868.....	72,086	552	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869.....	83,185	655	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870.....	215,236	1,695	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871.....	156,946	1,236	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872.....	185,914	1,464	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873.....	131,863	959	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874.....	113,292	892	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875.....	58,764	463	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876.....	35,932	204	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877.....	41,281	325	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878.....	20,205	242	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879.....	4,451	34	.....	.....	.....	.....

## "O." (Continued.)

YEAR.	GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.		ONEIDA LAKE CANAL AND FEEDER.		ONEIDA RIVER IMPROVEMENT.	
	Cost of repairs.	Average per mile.	Cost of repairs.	Average per mile.	Cost of repairs.	Average per mile.
1826	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1827	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1828	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1829	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1831	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1832	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1833	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1834	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1835	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1838	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1839	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1840	\$4,529	\$152	.....	.....	.....	.....
1841	10,468	290	\$3,370	.....	.....	.....
1842	17,749	341	3,608	\$561	.....	.....
1843	15,210	292	2,232	601	.....	.....
1844	15,556	299	1,636	372	.....	.....
1845	16,901	325	1,933	322	.....	.....
1846	17,399	334	17,875	2,979	.....	.....
1847	15,782	303	5,842	973	.....	.....
1848	66,527	510	1,855	309	.....	.....
1849	18,192	349	2,160	360	.....	.....

1860	18,576	367	4,892	816	412	21
1861	33,136	808	3,590	598	2,250	112
1862	75,572	839	6,361	1,060	2,145	107
1863	55,766	620	6,166	1,028	1,544	77
1864	48,093	534	10,441	1,740	3,255	163
1865	46,437	516	6,236	1,039	3,913	196
1866	34,371	381	2,589	432	2,482	124
1867	60,650	505	3,919	653	3,591	179
1868	80,911	674	4,104	684	2,797	139
1869	46,490	366	3,974	662	1,079	54
1860	38,518	304	4,059	676	.....	.....
1861	28,450	224	3,252	540	.....	.....
1862	64,711	210	2,475	412	448	22
1863	40,984	932	2,375	395	.....	.....
1864	166,226	1,308	2,543	424	.....	.....
1865	231,902	1,826	2,366	394	1,097	55
1866	93,803	754	524	87	.....	.....
1867	93,343	735	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868	72,086	552	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	83,185	655	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	215,236	1,695	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	156,946	1,236	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	185,914	1,464	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	121,863	959	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	113,292	892	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	58,764	463	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	35,932	204	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	41,281	325	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	20,205	242	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	4,451	34	.....	.....	.....	.....

## "Q." — (Continued).

YEAR.	BLACK RIVER CANAL.		BALDWINSVILLE CANAL.		Total Miles.	Total cost of repairs.	Total average per mile.
	Cost of repairs.	Average per mile.	Cost of repairs.	Average per mile.			
1826.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	440	\$182,162	\$414
1827.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	440	232,472	528
1828.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	478	234,483	490
1829.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	254,433	509
1830.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	221,005	442
1831.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	180,773	361
1832.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	344,917	690
1833.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	537	372,789	694
1834.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	545	478,964	879
1835.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	545	432,115	793
1836.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	545	406,122	745
1837.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	642	492,144	766
1838.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	642	481,754	750
1839.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	642	379,769	591
1840.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	694	460,866	664
1841.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	357,828	511
1842.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	462,559	646
1843.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	383,076	547
1844.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	464,330	663
1845.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	520,462	743
1846.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	510,355	729
1847.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	496,424	709
1848.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	674,777	964
1849.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	521,122	744

1850	12,502	324	.....	.....	702	626,950	823
1851	22,702	582	.....	.....	800	618,808	773
1852	30,611	785	.....	.....	800	853,474	1,066
1853	26,820	688	.....	.....	800	789,082	1,996
1854	28,578	733	5,587	.....	812	895,737	1,108
1855	33,862	868	2,373	.....	812	797,006	981
1856	17,204	441	422	.....	855	616,014	759
1857	13,797	265	455	.....	855	751,873	879
1858	18,622	368	2,382	.....	855	880,184	1,029
1859	24,925	479	413	.....	856	630,615	737
1860	22,287	237	.....	.....	866	356,966	412
1861	23,420	249	1,070	.....	878	360,187	410
1862	20,834	222	175	.....	898	442,817	493
1863	20,455	217	72	.....	898	555,052	618
1864	21,646	230	632	.....	898	846,624	942
1865	48,488	516	499	.....	898	1,584,648	1,765
1866	46,911	499	12,810	.....	898	1,032,824	1,176
1867	42,320	450	93	.....	898	906,856	1,010
1868	44,664	369	.....	.....	898	775,118	901
1869	67,426	717	.....	.....	.....	917,696	1,067
1870	217,386	2,313	.....	.....	.....	1,719,357	1,999
1871	88,946	946	3,600	.....	.....	1,517,583	1,740
1872	87,616	932	7,787	.....	.....	1,482,804	1,700
1873	59,246	630	.....	.....	.....	1,195,760	1,371
1874	51,076	.....	4,099	.....	.....	1,057,580	1,177
1875	45,045	480	.....	.....	.....	8,343,2	1,039
1876	39,121	416	.....	.....	.....	810,707	943
1877	37,930	403	.....	.....	.....	855,510	988
1878	32,073	349	.....	.....	.....	521,282	608
1879	25,417	276	.....	.....	.....	355,796	415

"P."

STATEMENT of amounts expended for the repairs of old and the erection of new work on each division of the Erie canal by the superintendents from 1835 to 1879, including payments to repair contractors from 1855 to 1874, and expenditures by resident engineers for repairs from 1857 to 1880, and also the amounts expended by the Canal Commissioners and the Superintendent of Public Works on said canal for repairs; the totals and the total average per mile from 1835 to 1879.

YEAR.	Eastern Division.	Middle Division.	Western Division.	Total amount expended by superintendents, resident engineers, and payments to repair contractors.	Total amount expended by the Canal Commissioners, including their salaries, and the Superintendent of Public Works.	Total amount expended by the Canal Commissioners, Superintendent of Public Works, superintendents, engineers, and payments to repair contractors.	Total average per mile.
1835.....	\$152,286 79	\$53,133 30	\$137,908 52	\$343,328 61	\$9,391 90	\$352,720 51	\$928 21
1836.....	112,949 46	34,132 85	100,010 94	247,084 25	4,119 21	251,203 46	661 06
1837.....	123,431 97	35,971 35	135,723 92	295,127 24	3,985 61	299,113 85	787 14
1838.....	106,963 76	32,895 60	167,219 37	307,018 73	1,484 75	308,504 48	811 85
1839.....	99,969 01	29,556 92	101,774 70	222,300 63	1,563 18	223,863 81	589 12
1840.....	149,172 14	34,594 83	108,859 85	292,626 82	5,923 88	298,550 70	785 66
1841.....	100,186 32	36,175 58	77,711 18	214,073 08	3,056 86	217,129 94	571 39
1842.....	125,575 92	66,771 18	82,996 90	275,314 07	7,735 61	283,049 68	744 87
1843.....	116,265 55	40,054 88	102,295 30	258,575 73	27,509 53	286,085 26	752 86
1844.....	143,216 77	47,299 63	130,656 90	321,173 30	59,047 25	380,220 55	1,000 58
1845.....	125,857 03	70,856 17	136,833 21	332,546 41	94,061 24	426,607 65	1,122 63
1846.....	111,859 80	59,656 53	141,197 40	310,712 73	21,531 47	338,244 20	909 26
1847.....	119,274 00	64,071 85	150,652 91	333,998 76	15,498 45	349,496 21	939 50
1848.....	175,715 59	95,353 30	162,801 89	433,885 78	24,566 23	458,452 01	1,232 40
1849.....	135,696 38	59,656 90	142,855 01	338,208 29	4,451 31	342,659 60	921 12
1850.....	188,772 86	39,048 90	188,304 11	416,125 87	2,805 98	418,931 85	1,123 14

1851.....	222,702 54	38,081 76	121,584 00	352,368 30	36,288 30	408,656 60	1,085 59
1852.....	328,889 80	52,475 66	135,572 72	516,938 18	17,572 42	534,510 61	1,433 00
1853.....	276,164 51	51,204 27	169,445 06	496,813 84	39,707 35	536,521 19	1,438 39
1854.....	299,638 03	66,554 54	172,567 17	538,759 74	39,054 17	577,814 21	1,549 10
1855.....	300,330 21	27,145 66	118,760 68	448,236 55	24,693 26	472,929 81	1,267 88
1856.....	277,441 66	33,553 37	148,496 12	409,491 15	47,191 65	426,681 80	1,224 36
1857.....	165,869 16	46,923 29	173,043 61	285,836 06	40,144 07	425,980 11	1,141 88
1858.....	163,997 32	45,507 28	146,815 01	356,319 61	20,317 64	376,637 25	1,010 55
1859.....	215,745 52	24,843 89	141,280 79	381,870 20	79,584 14	561,454 34	1,233 83
1860.....	110,314 76	19,169 14	49,502 70	172,986 60	115,179 58	288,166 18	785 19
1861.....	103,279 62	20,915 87	54,008 62	178,204 12	126,996 27	305,200 39	831 61
1862.....	109,081 53	24,754 10	60,726 47	194,564 10	76,185 77	270,749 87	737 74
1863.....	148,870 92	28,474 96	93,314 80	270,660 68	69,707 91	340,368 59	927 43
1864.....	283,423 86	56,349 55	111,247 18	451,020 59	58,757 58	509,778 17	1,389 01
1865.....	383,427 90	59,452 21	262,571 36	706,451 47	48,865 92	755,317 39	2,058 08
1866.....	307,860 86	46,559 50	203,465 95	557,886 31	68,588 06	626,474 37	1,707 01
1867.....	258,438 23	25,456 75	135,334 36	419,229 34	75,641 81	494,871 15	1,348 40
1868.....	198,689 37	22,737 55	141,398 53	362,825 45	71,498 60	434,324 65	1,180 72
1869.....	238,851 68	28,894 60	192,348 49	460,094 77	90,130 40	550,225 17	1,499 55
1870.....	528,954 56	95,231 33	208,368 16	832,554 05	181,004 72	1,013,558 77	2,761 74
1871.....	396,601 08	96,866 72	242,253 57	735,721 37	145,266 24	880,987 61	2,400 51
1872.....	427,969 64	85,676 10	272,551 20	786,196 94	237,825 27	1,024,022 21	2,790 25
1873.....	307,165 10	110,298 18	222,487 78	639,951 06	65,143 77	705,094 82	1,937 07
1874.....	271,201 62	99,303 97	198,440 64	568,946 23	75,355 99	644,302 22	1,770 06
1875.....	297,237 07	58,946 66	166,295 62	522,479 35	246,400 31	768,879 66	2,112 32
1876.....	283,282 55	69,748 55	150,197 45	503,228 65	180,262 75	683,491 40	1,862 37
1877.....	282,460 53	86,973 02	157,562 23	526,995 78	41,664 66	568,660 44	1,536 92
1878.....	180,551 76	43,823 23	94,962 00	319,336 99	77,508 38	396,845 37	1,061 08
1879.....	111,803 77	33,589 34	81,625 86	227,018 97	157,868 28	384,887 35	1,029 11



"Q."

STATEMENT of the amounts expended for repairs of old and the erection of new work on the Champlain canal (including the Glens Falls feeder and dam), seventy miles, by the superintendent of repairs, the Canal Commissioners and Superintendent of Public Works, and the average cost per mile, from 1835 to 1879, including expenditures by resident engineers, from 1857 to 1861, and payments to repair contractors from 1855 to 1875 inclusive.

YEAR.	Superintendents, resident engineers and repair con- tractors.	Canal Commission- ers, Superintendent of Public Works, and engineers.	Superintendents, Canal Commission- ers, Superintendent of Public Works, engineers and re- pair contractors.	Average cost per mile.
1835.....	\$49,593 04	.....	\$49,593 04	\$825 55
1836.....	63,098 84	.....	63,098 84	1,051 65
1837.....	70,279 51	\$48,236 29	119,515 80	1,991 93
1838.....	67,694 77	71,652 50	139,347 27	2,322 45
1839.....	75,422 15	40,344 56	115,760 72	1,929 45
1840.....	71,665 19	14,566 70	86,222 39	1,437 04
1841.....	41,614 14	34,621 34	76,235 48	1,270 59
1842.....	47,040 33	92,680 90	139,721 23	2,228 69
1843.....	39,038 61	17,237 90	56,276 51	937 94
1844.....	50,276 03	4,566 33	54,842 36	915 40
1845.....	66,548 56	2,212 29	69,760 85	1,162 68
1846.....	64,471 65	452 58	54,924 23	915 40
1847.....	46,389 35	1,406 64	47,795 77	702 88
1848.....	70,067 12	250 00	70,317 12	1,034 07
1849.....	57,472 77	34 00	57,506 71	845 69
1850.....	62,823 86	.....	62,823 86	807 48
1851.....	50,966 83	13,539 15	64,505 98	948 62
1852.....	75 519 01	30,390 89	109,909 90	1,557 50

1853.....	78,968 36	5,321 78	84,285 14	1,236 49
1854.....	72,582 41	6,724 86	79,307 26	1,166 28
1855.....	90,383 21	12,175 28	102,558 49	1,508 21
1856.....	45,374 20	5,770 29	51,144 49	752 12
1857.....	72,640 31	200 00	72,840 31	1,071 18
1858.....	81,059 16	.....	81,069 16	1,191 31
1859.....	64,875 77	9,947 25	74,823 01	1,100 34
1860.....	56,020 96	5,954 84	61,975 80	914 41
1861.....	28,747 80	6,949 27	35,697 07	524 96
1862.....	46,087 54	18,739 51	64,827 05	953 34
1863.....	52,964 46	11,491 81	66,456 27	947 89
1864.....	68,484 78	2,008 24	70,493 02	1,000 04
1865.....	110,208 99	1,159 50	111,368 49	1,637 77
1866.....	107,282 25	2,725 16	110,007 41	1,617 75
1867.....	69,940 75	2,639 26	72,580 01	1,067 35
1868.....	80,751 12	24,857 32	105,608 44	1,508 69
1869.....	149,141 15	37,259 97	186,461 12	2,741 18
1870.....	251,824 62	86,315 78	338,140 40	4,972 65
1871.....	162,949 82	70,642 37	233,592 19	3,337 03
1872.....	157,177 82	82,122 68	239,300 50	3,418 57
1873.....	148,814 37	66,739 28	215,553 65	3,169 91
1874.....	151,718 59	24,232 40	175,950 99	2,587 51
1875.....	144,029 88	5,239 85	149,269 73	2,102 39
1876.....	149,574 04	325 00	149,899 04	2,204 39
1877.....	162,680 31	1,970 33	164,650 64	2,319 02
1878.....	92,670 55	6,590 72	99,261 27	1,418 02
1879.....	68,519 84	49,689 27	118,209 11	1,678 70

"R."

*STATEMENT showing the expenditures for repairs by the superintendents, resident engineers and Canal Commissioners and Superintendent of Public Works, including payments to repair contractors for eighteen years, ending with 1879.*

NAME.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Erie canal, eastern division.....	\$129,375 20	\$168,970 60	\$304,729 79	\$394,016 93	\$337,661 90
Erie canal, middle division.....	37,187 11	38,900 44	70,420 36	73,365 21	74,710 76
Erie canal, western division.....	104,187 56	132,497 55	134,628 02	287,935 26	214,101 71
Champlain canal.....	\$270,749 87	\$340,368 59	\$509,778 17	\$755,317 39	\$626,474 37
Oswego canal.....	64,827 05	64,456 27	70,493 02	111,368 49	110,007 44
Cayuga and Seneca canal.....	65,300 07	42,069 27	31,799 13	303,549 05	164,463 34
Chemung canal.....	21,211 45	16,479 92	17,292 76	20,364 10	16,604 93
Crooked Lake canal.....	108,935 73	110,396 82	63,500 33	100,442 52	72,991 88
Chenango canal.....	7,446 22	5,321 60	37,143 57	36,461 32	7,283 13
Genesee Valley canal.....	41,663 57	35,994 53	78,967 87	136,584 06	114,856 41
Oneida Lake canal and feeder.....	68,090 66	60,612 38	168,841 31	233,621 41	100,417 32
Oneida River improvement.....	2,475 01	3,147 44	5,077 87	7,792 21	4,166 72
Black River canal.....	1,375 66	.....	.....	1,097 09	.....
Black River improvement.....	16,978 33	17,631 51	18,648 86	57,963 33	51,083 36
Baldwinsville canal.....	3,856 31	4,043 34	4,193 47	.....	.....
Seneca River improvement.....	.....	72 33	948 67	499 00	12,810 29
Cayuga inlet.....	174 67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$673,135 30	\$700,594 00	\$1,006,694 03	\$1,765,059 97	\$1,282,089 69

" R. " — (Continued).

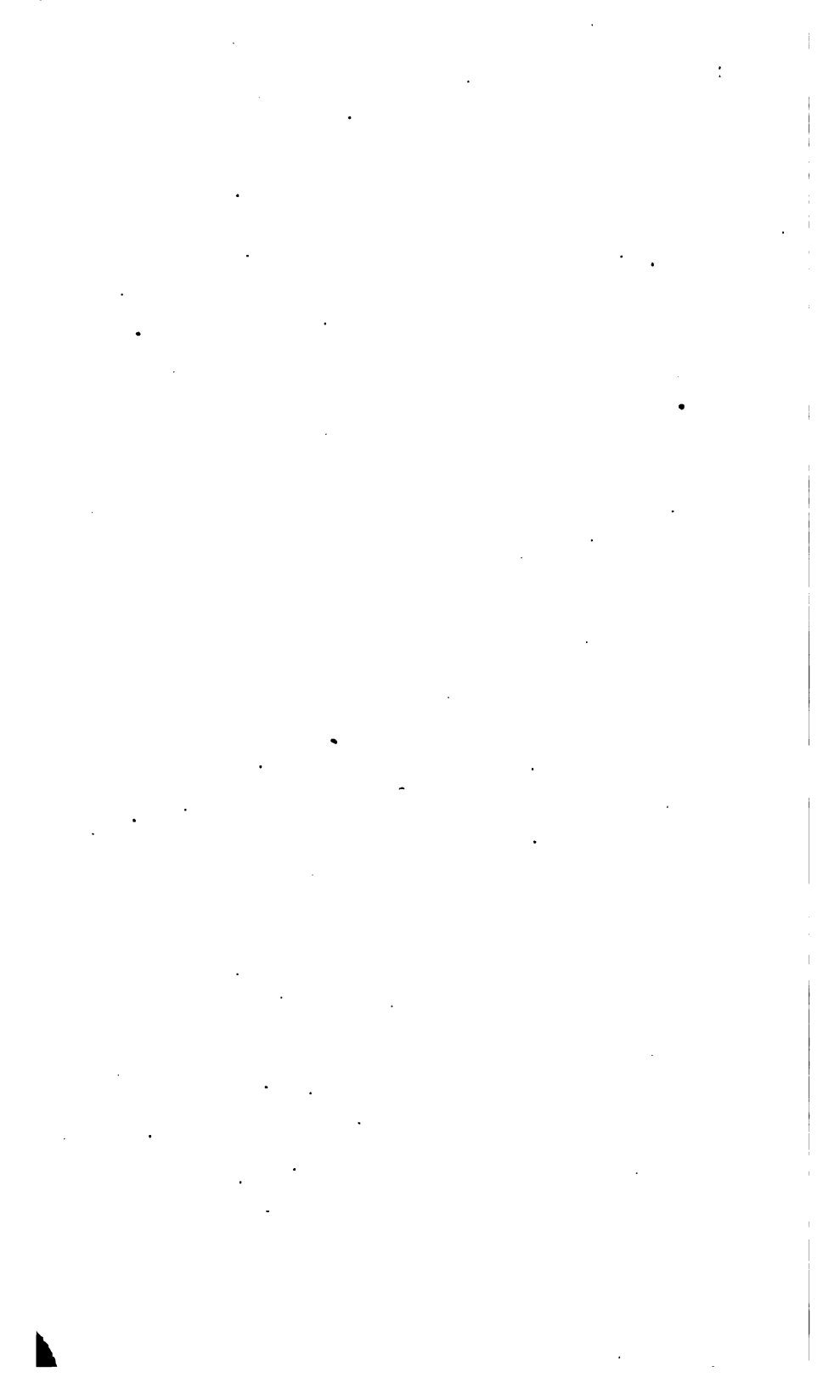
NAME.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Erie canal, eastern division.....	\$291,193 07	\$127,711 10	\$276,187 17	\$635,684 45	\$482,627 28
Erie canal, middle division.....	57,647 68	44,941 47	46,464 59	113,031 52	128,069 22
Erie canal, western division.....	146,030 40	161,671 48	227,573 41	264,842 80	270,291 11
Champlain canal.....	\$494,871 15	\$434,324 05	\$550,225 17	\$1,013,558 77	\$880,898 61
Owego canal.....	72,580 01	105,608 44	186,401 12	338,140 40	233,597 19
Cayuga and Seneca canal.....	156,518 36	103,279 92	116,307 10	53,564 78	59,911 92
Chemung canal.....	19,642 86	20,758 32	21,860 04	51,707 82	37,563 09
Crooked Lake canal.....	129,367 90	60,386 35	38,191 06	53,427 99	95,115 69
Chenango canal.....	7,636 64	7,597 85	8,009 18	9,903 12	75,387 96
Genesee Valley canal.....	193,128 01	146,359 48	52,965 78	142,659 90	188,019 85
Oncida Lake canal and feeder.....	98,112 97	95,347 28	136,650 12	233,064 44	161,488 06
Oncida River improvement.....	68 93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black River canal.....	42,518 24	35,396 23	68,162 10	241,785 65	107,078 76
Black River improvement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baldwinsville canal.....	93 32	1,708 00	.....	.....	3,600 00
Seneca River improvement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga inlet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	\$1,214,538 38	\$1,010,765 92	\$1,178,771 67	\$2,134,812 87	\$1,832,730 23

## "R." — (Continued).

NAME.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Erie canal, eastern division.....	\$577,422 05	\$337,378 87	\$296,916 74
Erie canal, middle division.....	111,182 55	130,828 44	126,235 15
Erie canal, western division.....	335,467 61	236,887 52	221,150 33
Champlain canal.....	\$1,024,022 21	\$705,094 83	\$644,302 22
Oswego canal.....	239,300 50	215,553 65	175,950 99
Cayuga and Seneca canal.....	155,418 59	119,030 72	90,377 58
Chemung canal.....	31,401 56	30,164 37	27,280 63
Crooked Lake canal.....	81,956 70	49,946 41	29,845 51
Chenango canal.....	10,670 29	6,777 10	11,921 51
Genesee Valley canal.....	103,286 27	49,092 92	34,134 75
Oneida Lake canal and feeder.....	189,995 58	122,368 41	115,734 40
Oneida River improvement.....	.....	.....	.....
Black River canal .....	88,116 61	60,843 77	52,990 96
Black River improvement.....	.....	.....	.....
Baldwinsville canal.....	7,789 84	.....	4,098 63
Seneca River improvement.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga inlet.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$1,931,967 15	\$1,358,872 18	\$1,186,637 18

## "R" — (Continued).

NAME.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	Total.
Erie canal, eastern division.....	\$487,848 79	\$401,084 49	\$301,738 73	\$206,297 90	\$151,508 42	\$6,013,321 80
Erie canal, middle division.....	82,004 74	86,808 04	100,099 49	78,156 94	91,890 36	1,486,888 07
Erie canal, western division.....	198,886 03	196,900 87	196,825 22	118,420 53	141,560 47	3,558,337 87
Champlain canal.....	\$768,879 66	\$683,491 40	\$588,660 44	\$386,845 37	\$384,897 26	\$11,058,847 54
Oswego canal.....	149,269 73	149,899 04	104,650 64	99,261 27	116,209 11	2,669,564 83
Cayuga and Seneca canal.....	73,409 27	51,842 88	55,432 87	29,710 88	28,577 49	1,698,613 27
Chemung canal.....	22,065 04	23,261 61	17,499 89	18,482 69	10,236 29	319,007 42
Crooked Lake canal.....	16,061 48	11,098 86	14,478 26	8,752 81	4,900 15	1,049,708 44
Genesee canal.....	4,185 45	71 02	716 86	716 86	.....	223,532 32
Genesee Valley canal.....	19,189 27	7,977 24	7,253 36	3,097 25	9,868 06	1,385,051 68
Onondaga Lake canal and feeder.....	68,075 73	40,307 26	41,833 17	31,829 71	8,890 38	1,921,108 92
Onondaga River improvement.....	.....	.....	.....	1,583 60	8,921 06	2,772 75
Black River canal.....	49,168 92	38,570 60	38,040 74	35,581 60	41,207 00	1,092,761 13
Black River improvement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,868 04
Baldwinsville canal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,620 08
Seneca River improvement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174 67
Cayuga inlet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	980 53
Total.....	\$1,165,249 61	\$1,007,869 86	\$907,907 36	\$620,861 04	\$608,761 73	\$21,447,517 39









REPORT  
OF THE  
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS,

APPOINTED UNDER A RESOLUTION OF THE

ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 28, 1879,

TO

INVESTIGATE ALLEGED ABUSES

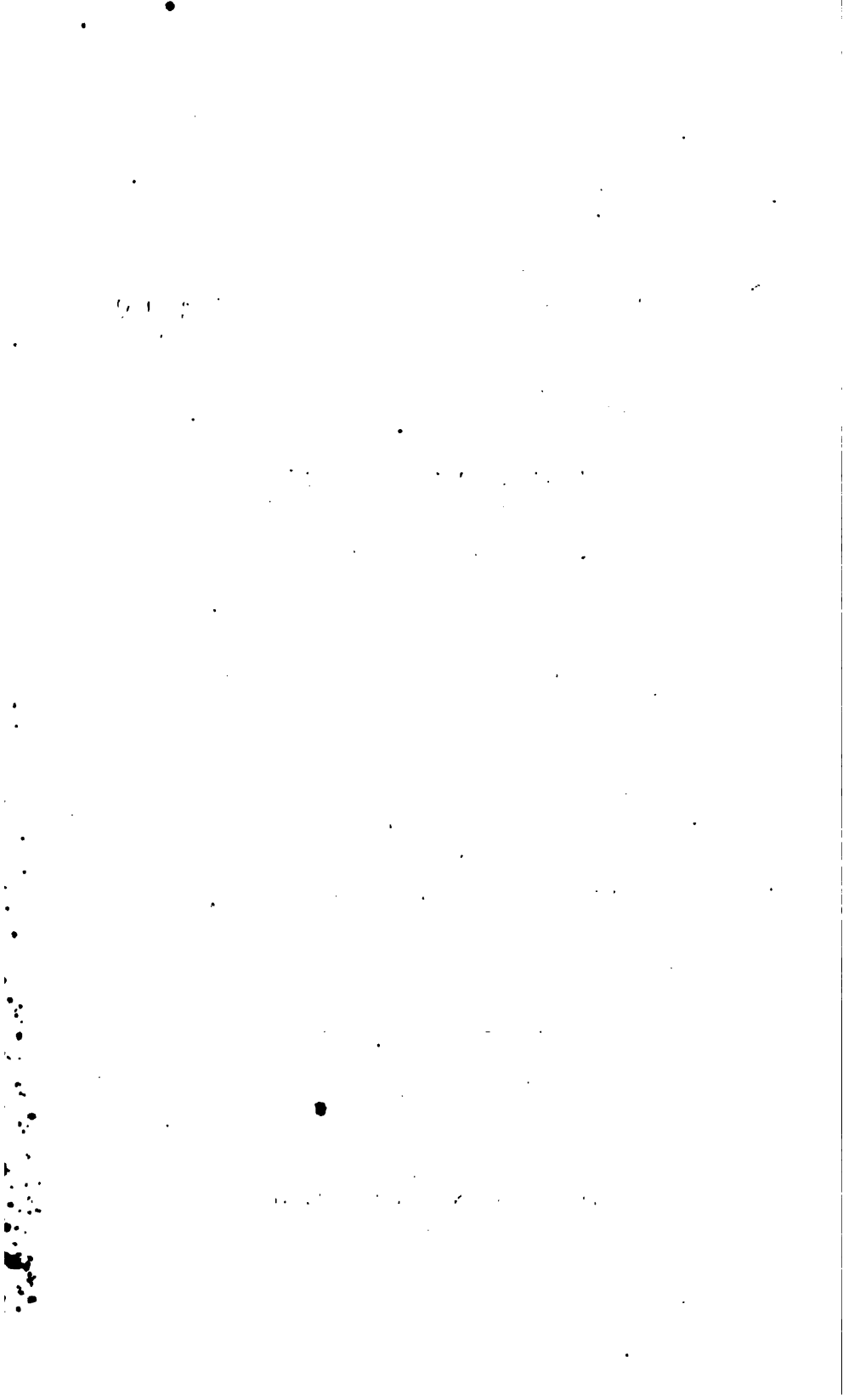
IN THE

MANAGEMENT OF RAILROADS

CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

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ALBANY:  
WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY, PRINTERS.  
1880.



# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 38.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

January 22, 1880.

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## REPORT.

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*To the Honorable, the Assembly of the State of New York :*

The undersigned, a committee appointed in pursuance of the following resolution, adopted February 28, 1879 :

*Resolved*, That a special committee of five persons be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, and to employ a stenographer, whose duty it shall be to investigate the abuses alleged to exist in the management of the railroads chartered by this State, and to inquire into and report concerning their powers, contracts and obligations ; said committee to take testimony in the city of New York, and such other places as they may deem necessary, and to report to the legislature, either at the present or the next session, by bill or otherwise, what, if any, legislation is necessary to protect and extend the commercial and industrial interests of the State ;

And also of a resolution adopted March 12, 1879, of which the following is a copy :

*Resolved*, That the number of members of the special committee of investigation into the relations of the railroads to the State be increased from five to nine, and be appointed by the speaker ;

And also of a resolution adopted March 27, 1879, of which the following is a copy :

*And it is further resolved*, That the said committee be and is hereby authorized to sit during the recess of the legislature, and take testimony in the city of New York and elsewhere in the State as they shall determine, and cause their proceedings to be printed daily ;

respectfully

[Assem. Doc. No. 38.]

## REPORT.

Immediately after the appointment of your committee, a circular letter was addressed to commercial organizations of the different cities of the State, agricultural societies of counties, State Grange, Farmers' Alliance, mayors of cities, etc., asking them to appear before the committee personally, or by communication, at a meeting to be held in Albany on the 26th day of March, 1879, and particularly specify the abuses deemed to exist in the management of the railroads of the State. That letter met a general response. The Chamber of Commerce, and the Board of Trade and Transportation of the city of New York, submitted in detail charges of mal-administration, which were generally indorsed as covering the whole ground. (See first 36 pages of Proceedings.) In April following, Presidents Vanderbilt, of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, and Jewett, of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, addressed to the committee a joint letter reviewing the charges which had been made, and taking issue generally thereon. (Report of Proceedings, p. 37.) Upon the issue thus formed the committee proceeded with its labors.

Prior to offering the resolution which gave rise to your committee, the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade and Transportation had given assurances that they had already in their possession all the evidence necessary to sustain the charges made against the railroads, and offered to incur such expense as might be necessary thoroughly to proceed with the investigation. This offer was made in view of the contemplated opposition to the passage of the resolution, and to avoid the opposition that it was known would arise from economical quarters in case any provision was attempted for legal expenses.

It was easily foreseen that the investigation would consume the entire interval between the two sessions. The members of the committee having active business pursuits to attend to at home, and, as is well known, receiving no compensation, whatever for their services on the committee, did not feel like assuming, unaided, the labor of examining the mass of matter to which our attention was soon directed from various quarters and putting it in proper shape to be submitted in evidence; therefore the committee asked the fulfillment of this offer, and requested the employment of counsel as an aid to them in the prosecution of their labors. Simon Sterne, Esq., was retained by and appeared on behalf of those

bodies. He attended the principal meetings of the committee, and, under its direction, mainly conducted the examination of witnesses. J. H. Martindale, Esq., of Rochester, appeared for the State Millers' Association and the agricultural and manufacturing interests in the interior of the State.

It is due that the committee express its obligation to the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade and Transportation, and especially to Charles S. Smith and F. B. Thurber, of the committees representing those bodies, for their co-operation and assistance, which contributed largely to the success of our work; and also to Mr. Sterne for the able, painstaking and thorough manner in which he performed the duties assigned him. His previous study of the subject and fund of information possessed were a very material aid in prosecuting our labors and developing facts sought for.

The railroads were represented by the best legal talent — Judge William D. Shipman representing the Erie, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Frank Loomis, Esq., and A. P. Laning, Esq., the New York Central. Other interests and individuals were also represented by different attorneys at various stages of the proceedings.

Your committee commenced taking testimony June 12th, in the city of New York, held several sessions in that city, as well as in Rochester, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Utica, Albany and Saratoga, taking only such adjournments as were necessary thoroughly to prepare and digest the evidence for the ensuing meeting, and closed their investigation December 19th, having taken in all more than 5,600 pages of testimony.

The investigation has been as complete and exhaustive as, during this period, it could be made. The railroads, though frequently objecting, have complied with all the requirements of the committee. They placed their books at our disposal, and the evidence adduced is mainly obtained from the books and the officers of the companies examined. It, therefore, admits of little contradiction on the part of the railroads.

The entire answer of the roads was submitted by Mr. Blanchard, Assistant President of the Erie, who reviewed all questions raised by the investigation and testified both as to facts and as an expert. The instrumentality of their reply was well chosen. Mr. Blanchard's comprehensive grasp of the subject, added to his thorough knowledge of detail, his clearness and cogency of expression, rendered him exceptionally competent to discharge the duty assigned him.

It has always been recognized as one of the paramount duties of the State to provide means for the inter-communication of its people and an exchange of commercial productions. This was originally the turn-pike; which continued as the only means of inland communication until the ease and facility of water communication suggested and brought forth the canal. Connecting, by an artificial, navigable water-way, two natural bodies of water, was a long stride in advancing commerce. Its importance in public estimation can easily be realized by recalling the exultation that crowned the completion of the Erie canal, or by marking the prominence accorded in history to the man who conceived its construction. Its actual importance may be realized by marking the growth of our metropolis, as this new-born artery poured into her harbor the products of the west. But another and grander advance was in store. The railroad burst upon the scene. Crude, experimental, at first distrusted by capitalists, it turned in its infancy to the State to ask maternal support. It asked not in vain. It was given every concession by the legislature. It grew up under the fostering policy of the State. Strengthened by bounty and armed with the power of eminent domain, it went forth, extending its tracks until we find our State grid-ironed by railroads, comprising within its limits 5,550 miles, and within the United States, in December, 1878, 81,841 miles. Along these iron rivers flow the currents of commerce that formerly sought an outlet through the rivers of nature — these iron rivers that span the country, toying with nature's obstacles as with a myth. They, too, have fountain heads; you could count them on the fingers of your hands and have fingers to spare — heads that give direction to the currents of commerce that flow along to the sea, gathering in their tributaries and swelling their volume as they go.

It was originally supposed that only passengers and not freight, except in the most limited degree, could be carried by rail. Restrictions were accordingly thrown around the passenger traffic, and it has been, at all times, and is to-day, carefully guarded and regulated by positive statutes. The roads were forbidden to carry freight in opposition to the canal; and later, when they — the railroads now forming the New York Central — were found carrying freight, they were required to pay to the canal fund a sum equal to the tolls exacted for a similar carriage by canal. This restriction was soon removed and the railroads left to their own management, practically unrestricted and uncontrolled as to carriage of freight, and remain so to-day. True, April 14, 1855, a law was passed

creating a board of railroad commissioners. But this was found an inconvenient interference with railroad plans, and so the roads paid the commissioners the full amount of their salaries for the term for which they were created (\$25,000), to silence their opposition, and then procured the repeal of the law creating the commission, in April, 1857. (Testimony, p. 2,724.)

In discharging the duty it owed to commerce and the public, the State either had to construct railroads on its own account or authorize corporations or associations to do so, clothing them with the prerogatives of the State for that purpose. In view of our costly experience in State management of various institutions, and the extent to which the managers and attaches of those institutions become factors in our politics, there is no doubt the State acted wisely in committing the construction of railroads to associations of citizens. There is no doubt of the wisdom of lending State aid to encourage railroad building during its incipient and experimental period. It grew, however, into an abuse. The State has contributed in aid of railroads in round numbers, \$8,000,000, and various localities by donation and investment in stock and bonds, nearly \$31,000,000; (See Exhibits, pp. 3 and 238-43) for which unwise action so many localities are now suffering. Mr. Vanderbilt correctly states the relation of railroad corporations to the State, as follows:

"The railway corporation is organized primarily, for the benefit of the people of the State and the pecuniary consideration is secondary, but necessary, to induce the citizens of the State to assume the performance of the duty of the State."

The mistake was in not providing proper safeguards to protect the public interest and hold the roads to a strict accountability for their transactions. Thus, through the laxity of our laws and the want of governmental control (measurably excusable, considering the unforeseen possibilities of railroad development at the time of the enactment of those laws, but no longer pardonable in the light of the evidence herewith submitted), have crept in those abuses hereafter mentioned, so glaring in their proportions as to savor of fiction rather than actual history...

This investigation must prove of value to the railroads as well as the public; for, while disclosing their mismanagement, it will clear up and dissipate many erroneous impressions in relation to supposed abuses.



### ALBANY BRIDGE.

The charge so often made, that the Albany bridge is largely the private property of prominent railroad officials and makes enormous dividends by charging three dollars a car for freight and ten cents per passenger for all traffic crossing it, is erroneous. Such charges were attempted but competition compelled their immediate abandonment; and now all the bridge earns from freight crossing it is the mileage proportion (two miles) assigned to it as forming a part of a continuous line. No separate books are kept of the freight or passenger traffic of the bridge. It is owned, three-fourths by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, and one-fourth by the Boston & Albany Railroad; and these roads keep the bridge in repair, in proportion to their ownership.

The fare from East Albany to New York is \$3.00; from Albany to New York \$3.10 — a virtual charge of ten cents for crossing the bridge; but the latter charge is strictly legal, the Hudson River road, under the general law of 1850, having the right to charge three cents per mile for passengers. (49 N. Y. Reports, 455.) Separate books are kept showing the amount of receipts from foot passengers only by the bridge company. (For particulars see Testimony of E. D. Worcester, p. 1097.)

### FAST FREIGHT LINES.

The Red Line, Blue Line, White Line, Canada Southern, Great Western, Hoosac Tunnel, Erie & North Shore Despatch, and all other fast freight lines running over roads in this State, except the Merchants' Despatch, are organized for the purpose of constituting a through line between distant points, as follows: The various roads which are to constitute the through line furnish a number of cars in proportion to their mileage, form an organization, appoint officers to solicit business and manage the affairs of the line. Each road receives a specified mileage per car (three-fourths of a cent), and bears the expense of the organization and shares in the profits of the line in proportion to the cars furnished, each road retaining absolute control over the rate of transportation on its line. The object of these organizations is to enable a through shipment of goods to any point, however remote, without breaking bulk. They are known as co-operative lines; and are organized in the interest of the public and in the interest of good railroad economy.

The Merchants' Despatch is a non-co-operative line. It is a part-

nership or association having a capital of three millions of dollars, represented by thirty thousand shares, twenty-seven thousand of which have been issued, and twenty-five per cent paid in on each share of stock issued. The New York Central & Hudson River owns between twelve and thirteen thousand shares, the American Express Company six thousand five hundred, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern three thousand, the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Road one thousand shares, Springfield & Cincinnati Short Line between four and five hundred, Great Western of Canada one hundred and fifty, W. H. Vanderbilt twenty, W. K. Vanderbilt one hundred and fifty and holds one hundred and fifty as trustee—about 24,000 shares held by different railroads and three thousand by individuals. It furnishes 3,451 cars, and gets three-quarters of a cent per mile for each mile any of its cars run, and five per cent on fourth class and special classes and fifteen per cent on all other classes of freight handled, for soliciting business.

As to soliciting business they do precisely the same that the agents and officers of the co-operative lines do, with this difference, that it pays its agents and officers out of its commissions, while the agents of the co-operative lines are paid by the respective roads constituting the line. The Merchants' Despatch was formerly owned by the American Express Company, and is an off-shoot of that organization. It retains all the agencies for soliciting business which belonged to that company; and it is claimed that its organization is more effective in securing freight for transportation than any of the co-operative lines. It has paid ten per cent dividend for the past four years, and twenty-five per cent of the capital only having been paid in, it amounts to an annual dividend of forty per cent. It is in evidence that the New York Central, by reason of its large ownership of stock in the Merchants' Despatch, earns more for its stockholders on the business done by this line than it would under the co-operative system. What it gains, of course, the western roads lose; and such a state of affairs cannot last long. There is nothing to prevent all this stock finding its way into individual hands. However properly this particular company may be managed, it is wrong in principle, and admits of all the abuses that have been formerly practiced upon stockholders through similar organizations. This is not the opinion of the committee only, but of good railroad men as well. (See Testimony of G. R. Blanchard, pp. 2961-6.)

## DRAWING ROOM AND SLEEPING CAR COMPANIES.

The New York Central Sleeping Car Company is a partnership with a capital of \$2,784,000, representing one hundred and eighty-one cars, with patents, offices, etc. Considerable less than a majority of its stock is owned by officers and directors of roads over which it runs cars. It runs drawing room and sleeping cars over 7,000 miles of road; 1,200 miles in this State in winter, and 1,400 in summer.

By contract with the New York Central & Hudson River road (Exhibits, pp. 182, 185, 187, 190)—and its contracts with other roads in this State are very similar—it places cars upon the road, keeps them in repair, and pays the road twenty per cent of its gross earnings for hauling them. There is no special law in relation to drawing room cars in this State. They are placed upon our roads under the original railway act authorizing any one to place cars upon any road with the consent of the company, a law passed at a time when it was thought that railroads would simply own the road-bed and track, and keep it in repair, and that other people would furnish locomotives and cars, and transport goods by paying a proper toll, just precisely as they use the canal. The courts hold the authority under the statute ample; so there can be no question as to the validity of the contract.

The following is an extract from the testimony of Mr. Wagner (Testimony, p. 2439):

"Q. I want to call your attention to the statute fixing the fare upon sleeping cars, which says: 'Such patentee or his legal representative may charge for the use of said car, in all cases, to each passenger occupying the same, forty cents, which sum shall entitle such passenger to the use of a berth for one hundred miles; and the said patentee or his legal representative may charge at and for the rate of three mills for every additional mile, but in no case shall the charge exceed eighty cents;' you are familiar with that law, are you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are not your charges in excess of that? A. I don't know; I am not aware that they are in excess of it; to Syracuse we charge \$1.50; it is three hundred miles.

Q. It could not exceed eighty cents? A. For a single berth; that is \$1.60 for a double berth: we charge \$1.50.

Q. You charge \$1.50 for a double berth? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you furnish single berths—could a man upon any of your sleeping cars call for a single berth and receive it? A. We have very few.

Q. Explain this matter fully? A. We started with one double berth and two single berths; there were a good many started with three single berths, but on my cars we first started with a double berth below and two single berths.

Q. Two single berths above? A. Yes; people laid on cushions in those days; no mattresses or sheets, or any thing of that kind; after a while people objected to single berths; they would not lay on those shelves; we had to

change all our cars, and make them all double berths; that is, virtually; there is not such a thing known now, except in the end of the car we have sometimes a lounge or a single berth; we have no call for them; none reported to me in fifteen years.

Q. If a call was made could you furnish it? A. If a man insisted, of course we could give him a double berth.

Q. Do I understand you have single berths? A. Yes, sir; we have a lounge or sofa like in the end of, not all the cars, but most of them, that can be used as a single berth.

Q. Do you sell tickets to two different people for what you call a double berth? A. Very often; I have counted five in a berth—children."

Sleeping car fares range from \$1.25 to \$2.00; for drawing room car fare see Testimony, page 2436.

The present charges were explained as follows: The above law was passed when the cars were mainly filled with single berths, the back portion being raised eight or ten inches above the front, forming two single berths, instead of being placed on a level, as now, and forming a double berth. The cars then were cheap, costing about three thousand dollars, the bedding of a rude kind, and the whole of such a character as not to attract travelers; but subsequently cars were constructed, costing from fifteen to twenty-five thousand dollars, elegantly furnished, with improved ventilation, and soon the public were attracted to their use. The single berths were objectionable and not called for, people preferring to pay double and get a double berth. The cars were remodeled, and single berths gradually disappeared. Thus from New York to Syracuse they would be entitled to charge for two berths, \$1.60; they charge an individual for a double berth \$1.50.

Mr. Wagner was asked the following questions on that subject:

"Q. Now, as to the fare from New York to Buffalo; you say it is \$2; that exceeds \$1.60? A. Yes; if a passenger takes a sleeping car and a drawing room car, that is in addition. \* \*

Q. I understand you to say he can leave his sleeping car at Syracuse? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And get into a coach? A. Yes; that is, after breakfast.

Q. Does the sleeping car train leaving here at night get to Syracuse in season for breakfast? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the extra charge which you make from there to Buffalo or Suspension Bridge you would justify under the charge for drawing room cars? A. That is the way we consider it."

As to the relations of this company to the New York Central Railroad their contract is the most favorable to the road of any in the country, and the committee are of opinion that the interests of the stockholders of said road are in no wise prejudiced, and that they have no cause for complaint.

The only remaining question to consider is, whether the charges

for drawing room and sleeping cars are unreasonably high, and call for specific regulation by statute. Drawing room cars are essentially a luxury and their occupation is entirely voluntary. The railroads are obliged to furnish seats in first class coaches, and, in case they do not, any passenger is entitled to occupy a seat in any drawing room car that may be attached to the train without extra charge. Sleeping cars are not a luxury, but a necessity. In the active pursuit of business, they are indispensable to a proper economy of time and the proper and successful prosecution of one's business. They are equally indispensable to those who travel for pleasure; and the convenience they afford to the public should be furnished as cheaply as possible. There would seem to be no propriety in requiring sleeping car companies to charge less for lodging, accompanied with transportation, than would be charged in the first class hotels of the country, and the advantage of carriage and sleep combined might properly be urged as a reason for charging slightly more. It is in evidence, that first class passenger fare on the New York Central & Hudson River road, plus drawing room or sleeping car fare, is less than first class passenger fare alone on any other road in the world, except it be between competing points where the usual fare is varied.

After all, these rates should be determined, not abstractly, but with reference to the cost and what the service can reasonably be done for. From the evidence, it appears that twenty-five per cent of the business is done in the State of New York and the remainder in other States, and in Canada. The portion of the capital of this company invested in this State is \$1,000,000. The estimated gross earnings in the State of New York for the year ending March 1, 1879, were \$269,000; the estimated proportion of expenses in the State of New York, \$172,902.01, or a profit of nearly ten per cent on the investment in this State.

The Pullman Palace Car Company, a corporation whose stock is on the market, runs cars over the Erie road under a contract dated September 5, 1871, and, with certain conditions, continuing fifteen years. (Testimony, pages 3383-4.) By this contract this company gets from the Erie road four cents per mile for every mile the cars are hauled. President Jewett effected a reduction of the mileage from four to three cents. This contract seems very onerous indeed, and to the stockholders of the Erie road unjust. Any company could afford to furnish drawing room cars and sleeping cars to be

hauled at a mileage of three cents even if they were kept locked and no passengers carried at all.

For drawing room and sleeping car fares on the Erie road see Testimony, pages 3512 to 3525.

The passenger traffic of the Central road is a profitable one. It is in evidence that the passenger traffic of the Erie road does not pay, and becomes profitable only as an indispensable adjunct in the operation of the road and the transportation of freight. The legislature has already recognized the propriety of different charges on different roads in accordance with the volume of traffic, varying from two to five cents per mile to each passenger; and if this recognized difference is a proper one, these various roads are entitled to the same consideration in any attention which the legislature may give to the regulation of drawing room or sleeping car fares.

#### EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The claim that railroads ought to do their own express business does not seem to be well founded. Any road could do the express business on its own line easily, and perhaps with better economy than to relegate it to other parties; and by co-operation it might be done over all roads. This co-operation it may be difficult to obtain. Were all the roads in the State—stated by Mr. Depew to be 70 in number—to do their own express business, there would naturally be an increased expense, in transferring from one company to another, that would doubtless prejudice the public interest by increasing the cost of service. The advantage of an express company is in enabling one to send property over one or many roads, the goods all the while being in charge of one responsible company. Very much of the service which express companies render to the public is not at all germane to the business of transportation. Their contracts are sufficiently favorable to the railroads.

Their rates to the public were not for want of time inquired into. They are bound by contract to "reasonable rates," and their charges are held in check by competition and also by the fast freight lines, which run at about half the rate of speed of express trains. (See Testimony, pp. 3363-4-5.)

#### STOCK YARD COMPANIES.

The Union Stock Yard and Market Company has the exclusive control of the terminal facilities of the New York Central, under a lease dated January 29, 1875. (Exhibits, p. 350.) And all cattle delivered in New York must, by the terms of this lease, pass

through this yard, and must pay the yardage. Senator John R. McPherson has the same control of the Erie cattle business, under a similar lease (Exhibits, p. 261); and then by agreement the whole cattle business of the port of New York, including the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio roads, is pooled. (Testimony, pp. 1728-9.)

Since all cattle must pass through these yards they become a necessary unit in the route of transportation. It may be stated as a general proposition that railroads ought not to farm out to individuals or associations any portion of their business which can as well be transacted by the roads. The objection to a road's farming out its functions is that such instrumentalities have been the most fruitful sources of abuse, and are usually attended with additional taxes upon transportation.

Cattle yarding differs from warehousing in requiring extra care, feed, etc., for the cattle; and the railroads claim that this is no part of the business of transportation. These leases are sufficiently favorable to the roads; and contrary to the general impression, the stock-yards are independent organizations not officered or controlled by the railroads. They charge forty-five cents per head on cattle, six cents on sheep and eight cents on hogs, and forty to fifty dollars a ton for hay fed.

Mr. Blanchard, the Assistant President of the Erie road, testified on that subject as follows:

"Q. In your judgment, is that a reasonable charge? A. I should think that the charge could be reduced one, and perhaps two cents a head on hogs, and that it should be done.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Q. You think that no other class of animals than hogs would bear a reduction? A. We have a very small business in sheep and calves, relatively, and I only know generally, that there are more difficulties as to the driving and handling of them; and that all the sheep are yarded; that nobody else has yards for sheep; that the sheep slaughterers use these yards constantly, while some of the hog men do not; I therefore think the rate for yardage on sheep is, perhaps, what it probably should be.

Q. Do you not think that forty-five cents a head for yardage and weighing, and \$50 per ton for hay, is rather an exorbitant charge? A. I think it is."

The committee are of the same opinion.

See, also, Testimony of John B. Dutcher, pages 1719-57.

#### SPUYTEN DUYVIL & PORT MORRIS RAILROAD.

The Spuyten Duyvil & Port Morris Railroad is capitalized at actual cost and leased to the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company at a rental of ten per cent upon cost.

(See Testimony W. H. Vanderbilt, p. 1227, etc.)

The Syracuse Junction road, Buffalo Junction road and other similar organizations admit of no criticism.

It is unnecessary to review the subsidiary corporations and inside rings that have barnacled the Erie road during a large part of its existence and made it the foot-ball of the street, the prey of cliques and strikers, used its credit and its revenues in reckless speculation in properties not at all consonant with the proper functions of a railroad, weighting a valuable franchise with colossal obligations that must look to the future growth and development of the country for a return, leaving it the owner of an opera house and coal lands of which Mr. Blanchard at page 3290, says,

"I regard it as one of the blunders which started some of the misfortunes of the Erie Railway that they invested in coal lands," the possessor of onerous contracts with stock yards and branch lines, and much other less valuable property, and yet without funds or credit sufficient to enable it to own all its cars and other indispensable property of a railroad.

It is but just to President Jewett and his associates to state that with their trust they inherited a legacy of debt, impaired credit and mismanagement that must continually embarrass their action and of necessity, in some instances, render their only course a choice of evils. The investigation, however, fully establishes an honest disposition on their part and an earnest effort to extricate the road from its embarrassments.

#### ELEVATORS.

No railroad terminating in New York owns any grain elevators except the Central; and elevating at its elevators is practically free upon all goods accorded free lighterage, which covers all exports, and much else. The Erie has one in process of construction.

The elevator management at Rochester calls for no criticism.

The elevator association at Buffalo is a barnacle upon the commerce of the canal, and seems to have been organized for the purpose of tolling the commerce of that port to the greatest possible extent. There are thirty-four elevators, including floaters. The Central road owns two; the Erie controls one and has just completed the construction of another; the remainder belong to individuals. Twelve only are working elevators. The elevating of the port is pooled, 350 shares in the pool, of which the railroads have



the controlling interest. It makes no difference what elevator does the work, all get their respective shares of the money earned. One of these elevators has not been used in twenty years, and many of them, according to the testimony, were built for the sole purpose of coming into and receiving a share in the pool.

The following testimony of Washington Bullard, superintendent of the Union Steamboat Company, shows the condition of affairs (Testimony, p. 2324):

"Q. There is an Elevator Association here, is there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. They take in all the floating elevators? A. I think now every elevator is in.

Q. Are all these elevators employed to their capacity? A. No, sir; they have not been usually, any thing like it.

Q. I mean does the business of the season require as many elevators as there are constructed? A. Since I have been here they never have been all employed.

Q. What proportion now is there in excess of what is necessary to do the business? A. There is a great deal of elevator property, but a few months ago two of them burnt up, which was a benefit; there has always been a surplus of elevator property which draws from the commerce of Buffalo.

Q. Twenty-five per cent? A. Yes, sir; sometimes fifty per cent, and sometimes seventy-five per cent.

Q. And the charges for elevating are made sufficient— A. To afford a big revenue on all that property.

Q. And only a portion of it is actually employed? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you consider an extravagant price—you used that expression? A. There would be lots of money made at half a cent, I understand.

Q. What is the usual rate? A. To-day it is a cent.

Q. Then if there was not any more elevating property employed than was necessary to do the business, the elevating can be done for half a cent? A. It could be done, I apprehend, for a quarter.

Q. How about the charge for trimming? A. I guess that you cannot manage; there are too many voters in it.

Q. What do you mean by that? A. Every elevator maintains about it probably three times as many people who are trimming as are needed, and the extravagant price is charged for that purpose.

Q. Because of their political influence? A. I think that it has a bearing upon it.

Q. What is the present charge for trimming? A. The charge now for shoveling is \$3.50 and \$4 a thousand bushels.

Q. \$3.50 and \$4 a thousand bushels? A. Yes, sir; \$3.50 per thousand for sail vessels and \$4 for propellers—for a thousand bushels."

\* \* \* \* \*

Q. Is there any other charge than the elevating and the trimming? A. That is all.

Q. That involves the transfer from the vessel to the canal boats? A. I think that is all.

Q. Tell us what this trimming could be done for on good principles of business economy? A. For half the money; when I make this allusion to these voters, there may be a misapprehension as to what I mean; I do not mean that the elevator proprietors use them as voters; it is a long story to explain fully what I mean about that.

Q. Let us have it? A. These men who trim vessels and canal boats in Buffalo are, as I said before, voters; they are considered and would be considered in asserting any demand they made.

Q. By either political party? A. If they were riotous it would be a consideration with the authorities of Buffalo; if they were riotous in asserting their demands for the price of trimming, it would be considered by the authorities of Buffalo, and they would not be put down with that promptness and decision that they would be otherwise, if they were not voters; that is what I mean; it is precisely what I mean; this thing has to be submitted to on that consideration; nobody would dare get up and take action to have this thing corrected by the proper supply of labor, which could be had otherwise; I think you can understand what I have said about it.

Q. It is important, as getting at the exact matters that the canal has to contend with? A. It is pertinent precisely to what you are after, in my opinion."

### Also the following testimony of Niles Case:

"Q. What in your judgment is a reasonable charge for elevating at this port? A. Half a cent a bushel is a large price, in my opinion.

Q. What would be a fair price? A. I think that a quarter of a cent would pay an elevator for transferring.

Q. Have you ever conversed with elevator people upon that subject? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How do they express themselves? A. I have heard elevator owners say here that they would not want any better business than a quarter of a cent, and be guaranteed a reasonable amount of work, and they would not ask enough to keep them going all the while, but a reasonable portion of the time; they would not want any better business than a quarter of a cent.

\* \* \* \* \*

Q. Then the elevator gets this 1-8 from the vessel, and the 5-8 or 7-8 or whatever it may be from the grain, and half of the shoveling in addition? A. Yes; so it costs for the shoveling and the trimming, to transfer grain—it costs from steamboats \$5 a thousand; it costs a dollar a thousand to trim it into the canal boats, in addition to this other shoveling; it makes it a pretty costly business here for handling grain."

See also testimony of Mr. Perew, p. 2356, Mr. Ensign, p. 2285 and other witnesses examined at Buffalo.

There is an association of elevators at New York city described by Mr. Blanchard at page 3152.

"Q. These floating elevators combine together to do the work and fix the rate of elevating in New York? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Precisely the same as they do at Buffalo? A. Precisely.

Q. And you are not able to say whether there are any stationary or land built elevators in this association or not? A. All the Brooklyn elevators are stationary and land built, a very large number—

Q. And they are all in it? A. I think they are all in it."

A reduction of tolls is usually attended by an increase of the charge for elevating. The attempt to cheapen transportation by doing away with tolls upon the canals must inevitably result in failure, so long as the entrance to the canal and the point of delivery are under the control of such combinations as these.

### WATERED STOCK.

The financial history of the Erie road is a thrice-told tale and needs no detailed recapitulation. It is capitalized at about \$155,000,000. According to the testimony of Col. Balch, a former employee of the road, and who was employed to make an inventory of its property, the road and its equipment could be replaced to-day for \$40,000,000, and that \$25,000,000 more would cover the additional value of the road as represented by stocks, bonds and interest in other corporations. (Testimony, pp. 850, 851.) The company's report to the State Engineer in 1873 shows, under head of construction account, forty-seven millions "discount on sale of convertible bonds," etc. This item covers a charge to construction account of "legal expenses \$891,955.66," for the year ending September 30, 1870. (Testimony, pp. 843-4-5.) These instances serve to illustrate the fact that the construction account of this road not only covers the proper cost of the road, but, like charity, it covers a multitude of sins. According to the same witness, nothing has been improperly charged to construction account since 1872. The amount of what is popularly termed "water," which enters into the capitalization of the Erie road, was differently estimated, and ranged up to \$70,000,000. (See testimony of Mr. Robertson, pp. 986-7-8-9. Testimony of Mr. Guffy, p. 2454, etc.)

While some attempt was made to throw discredit upon the testimony of some of these witnesses, it should be noted that not one particle of evidence was offered by the railroads tending to correct or contradict their testimony. The amount of "water" in the Erie was calculated from the evidence by an expert and made \$53,163,881. It matters little for the purposes of this report, whether fifty or seventy millions of dollars, representing nothing save mismanagement, prodigality and pilfering, have been injected into the capitalization of this road, and are now seeking to drain interest and dividends from the commerce of the country. In either case the wrong is equally glaring and the demand for the remedy equally imperative. However improperly the obligations of this road have been increased these obligations have gone into the hands of innocent holders under cover of law, and their validity is beyond the power of courts or legislature to attack. Your action must be addressed to the future.

In addition to this "water" another most deplorable load was heaped upon the back of this over-burdened corporation under

the administration of Mr. Watson. A loan of \$25,000,000 was placed on the English market, and one McHenry was the party through whom it was placed. Pending its negotiation two successive dividends, of limited amount and of very questionable propriety, were declared. Of the ten millions of convertibles first placed the road received eight millions of dollars; of the remaining fifteen millions the road received \$6,200,000. Thus out of the total loan of \$25,000,000 the road received \$14,200,000, and contested claims against worse than worthless parties for the balance; its bonded indebtedness calling for interest, increased \$25,000,000, its revenues \$14,200,000. (See testimony of President Jewett, pp. 1368-9 and 1390.)

Could any more certain or expeditious course be taken to bring a road to ruin than such management as this? It was urged that confidence was had in McHenry. Something more than confidence ought to have been had as security for honest conduct, and if railroad managers expose their trust so recklessly, the legislature must interpose some protection for stock and bondholders and the public.

The contract of consolidation of the ten roads forming the New York Central Railroad was made in 1853, in conformity to an act of the legislature of that year.

(See Exhibits, p. 28.)

The stock and bonds of the several roads were as follows:

Albany & Schenectady.....	\$1, 621, 800
Schenectady & Troy.....	650, 000
Utica & Schenectady.....	4, 500, 000
Mohawk Valley.....	1, 575, 000
Syracuse & Utica.....	2, 700, 000
Syracuse & Utica, direct.....	600, 000
Rochester & Syracuse.....	5, 608, 700
Buffalo & Rochester.....	3, 000, 000
Rochester, Lockport & Niagara Falls.....	2, 155, 100
Buffalo & Lockport.....	675, 000
Total.....	<u>\$23, 085, 600</u>

Stock of the new corporation was issued in exchange for the stock held in these several corporations. These several roads had enjoyed different degrees of prosperity, their stocks possessed dif-

ferent values, and their relative differences were adjusted by issuing premium bonds. For instance, in the language of the agreement, "To the stockholders of the Albany & Schenectady Railroad Company it is hereby agreed to allow seventeen per cent, or seventeen dollars on each one hundred dollars of the capital stock thereof;" the Utica & Schenectady Railroad Company was allowed fifty-five per cent premium; the Mohawk Valley Railroad — a road authorized to be built from Schenectady to Utica, on the south side of the Mohawk river, and which was never built, nor any part of it — was put in at fifty-five per cent premium; Syracuse & Utica, fifty per cent; Syracuse & Utica, direct — a road which was never constructed, nor any part of it — was also put in at fifty per cent premium; Rochester & Syracuse, thirty per cent; Buffalo & Rochester, forty per cent; Rochester, Lockport & Niagara Falls, and Buffalo & Lockport Railroad Company, twenty-five per cent. Stock of the Schenectady & Troy road was put in at a discount of twenty-five per cent, its stockholders having to pay twenty-five dollars per share in exchange for the stock of the new road. The amount of said premiums was \$8,894,560; in other words, so much water or fictitious capital was added to the road.

The subsequent watering process upon this road is succinctly described by Mr. Robertson, at page 995 of the testimony, as follows :

"Q. What was the amount of stock dividend and increase of stock in 1868 and 1869, of the two railways, the New York Central and Hudson River, severally and upon consolidation? A. It was over \$44,000,000 between 1868 and 1870, when the consolidation was effected.

Q. There was one dividend of eighty per cent, or rather one stock dividend of eighty per cent? A. Yes, sir; there was a dividend; I suppose you may call it a dividend of eighty per cent on New York Central proper, in 1868.

Q. That is to say, a holder of a \$100 share received a certificate of \$80? A. \$180.

Q. \$80 in addition? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Under what terms? A. Under the terms of the consolidation which was intended to make a capital stock of both roads of \$90,000,000 in round figures; there was a further increase of eighty-five per cent on the Hudson River Railroad stock alone, and another increase of twenty-seven per cent on the New York Central proper.

Q. And that, combinedly, makes \$45,000,000? A. Not quite; forty-four millions and some hundred thousand dollars.

Q. How did that increase compare; you have already stated it was about double the original stock capital? A. Very nearly."

Also by Mr. Worcester, secretary of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad (Testimony, p. 1116).

"The New York Central didn't double its stock or affect its stock; it couldn't; it was not authorized to; the Hudson River never doubled its stock—it was not

authorized to; the Consolidation Act authorized railroads to consolidate and form a new company; the new company was authorized to fix its capital stock; the capital stock of the New York Central & Hudson River Company—the new company—was made a certain amount; and that amount was about twice the original capital of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad alone. It was very nearly double the amount of the combination of those two capitals.

Thus, as calculated by this expert, \$53,507,060 were wrongfully added to the capital of these roads. At the session of the committee of October 13th, the Chairman called the attention of Mr. Depew, attorney of the New York Central Railroad, to the fact that the committee would infer from the evidence as it then stood that the dividends above referred to were simply "water," and that if any portion thereof was properly construction account the committee desired him to submit specific evidence on that point. No evidence whatever was offered by the railroads upon that subject. The only answer made, and the only answer to be made is that the legislature sanctioned it. True, the legislature of 1869, upon the report of a committee, authorized the consolidation of adjoining railroads and authorized them to fix their capital stock. Under this law the New York Central and Hudson River roads were consolidated and their stock fixed at such a sum as to cover and legalize the several scrip dividends and "premium bonds" issued. These dividends were thus legalized upon the pretense that they represented former earnings of the road and real values which the stockholders were entitled to share. The sworn reports of the company up to that date show no such surplus, nor any corresponding amount as having entered into construction, and if properly and truly made there could have been none such. Either a gross wrong was perpetrated upon the stockholders prior to 1869 or a gross wrong was perpetrated upon the public at that time. The premises admit of no doubt. These several dividends were fictitious, and the said "premium bonds." The legislature legalized it! The legislature too passed the Erie "classification bill;" but does any one imagine that the passage of those laws was the deliberate act of conscientious conviction on the part of the bodies who passed them — that a patriotic sense of public duty and regard for the public interest induced their passage? It is proper to remark that the people are quite as much indebted to the venality of the men elected to represent them in the legislature as to the rapacity of railroad managers for this unfortunate state of affairs.

There is no redress for the past, either as to the Central or the Erie. On the former road the legislature has lent its sanction to

the process of capital watering; on the Erie the bonds and stock representing misapplied funds have gone into the hands of innocent holders, the whole road has passed through a reorganization scheme under the direction of the court, and there is no possible remedy for the past. There is in the power of the legislature a remedy for the present and the future. Do not imagine that the process of stock watering is ancient history, or that it belongs to a period of inflation not likely to occur again. So late as June, 1879, parties in New York, by a clever arrangement, added thirteen millions of watered stock, pure and simple, to the capital of the elevated roads in that city. Stock watering has always been practiced wherever the possible earnings of a road would warrant it, and it always will be done in future where the possible earnings of a road warrant an increase of capital, until the strong arm of the government prevents.

#### TERMINAL FACILITIES.

The cities of New York and Brooklyn, from their insular position, enjoy peculiar advantages in receiving and forwarding freight by water. What is to their advantage in this respect is to their disadvantage as a railroad terminus. So long as freight was brought from the west via canal and Hudson river this harbor supplied every need and was entitled to the high encomiums so oft pronounced upon it; but, with by far the greater part of commerce done by junction of rail and vessel, New York is at a disadvantage as compared with her main-land rivals.

At Baltimore the tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio road, running to Locust Point, where all its imports and exports are received, do not even run through the corporate limits of Baltimore. The warehouses and docks of the city of Baltimore, along the entire water front, are reached direct by cars of the railroads terminating there. This is done through the streets of the city by horse power; and in all cases the freight is transferred from the cars to the warehouse or vessel without lighterage and without drayage. The haul by horse power through the streets of the city is done by the railroad, but an extra charge is made therefor. Large elevators are provided at Locust Point and Canton for handling grain. The elevator charges for grain are, on the grain from cars  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cents per bushel, including storage for ten days; same from vessel, when received,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per bushel; each succeeding ten days or parts of the same, three-eighths of one cent per bushel. Vessels can enter that harbor with the same draught of water that

vessels can enter New York. There is a limitless amount of water front, easily available and of comparatively little value. Some difficulty is experienced with ice, but by the use of ice boats the inconvenience is inconsiderable.

The State of Maryland guaranteed the Baltimore & Ohio road, in its charter, immunity from taxation of every kind for all time. It pays no taxes upon its real or personal property, in the State of Maryland, whatever; and the court of last resort, in that State, has affirmed the validity and inviolability of that part of the charter. The city of Baltimore subscribed \$3,500,000 to the stock of the Baltimore & Ohio road, and the State of Maryland subscribed \$4,000,000. The city also took \$5,000,000 of bonds of the company, to enable it to build its second track. (Statement Wm. Keyser, 2d V. P. B. & O. R. R.)

The harbor of Philadelphia is not equal to Baltimore in some respects. The passage up the Delaware river, a distance of one hundred miles, is a hindrance to sailing vessels, necessitating longer steam towage. It suffers more annoyance from ice, but three huge boats, designed to break and pulverize the ice, owned and managed by the city of Philadelphia, are said to effectually control this element. While vessels drawing only twenty-four feet of water can reach Baltimore, or, as a rule, New York, vessels of twenty-six feet draught can enter the harbor at Philadelphia. New York harbor being a salt water harbor, vessels can load and carry five per cent heavier cargoes than in the fresh water harbors at Philadelphia and Baltimore. (Testimony, p. 2519. Table.) The export and import business there is done in part at Greenwich Point, but mainly at Girard Point, five miles below the city. There are large grain elevators managed independently of the railroads, and whose charges for elevating, including first ten days' storage and delivery to vessel, are one and one-quarter cent per bushel on freight received from cars; on freight received from vessel, including ten days' storage, two cents; delivering same to vessel, one-quarter of a cent; every succeeding ten days' storage, three-eighths of a cent.

All Philadelphia roads have access to the water front of the city, and the freight is transferred directly to warehouse and vessel without any intermediate handling or expense. Freight cars are moved through the streets by horse power, as in Baltimore. There is any amount of water front, easily available, at comparatively low prices.

In 1826, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in its corporate



capacity, undertook the construction of various canals and railroads, with a view of connecting Philadelphia and Pittsburg by a continuous line of internal improvements. To this end the Columbia and Philadelphia R. R., 81 miles, was built at a cost of \$4,204,969.96, and the Allegheny Portage R. R., 41 miles, at a cost of \$1,828,461.35. These isolated railroads were connected by the Eastern and Juniata divisions of the canal, respectively 46 and 127 miles in length, and costing \$1,736,599.42, and \$3,521,412.21. The Portage R. R. was connected with Pittsburg by the Western Division of the canal, 104 miles long, and costing \$3,069,877.38—making a total length of 122 miles of railroad and 277 miles of canal—in all, 399 miles—constructed at a cost of \$14,361,320.32. These works were principally brought into use in 1830, though the railroads were not completed until 1833–34.

On the 16th day of May, 1857, the main line of public works constructed and owned by the State was sold to the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., for \$7,500,000 in bonds of that company, bearing five per cent interest annually.

The city of Philadelphia took five millions of stock in the road, an interest which it finally parted with to the Pennsylvania company at par, in December last.

The city of Boston has a fine harbor. The State of Massachusetts recently completed the expenditure, according to the statement of the Massachusetts railroad commissioners, calculating interest to January, 1880, \$19,523,579.94, in building the State railroad between Greenfield and North Adams, and in tunneling the Hoosac mountains to improve its commercial connections with the west; and has incurred great expense in building bulk-heads, piers and slips, and otherwise improving the harbor of Boston. All railroads terminating at Boston have access to all docks and warehouses along the city's water front, and the same facility in transferring freight without intermediate handling is possessed that Baltimore and Philadelphia enjoy.

Norfolk has one of the finest harbors in the world, and only lacks capital and enterprise to attract to its comparatively unused shores a large share of the south-western commerce of the country.

Richmond, one hundred and four miles up the James river, is accessible to vessels drawing eighteen feet of water, and is advancing its claim to share in the commerce of the west and south-west.

In the harbor of New York there is a lighterage expense of three cents per hundred weight necessarily incurred in transporting

freight from the proper terminus of the railroad to various warehouses and points of shipment in New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, the Jersey coast and other points about the harbor. The lighterage charge is deducted from the through freight rate from the west, and the balance pro-rated over the entire haul (rates west of Chicago are arbitrary). The New York Central runs the bulk of its freight to Sixty-fifth street, the lowest down-town place where it could secure land adequate to the handling of cattle and grain. It has a pier at Thirty-third street and a station at St. John's park for local freight. It has access to these stations by rail, but its Barclay street station and stations at piers 4, 5 and 6 East river are reached only by floats and lighters. It has tracks to the steamer piers above Canal street, but to steamers below Canal street its freight is lightered from Sixty-fifth street, when it ought, to place it on a par with other railroads, and New York on a par with other cities, to run to every dock and warehouse on Manhattan Island. The Erie and the Pennsylvania Railroad, terminating at Jersey City, are compelled to lighter their freight to and from all points on Manhattan Island, Long Island, Staten Island, etc. And all these roads in competition with the canal are compelled to deliver freight at any and all points throughout the harbor where consignee may direct. Canal boats towed into the harbor, as a matter of convenience to them and the easiest way of discharging their cargoes, are towed along ship-side and unloaded directly into the vessel. The railroads transporting freight in competition with the canal were compelled to deliver the freight as the canal did; and hence the peculiarities of the harbor and the custom established by the canal compel, at this day, the performance of this expensive lighterage service, necessary to connect the terminus of the roads with the point of delivery, for shipment abroad, and the warehouses of merchants. The very prosperity of the harbor, in one sense, aggravates this matter. The steamships, enabled to obtain a cargo from the promiscuous freight offering itself, and which is brought to their docks, decline to go to the wharves or elevators of the railroad, and insist upon all freight being brought to their dock. The same is generally true of sailing vessels, who receive their freight alongside, lying at anchor in the harbor. The extent of this lighterage service is well illustrated by the fact that the Erie railroad made 8,539 special deliveries of grain in the harbor of New York for the year ending December 31, 1878. (Testimony, pp. 3261-2.) The Erie road has nine distinct stations in the harbor of New York for the delivery and reception of freight

(Testimony, p. 3227), and received freight during the year 1878 from seventy-three different points in the harbor. (Testimony, p. 3265.) All other roads terminating in New York, of course, in competition, are compelled to do the same thing. This lighterage charge is of no profit to the railroad and of no advantage to any one save the parties engaged in performing the work; but is just so much tax upon the transportation of goods through this port, and must ever continue as a burden upon commerce, threatening a diversion from this city, until the vessel and the car are brought together.

Our canal first tapped the storehouse of the west and gave New York its impetus, and when the railroad became a factor in transportation, whatever rivalry may have existed between it and the canal it mattered little to New York, for they alike drew commerce to her doors. In 1869 the Pennsylvania Railroad entered Chicago and began, in its own interest and that of Philadelphia, a contest for the trade of the west.

Now, according to Mr. Blanchard (Testimony, p. 3096), it

"Controls the line to Chicago by way of Richmond — making three routes or parts of routes to Chicago; it controls practically and absolutely one route and one-half interest in another to St. Louis; two routes to Louisville; two routes to Cincinnati; one route to Indianapolis; one route to Columbus and all intermediate points; it, by roads under its own control, touches the lakes at Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago.

Q. Have they got any steamboat line on the lakes? A. Yes; the Anchor Line."

In 1873 it extended its eastern terminus to New York. The Pennsylvania Railroad system has a capital of nearly \$500,000,000 according to Judge Shipman; and in the pooling agreement is given twenty-five per cent of the New York business. Last year it carried thirteen per cent of all the freight shipped to New England, and in so doing lightered it from its terminus at Communipaw to Port Morris, a distance of twelve miles, and thence by rail.

The Baltimore & Ohio road entered Chicago in 1874, and began a contest in the interest of Baltimore. Now, according to the same witness, (Testimony, p. 3097):

"The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reaches Lake Erie at Sandusky; it reaches Lake Michigan at Chicago; it reaches the Ohio river at Wheeling and at Parkersburg; it reaches the Ohio river again through the Marietta road at Cincinnati and Portsmouth; it controls the Ohio & Mississippi road leading to St. Louis and Louisville, and the line known as the Springfield & Illinois South-eastern, running from Springfield, Illinois, the capital of the State, down to a connection with the Ohio & Mississippi road."

It comes into New York by an arrangement with the Pennsylvania road and Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore roads, and is given nine per cent of the New York business in the pool. It is only since 1869 that New York has been seriously threatened with a diversion of trade. She has little to fear from Boston, nor, indeed, from the north, unless the completion of the Welland canal enlargement should be supplemented by a corresponding enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals, which would create a rival of most formidable proportions.

In order to illustrate clearly the relations of the city of New York to the west and south-west, we give the following table of distances :

Distances from New York to Cincinnati, via Norfolk :

New York to Norfolk, via Old Dominion S. S. Co.	320 miles.
Norfolk to Petersburg, via Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio R. R.	81 do
Petersburgh to Richmond, via Richmond & Petersburg R. R.	23 do
Richmond to Cincinnati, via Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. and Ohio river boats.	581 do
Total	<u>1,005 do</u>

Distance from New York to Cincinnati, via Richmond :

New York to Richmond, via Old Dominion S. S. Co.	420 miles.
Richmond to Huntington, via Chesapeake & Ohio R. R.	421 do
Huntington to Cincinnati, via Ohio river boats.	160 do
Total	<u>1,001 do</u>

Distance from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Portland, Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool :

From New York	3,023 miles.
Philadelphia	3,242 do
Baltimore	3,450 do
Boston	2,900 do
Portland	2,850 do
Montreal	2,822 do
Quebec	<u>2,650 do</u>

## New York to Chicago:

New York Central & Hudson River R. R.....	438	miles.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry.....	538	do
Total .....	<u>976</u>	do

## New York to Chicago:

New York Central & Hudson River R. R.....	446	do
Canada Southern Ry.....	224	do
Michigan Central R. R.....	284	do
Total .....	<u>954</u>	do

## New York to Chicago:

New York Central & Hudson River R. R.....	448	do
Great Western Ry.....	229	do
Michigan Central R. R.....	284	do
Total .....	<u>961</u>	do

## New York to Chicago:

New York, Lake Erie & Western R. R.....	413	do
Atlantic & Great Western Ry.....	269	do
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago .....	293	do
Total .....	<u>975</u>	do

## New York to Chicago:

New York, Lake Erie & Western .....	422	do
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern .....	538	do
Total .....	<u>960</u>	do

## New York to Chicago:

New York, Lake Erie & Western .....	430	do
Great Western Ry.....	225	do
Michigan Central R. R.....	285	do
Total .....	<u>940</u>	do

## New York to Chicago:

Pennsylvania R. R.....	444 miles.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago.....	468 do
Total .....	<u>912</u> do

## New York to Chicago:

Pennsylvania R. R.....	90 do
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore.....	98 do
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.....	847 do
Total .....	<u>1,035</u> do

## DISTANCES.

The short route distance from Chicago to New York  
is, via Pennsylvania R. R..... 912 do

Same, Chicago to Philadelphia is, via Pennsylvania  
R. R..... 822 do

Same, Chicago to Baltimore is, via Pittsburg, Fort  
Wayne & Chicago R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., and  
Northern Central R. R..... 802 do

(Note. The Northern Central R. R., is controlled  
by the Pennsylvania R. R.)

Chicago to Baltimore, via Baltimore & Ohio R. R., is, 839 do

The short route distance from Chicago to Montreal  
is, via Michigan Central and Grand Trunk Ry.... 848 do

(Chicago to Portland, Maine, by same route)..... 1,145 do

Same, Chicago to Boston, via Michigan Central,  
Great Western, New York Central and Hoosac  
Tunnel ..... 1,010 do

(Chicago to Boston, via New York Central and Bos-  
ton & Albany R. R.)..... 1,017 do

Short distances from St. Louis to New York via New  
York Central & Hudson River R. R. is ..... 1,160 do

Via Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis and Indianapolis & St. Louis R. R. it is.....				1, 167	miles.
And via the same route to Indianapolis and thence via the Vandalia line (not used by N. Y. Central)				1, 146	do
Short distance St. Louis to New York via N. Y., Lake Erie & Western Ry. is .....				1, 130	do
And via International Bridge, Canada Southern and Toledo, Wabash & Western, it is.....				1, 144	do
And via Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis and Indian- apolis & St. Louis R. R. it is .....				1, 151	do
Short distance from St. Louis to New York via Penn- sylvania R. R. is .....				1, 069	do
Short distance St. Louis to New York via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. is.....				1, 108	do
Distance from St. Louis to Philadelphia is via Penn- sylvania R. R.....				979	do
Distance from St. Louis to Baltimore is via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. ....				920	do
Distance from St. Louis to Richmond.....				921	do
Distance from St. Louis to Norfolk via Richmond ..				1, 025	do
Short distance Cincinnati to New York via New York Central & Hudson River R. R. ....				866	do
Short distance Cincinnati to New York via New York, Lake Erie & Western is.....				850	do
Short distance Cincinnati to New York via Pennsyl- vania R. R. is.....				766	do
Short route distance Cincinnati to Philadelphia.....				676	do
do	do	do	to Baltimore.....	579	do
do	do	do	to Richmond .....	581	do
do	do	do	to Norfolk.....	685	do

In this connection it may be of interest to show all the routes of transportation connecting the port of New York with the west and south-west, and especially as showing how utterly disregarded distance is in the formation of these lines. Instance, sending freight from New York to Chicago via New London and Portland; and yet it is frequently done at a less rate than by the most direct line.

All through route connections for transportation of freight from New York to western and south-western points:

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.

New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Grand Trunk, via steamer to Portland, Me.

Central Vermont R. R., via steamer to New London, Conn.

Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., via steamer to Richmond, Va.

Virginia & Tennessee Air Line, via steamer to Norfolk, Va.

Savannah Line Steamers and Georgia Central R. R.

Charleston Line Steamers and Carolina Central R. R.

Morgan's Line Steamers to New Orleans and Mississippi river boats.

Morgan's Line Steamers, via Galveston and Texas Central R. R.

Mallory's Line Steamers, via Galveston and Texas Central R. R.

Bound Brook Route, via Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore and Baltimore & Ohio railroads.

Union Steamboat Company, rail to Buffalo and lake boats.

Western Express Co., rail to Buffalo and lake boats.

Anchor Line, rail to Buffalo and lake boats.

Lake Superior Transportation Co., rail to Buffalo and lake boats.

Erie Canal to Buffalo and lake boats.

Canal to Oswego and lake boats.

Carolina Despatch, via Wilmington, N. C.

Atlantic Coast Line.\*

Old Dominion Line.\*

Seaboard Air Line.\*

Piedmont Air Line.\*

It will be seen from the above statistics that goods can be shipped from Chicago to New York via Philadelphia at twenty-eight miles

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\* These lines are engaged mostly in the Southern Atlantic States trade.



less distance than by the Erie and its connections, and forty-two miles less than by the Central's short line, and fifty-eight miles less than by the Central and Lake Shore.

Goods can be shipped from St. Louis to Baltimore and coasted up to New York at a distance ten miles less than via the Erie road, and forty miles less than via the Central road. Chicago is ninety miles nearer to Philadelphia than to New York, and one hundred and eighteen miles nearer than by any New York road; one hundred and ten miles nearer Baltimore than New York, and one hundred and thirty-eight miles nearer than by any New York road. St. Louis is one hundred and forty-nine miles nearer to Baltimore than to New York, and two hundred and ten miles nearer than by any New York road. Cincinnati is one hundred and eighty-seven miles nearer Baltimore than New York, and two hundred and seventy-one miles nearer than by any New York road. Baltimore is only two miles nearer Cincinnati than Richmond, and seventy-six miles nearer than Norfolk.

Cincinnati has just incurred an indebtedness of \$18,000,000 in opening a south-western railroad to Chattanooga, in order to make itself the distributing and receiving depot of the south-west. Why should not these cities send their produce seeking European markets by the shortest route to the seaboard and thence by vessel abroad? We looked for the answer to this question in the topography of the country. Its solution must be found in a united and co-operative effort on the part of our railways, our State, our city, and our citizens, to retain and increase our commerce. Success cannot attend a divided effort. The gradient of the New York Central and its connections west is superior to any of its rivals. It traverses a larger route, but passes through a natural cut in that range of mountains which the southern roads are compelled to cross. It also has volume of local business, in its favor. On the other hand, the southern lines have distance, and cost of fuel, and terminal expense, in their favor. Gradient, volume of business, distance and fuel are all important elements in the cost of transportation; but we could obtain no specific data of the extent to which either entered into the question, for whenever we touched upon this subject we were met with the universal response from all railroad men that "*that* is one of those things that no fellow ever can find out." (See profiles of the Trunk roads in Appendix.)

Mr. Depew tells us in his argument that during the war of

rates with the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania roads, from 1875 to 1877, the New York roads, fighting for themselves and for New York, forced rates down from \$1.00 to 10 cents, and then stopped. The New York roads in this contest spent many millions. It was so disastrous to the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania roads that they ceased to pay dividends. A strong argument in favor of the superiority of the carrying capacity and facility of our roads is found in the fact that during this war so disastrous to their southern rivals, the New York Central continued to pay its regular eight per cent dividend.

Our roads are in need of no subsidies; but while other States and cities are subsidizing their roads and incurring vast amounts of indebtedness in acquiring a larger share of transportation, New York must not pursue an obstructive policy, which the testimony tends to fasten upon her. (Testimony, pp. 768-9, also 3285.)

Our roads do need terminal facilities to place them on a par with other roads and to place New York on a par with other cities. Mr. Vanderbilt testifies (Testimony, p. 1670) that the business of his road could not be increased without increasing its terminal facilities in New York. Mr. Blanchard describes the terminal facilities of the Erie (Testimony, p. 2957):

“Q. Would the present terminal facilities of the Erie Railroad permit a large increase of business? A. They would not; but perhaps I ought to answer that question more in detail. The Long Dock station at Jersey City, through which we handle the large bulk of our property, is at present inadequate to our business, and we are now putting up at Jersey City, at very large cost, just for that reason, a large new elevator, built upon a basin that is to have warehouses upon both sides of it; and for the time being all sorts of shifts have to be provided for handling this business. We have, at a very large additional expense, recently been compelled to take freight up to Oak Cliff, our stock yard, and there put it on to barges and bring it down the river, because our usual terminal facilities are inadequate.”

New York has recently submitted, in the interest of rapid transit—wisely submitted—to have her streets occupied by an ungainly structure, the value of certain property seriously disturbed and the convenience of a large portion of her citizens materially interfered with, and it seems equally necessary, in the greater interest of commercial supremacy, that she submit to whatever inconvenience may attend in bringing her railroads in contact with her warehouses and the wharves of her steamships. “If the mountain wont come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain.” If the tracks cannot be brought down to the wharves of the steamships

some means must be devised of inducing the steamships to go to the elevators and wharves of the railroad. This would still leave Brooklyn insulated, and afford facilities to the Central line which would give it just so much advantage over the Erie and other rivals. At this point Mr. Vanderbilt's testimony (p. 1312) that his rivals would not permit him to use the Belt line of railroad for freight cars at night, a privilege accorded him by the city, is pertinent, as showing the complicated nature of the question and the extent to which railroads combine to dictate to each other. With proper facilities tendered to the roads their own interest would prompt their use. Should they neglect their use it would justify the imposition of such terms and restrictions as the protection of commerce might require.

To day the Pennsylvania road carries grain from Chicago to Philadelphia for thirty-eight cents per hundred weight, to New York for forty cents, and out of that pays three cents lighterage charge, realizing thirty-seven cents to New York. They virtually pay one cent per hundred weight for the privilege of hauling freight the additional ninety miles. Could this charge be done away with, even under the agreement as to rates, New York would be on a par with Baltimore on east-bound freight. Less complaint was made of the differences on west-bound rates; the subject received less attention in the testimony and arguments of counsel, and hence less in this report.

The export controls the import. Goods will be imported at a point where an export cargo can best be obtained, as a rule.

To bring all the roads in connection with all the water front of the port, an advantage which other cities and their roads enjoy, would involve tunneling or bridging, difficult but not impossible of accomplishment. Its possibility or practicability we know nothing of, and have no data upon which to form an opinion.

It would seem that the authorities of the port; the authorities of the city, the merchants and the railroads, by a co-operative effort and possible exercise of authority, might bring the tracks of the roads to the wharves of the vessels, or constrain vessels seeking export trade to go to the docks, wharves and elevators of the railroad. It is certainly the interest of all parties above mentioned, and therefore must be their desire, to do away with this lighterage charge, which is a standing menace to all property seeking export through New York. Community of interest ought to insure unity of action and success.

This matter cannot be regulated by a direct law. The only law that would be efficacious would be an appropriation to effect this desired result. Such aid the legislature, under the amended Constitution, cannot grant; neither can the city of New York. Whatever expense is necessary to incur, the railroads must pay. The legislature can aid only indirectly, by enlarging the power, if insufficient, of local authorities, and revising and amending laws relating to the port. This lighterage charge is in no sense a discrimination, and nothing for which railway managers are responsible. They of all parties are the most anxious to avoid it. It therefore does not fall strictly within the scope of the resolution creating your committee, but is directly in the line of investigation. It is the outgrowth of the peculiarity of our harbor and the peculiarity of canal delivery.

New York has natural advantages of a superior character. She has her water route to the west, which will always insure her a large share of the western produce. She has the vested interest of her railroads, that will always, in contending for their own interest, contend for her advantage. While quietly resting in the conscious security which these advantages give her, her rivals have been multiplying exertions to wrest her commerce from her, and have measurably succeeded. That the commerce of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Norfolk, New Orleans and other southern ports, shall develop and increase is just as inevitable as the development and increase of the resources of the country. New York may still preserve her proud pre-eminence, but to do so she must make the same exertion that other localities make. The object of this discussion is to direct attention to New York's relations to the commerce of the country, and the efforts made and making by rival sections to grasp the fruits she has so long enjoyed.

The proposition to abolish the tolls upon the canals and make their support a charge upon the whole State has received its strongest indorsement from New York and Brooklyn, commanding their solid support. Should this policy prevail, the territory immediately bordering upon New York harbor would, according to the apportionment of the tax for 1879, be compelled to pay sixty per cent of the tax for this purpose. In the report of the dock commissioners for 1878, a revenue to the city of nearly \$800,000 is reported, a net revenue of \$223,745.37; and it is confidently predicted that the immediate future will show a net revenue of \$1,000,000 per annum. All the revenue the city receives from her water front is in the nature of a tax on commerce, and the question may be fairly raised whether

New York's policy in this respect does not antagonize her canal policy. But for want of time we should have given special attention to the wharf and port charges of New York and Brooklyn and all laws and regulations appertaining thereto. It should certainly engage the attention of merchants and the legislature. It is said by competent and responsible parties that while the dock revenues to the city are about \$800,000, the actual revenue to the city's lessees is several times that sum. The port charges are higher than other ports when they ought to be lower. The income of the health officer, for instance, is estimated at from \$60,000 to \$100,000 per annum—an excessive amount—and many other charges are in proportion. This whole matter needs thorough examination. While the legislature should stand ready and probably does, to lend any aid in its power to enhance the commerce of New York, by amending present laws or enacting new ones, suggestions can best come from those practically conversant with the needs of the port or from a committee of the legislature given time and power to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the present condition of affairs and proper remedies.

This question of terminal facilities would seem to be in view of constitutional restrictions eminently a local one, in the solution of which every industry in the port of New York is equally interested, and with no conflict of interest. Under these circumstances it does seem that a solution ought to be attained.

#### RATES.

On April 5, 1877, the New York Central & Hudson River, the Erie, the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore & Ohio entered into an agreement (Exhibit, p. 60), the preamble of which recites:

"To avoid all future misunderstandings in respect to the geographical advantages or disadvantages of the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, as affected by rail and ocean transportation; and with a view of effecting an equalization of the aggregate cost of rail and ocean transportation between all competitive points in the west, north-west and south-west, and all domestic or foreign ports reached through the above cities, it is agreed," etc.

Then follows an agreement that on east bound freight three cents less per hundred pounds shall be charged to Baltimore, and two cents less per hundred pounds to Philadelphia, than the rates established from time to time to New York; also,

"It being further agreed that the cost to the shipper of delivering grain at each port from the terminus of each of the roads to the vessel in which it is exported, as well as the number of days free storage allowed thereon, shall be the same."

While this equalizes the terminal charges, it should be remembered that what is paid for elevating goes, not to the railroad elevators, but to the floaters and Atlantic Dock elevators.

On west bound traffic:

"The difference in rates from Baltimore and Philadelphia below New York shall, on third class, fourth class and special, be the same as the differences fixed on east bound business, and on first and second classes eight cents per hundred less from Baltimore, and six cents less per hundred from Philadelphia than the agreed rates from New York."

By a similar agreement of June 8, 1877, the west-bound business of the port of New York was divided between the above roads as follows: The New York Central & Hudson River, 33 per cent; the Erie, 33 per cent; Pennsylvania, 25 per cent; Baltimore & Ohio, 9 per cent; and all California business divided equally. The contract creates a joint commissioner, and provides among other duties, that

"He shall furnish each company, at the end of each week, a statement showing the excess or deficit of each class carried above or below the agreed percentages of the parties hereto, which shall be accompanied by instructions to the companies in excess, to deliver, upon the demand of the company in deficit, the amount of tonnage of each class required to equalize as agreed."

Under these agreements Philadelphia has the same reason to complain of the rate given to Baltimore that New York has, though not to the same extent.

This agreement of April 5, 1877, instead of equalizing the through rates from western points to foreign ports, has had the opposite effect.

"LONDON, 14th August, '78.

"We, the undersigned ship brokers, certify that the great majority of charters made in London, for sailing vessels carrying grain from the United States to Europe, give charterers the option to send the vessel either to New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore on the same terms.

GALBRAITH PEMBROKE,  
H. CLARKSON & CO."

The evidence as a whole shows that the ocean rates from Philadelphia for the year average slightly higher than the rates from New York, and that the rates from Baltimore average slightly higher than the rates from Philadelphia, the difference by no means equaling the difference in rail rates conceded to those cities. It should be added, that Boston is given the same rate as New York, and the ocean rates from New York and Boston average the same.

Keeping in mind the difference in distance, terminal expense,

cheapness of fuel in favor of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania roads, on the one hand, and the difference in gradient, and volume of local business in favor of New York roads, on the other, it is difficult to determine the relative cost of haul by the different routes; and, as before stated, we could obtain no sufficient or satisfactory data upon which to reach a definite conclusion. We are of opinion, however, that our New York roads can afford to carry freight from the west to New York as cheaply as the other roads to their respective termini, and if they can afford to they ought to. Though distance plays an important part in justifying the concessions to Baltimore and Philadelphia it has no effect as applied to Boston. The latter city gets the same rate as New York, notwithstanding the additional haul of fifty miles; and we are told that with a train of cars loaded and in motion the expense of the additional haul of fifty miles is really inappreciable. But at this point the Grand Trunk, of Canada, is a controlling factor — a bankrupt road, and, in railroad parlance, it “runs wild,” runs for operating expenses. It sustains the same relations to a solvent and dividend-paying road that the goods of a bankrupt merchant bear to the goods of a solvent merchant. It is the most dangerous kind of competition. While bankruptcy may extinguish an individual it, at most, simply changes the control of a railroad, relieves it, temporarily at least, from its obligations to pay dividend or interest, and leaves it free to run wild. The haul via the Grand Trunk to Chicago is 159 miles longer than other routes; and hence they cannot get any business unless, to use Mr. Rutter’s expression, they “buy it” by offering a lower rate. The shorter route must have the lower rate because they can afford to carry for less; the longer must cut under this rate because if it does not offer some inducement, freight will naturally seek the most direct route and it will get no business.

These agreed rates were the result of a severe railroad war. Whether the managers of the New York lines at the time of making this agreement were reprehensible or no, the fact remains that the city of New York is discriminated against; that is, with the agreed differences in railroad rates maintained, and the substantial equality of ocean rates, as proven to exist, the export trade will, of necessity, seek Philadelphia and Baltimore. A difference in rate of one cent per hundred weight would be \$2.50 per car, and, on a large shipment, would control the route in making a through bill of lading, as would also one-half or one-quarter cent difference. It was conceded by Judge Shipman, in his argument before the committee,

that the present differences in rail rate, with substantial equality in ocean rates, would have the effect to divert traffic from New York to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Whatever baneful consequences attend such diversion, the railroads must, themselves, of necessity, suffer more heavily than any other industry, and prompted by their own self-interest they will be constrained to unite in any effort, or to do battle singly, to preserve the equality in this respect of the port at which their roads terminate. (For history of these differences, see Testimony, page 3172, etc.) A claim for a modification of the differences is now pending on the part of the New York roads.

New York possesses the key to the situation in the Erie canal. While the committee made no attempt to investigate the relation of the railroads to the canal, and sought to lessen their labors by avoiding this question, the canal, like Banquo's ghost, would not down, we were compelled to meet it at every point and turn of the investigation. The cost of water transportation from Chicago to New York determines the rate of rail transportation; and the rate of rail transportation from Chicago to New York is the base line upon which railroad rates are determined and fixed throughout the country. The rates, by agreement of the principal railroads of the country, from all points in the west to the seaboard, are made a certain percentage of the Chicago rate. (Testimony, pp. 3001-2-3-4.) Thus Cincinnati is 87 per cent of the Chicago rate; St. Louis, 116 per cent; Kansas City, 146 per cent; Louisville, 96 per cent; Cleveland, 73½ per cent, etc. There remains for the railroads to do this additional act of justice and see that the rates from points in the State of New York to the city of New York are made a proper percentage of the Chicago rate.

Mr. Blanchard (Testimony, p. 2840) says:

"The State holds within its grasp the great controller of the freight rate within its borders, to wit, the canal; there is not a town that is not affected more or less within this whole State, from the extreme north-east to the extreme south-west corner of it, by the canal policy and rates of this State."

Mr. Fink, a recognized authority on railroad matters, testifies (Testimony, p. 530) that whenever a reduction is made in the rail rate from Chicago to New York, occasioned by lake and canal competition, that that reduction extends to Louisville, Nashville and Savannah.



"It extends to every point of the country I might say; to-day, when they charge ten cents or twelve cents a hundred from Chicago to New York, the steamship lines from here to Savannah take up that freight and carry it for fifteen cents from here to Savannah, making a rate from Chicago to Savannah of twenty-five cents; the regular rate from Chicago to Savannah by railroads may be at the time fifty, sixty, seventy or eighty cents; they have to come down and conform to the water rate; the rate in Savannah determines again the rate in Atlanta; Atlanta is perhaps the most interior of all towns in the country, and generally gets the highest rates on that account; they carry their freight for nothing, from Chicago to New York almost, and then from here by water to Savannah, and then they carry the short distance from Savannah up to Atlanta themselves—that is two hundred miles—and the other rail lines that work from Chicago to Nashville, Louisville, Chattanooga and Atlanta, have simply to conform to the rates that the steamship lines and the rail lines from Chicago and New York make; thus the lake navigation and canal navigation regulate the rates of the whole country, you may say, from Canada down to the Gulf."

Mr. Vanderbilt in his testimony attached equal importance to the canal and regarded it as an important factor in the commerce of the State and country.

The maintenance of our trunk canals should engage the earnest solicitude of the State. Nothing could be more prejudicial to the interests of the city of New York, or the State as a whole, than to permit their efficiency to be impaired or their usefulness compromised.

#### STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

The terminal facilities for handling oil used by the New York Central road in New York are owned in fee by the Standard Oil Company. This company also own all the oil cars run on the Central road. The terminal facilities of the Erie for handling oil in New York are leased to the Standard Oil Company. (Exhibits, p. 573.) This company owns all the oil cars run over the Erie, except about two hundred. Thus, these roads have placed in the absolute control of this company the handling of all oil carried by them to New York, and they can charge a rival shipper any price for terminal handling they choose. They are bound to charge no more than is charged for a similar service by other roads, but remembering that they own and control the facilities at Baltimore and Philadelphia as well as New York, the force of this limitation is nothing. They can use the power here given them, and have used it, to crush out opposition; and this is an illustration of the worst results to the public that can follow the leasing by a railroad of any part of its functions, or placing what is a necessary link in the chain of transportation in the hands of other parties.

The history of this corporation is a unique illustration of the

possible outgrowth of the present system of railroad management, in giving preferential rates, and also showing the colossal proportions to which monopoly can grow under the laws of this country. January 8th, 1872, the Central, Erie, Lake Shore and Pennsylvania roads made an agreement with the South Improvement Company, a corporation of Pennsylvania (Exhibits, p. 418), in which these roads agreed to pay said company rebates on shipments to different points, ranging from forty cents to \$3.07 per barrel. (Said Exhibit, article 2, subdivisions 3 and 4.)

They then agreed :

"5. To charge to all other parties (excepting such as are referred to in article 3d) for the transportation of petroleum and its products, rates which shall not be less than the gross rates above specified, and should at any time any less rate be charged directly or indirectly, either by way of rebate, commission, allowances, or upon any pretext whatsoever, the same reduction per barrel shall be made to the party hereto of the first part, from the net rates provided for them, on all transportation for them during the period for which such reduction shall be made to others."

\* \* \* \* \*

"ARTICLE FOURTH.—And it is hereby further covenanted and agreed by and between the parties hereto, that the party hereto of the second part shall at all times co-operate, as far as it legally may, with the party hereto of the first part to maintain business of the party hereto of the first part *against loss or injury by competition*, to the end that the party hereto of the first part may keep up a remunerative, and so a full and regular business, and to that end shall lower or raise the gross rates of transportation over its railroads and connections, as far as it legally may, for such times and to such extent as may be necessary to overcome such competition. The rebates and drawbacks to the party of the first part to be varied *pari passu* with the gross rates."

The nature of this agreement became public, and the Pennsylvania legislature repealed the charter of the South Improvement Company, in April following.

This contract is important as showing the light in which railroad managers view their relations to the public, and as throwing light upon their subsequent relations with the Standard Oil Company. Resting under the common law obligation to treat all parties alike, they deliberately undertake to protect a certain company "against injury by competition."

The Standard Oil Company is an Ohio corporation, located at Cleveland, with a nominal capital of three and one-half millions. It was chartered in 1869, with a capital of \$100,000. Mr. Scheide, a witness produced by the railroads, testifies (Testimony, p. 2766),

"Q. Was the Standard Oil Company and the South Improvement Company the same at that time? A. The Standard Oil Company was part of the South Improvement Company.

Q. The South Improvement Company at that time was the larger, comprehending the Standard Oil Company? A. Yes, sir; it comprehended the Standard Oil Company and a dozen other different firms in Pittsburgh and Cleveland."

After the repeal of the South Improvement Company charter, the attempt made to monopolize the oil trade through this company was transferred to the Standard Oil Company, the controlling spirits of both organizations being the same.

From that time this organization grew rapidly in importance, until now it comprehends, according to the testimony of Mr. Patterson (Testimony, p. 1698)

"The Standard Oil Company of Cleveland, and the Standard Company of Pittsburg, the Acme Oil Company of New York, but located at Titusville, the Imperial Oil Company at Oil City, the Atlantic Refining Company of Philadelphia, the Camden Company—well, I call it the Camden Company of Maryland—Charles Pratt & Company of New York, the Devoe Manufacturing Company of New York, J. A. Bostwick & Co."

and other refiners of oil.

Mr. Rogers testifies (Testimony, p. 2615), the people that are working in harmony with "us," meaning the Standard Oil, comprise about ninety or ninety-five per cent of the refiners of several country. Your committee were unable to ascertain the exact relations of these different organizations, owing to the refusal of several members of the Standard Oil Company subpoenaed as witnesses to obey the subpoena, and the refusal of those who did attend to answer our questions; but succeeded in establishing the fact that ninety or ninety-five per cent of all the refiners of the country act in "harmony" with the Standard Oil Company, and that they ship ninety-five per cent of all the oil of the country; and, of course, the three and a half millions capital of the Standard is but an insignificant portion of the aggregate capital of this mysterious organization, whose business and transactions are of such a character that its members declined giving a history or description of it, lest their testimony be used to convict them of a crime. (See Testimony of Messrs. Bostwick, Archbold, Rogers, etc.)

October 1st, 1874, the several trunk lines agreed to ignore the element of distance altogether in the transportation of oil. (Testimony, p. 3417.)

"Tenth.—Commencing October 1, 1874, it is agreed that the following shall be through freight rates from any refinery in Cleveland, Pittsburgh, or in the oil regions, upon refined oil:

To New York .....	\$1 90 per bbl.
" Philadelphia and Baltimore .....	1 75 "
" Boston .....	2 00 "

Upon crude from initial points of rail shipments:

To New York .....	\$1 65 per bbl.
" Philadelphia and Baltimore .....	1 50 "
" Boston .....	1 75 "

"The roads transporting the refined oil shall *refund to the refiners, as a drawback, the charges paid by them upon the crude oil reaching their refineries by rail*; and the roads transporting through crude oil to the eastern seaboard shall refund to the shippers twenty-two cents per barrel; both of said drawbacks to be paid only on oil reaching the initial points of rail shipment through pipes, the owners of which maintain agreed rates of pipage."

By this agreement the roads carry crude oil from the oil regions to Cleveland and Pittsburgh and then carry the refined oil to the seaboard as cheaply as they would from the mouth of the well. Mr. Vanderbilt explains this (Testimony, p. 1596):

"That is to equalize it from the different districts; that is to equalize it as to the different refineries, as to the Pittsburgh refiners and the Cleveland refiners; make the distance all alike to the seaboard."

Q. Do you do that in any other business except oil; do you carry a raw product to a place 150 miles distant and back again to another point like that, without charge, so as to put them upon an equality? A. I don't know."

Could any more flagrant violation of every principle of railroad economy and natural justice be imagined than this—any more marked discrimination against the refiners of the State of New York— a haul of three hundred miles for nothing in order that the Cleveland and Pittsburgh refiner may be placed upon a par with the refiners in New York? Should the legislature enact that the railroads of this State deliver all Cincinnati freight carried by them at New York as cheaply as the Baltimore & Ohio deliver Cincinnati freight at Baltimore, the distance to Baltimore being 289 miles less than the distance to New York by any New York road, the railroads would doubtless complain; and yet here is a voluntary haul of three hundred miles made for nothing, the expense of which is shared by the roads of this State, not in the interest of New York but in hostility to her interest.

In 1875, August 1st, the Erie and Central made an agreement with the Standard Oil Company (Exhibits, p. 175), whereby they agreed to give them a rate as low as the lowest net rate to other parties; and then (Exhibits, p. 182) agreed to pay the Standard Oil Company and all its affiliated companies, a ten per cent rebate on all shipments of oil. Affiliated companies cover those firms and individuals who work in "harmony" with the Standard, and those to whom they farm out their rate. Later, in 1877, we find the Central and Erie saying to the Pennsylvania road that it

must close out its interest in the Empire Transportation Company. This was the Pennsylvania road's Standard. It shipped oil and was largely engaged in refining oil. The Central and Erie insisted that refining oil was foreign to the proper functions of a railroad; was prejudicial to their interests as rival carriers; and demanded that the Pennsylvania railroad close out its interest in that company, a demand which they joined hands with the Standard Oil Company, and proceeded to enforce by a war of rates, which terminated successfully in October of that year. The oil traffic, instead of being more profitable to the Central and Erie, has certainly been less remunerative since that war than before. We are unable to find the slightest respect wherein it resulted to the advantage of these roads. The Standard got the "plum"; and as a result it owns exclusively the terminal facilities for handling oil in Philadelphia and Baltimore. It owns and controls the terminal facilities for handling oil of the four trunk roads. It owns and controls the pipe lines of the producing regions that connect with the railroads. It controls both ends of these roads. It ships ninety-five per cent of all oil. (Testimony of Bostwick, p. 2696; Rogers, p. 2615; Welch, p. 3678.) It dictates terms and rates to the railroads. (Testimony of Mr. Rutter, p. 2549; which is confirmed by Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Bostwick.) It has bought out and frozen out refiners all over the country. By means of the superior facilities for transportation which it thus possessed, it could over-bid in the producing regions and under-sell in the markets of the world. Thus it has gone on buying out and freezing out all opposition, until it has absorbed and monopolized this great traffic, this great production which ranks second on the list of exports of our country. The parties whom they have driven to the wall have had ample capital and equal ability in the prosecution of their business, in all things save their ability to acquire facilities for transportation. (Testimony of Mr. Scheide.) The testimony of this witness (Mr. Scheide), as a whole, is especially interesting, he having been produced by the railroads to justify their relations to the Standard Oil Company. (See, also, Testimony of Mr. Hewett, p. 2525; Mr. Morehouse, p. 2623; Mr. Bernheimer, p. 3548.) It was claimed by Mr. Bostwick that the success of the Standard Company was due to their superior business ability; and this claim has been generally made. That these gentlemen possess eminent business talent is obvious; but that they possess a monopoly of the business ability of the country, commensurate with their monopoly of the oil trade, is eminently absurd.

In June, 1879 the Tide Water Pipe Line effected a connection with the seaboard and commenced shipping oil. Opposition, of course, was not to be brooked, and again the Standard called upon the railroads to protect them "against injury by competition," and again the railroads responded. On June 5th, at a conference between the four trunk lines and the Standard people held at Niagara the rate on crude oil was made to the Standard over the Erie and Central twenty cents per barrel. The rates to Philadelphia and Baltimore were made the same. (See Statement of Messrs. Rutter and Blanchard, Exhibits, pp. 621-2.) This reduction was made on the 5th of June, to take effect as of the 1st of June. A corresponding reduction of the rate to the general public was made from one dollar and fifteen to thirty cents per barrel. This was not made public until June 21st. The testimony of Mr. Welch is pertinent here as showing why rates should not be secret. (Testimony, p. 3688):

"Q. Do I understand you that the railroads reduced their open rate to 80 cents? A. Yes, sir; first from \$1.15 to 80, and then from 80 to 80; and while these were nominal rates, of course we did not know what were the real rates at the same time paid to the railroads, but it is to be presumed that the Standard, after the drop to this nominal rate, paid very much less; now, on these heavy forward sales of refined by the Standard, in the opinion of the trade aggregating, say, two millions or two and a half millions of barrels — of course that oil was delivered upon those contracts, and the purchaser upon those contracts got no benefit of that drop in price, but it must undoubtedly have been a profit to the Standard, and it was believed in the trade generally that the Standard had sold previous to this drop in the rates about the capacity of their manufacture for two or three months ahead; in my October monthly report I went into that subject, and I computed that the Standard must have made about a million and a half dollars on account of the lower rates which were established by the railroad on June 21, as compared to what they had been previously."

But competition continued, and a further reduction was made on August 1st, to fifteen cents per barrel. Out of these rates the mileage allowed to the Standard for use of cars leaves about ten cents per barrel, weighing 390 pounds, for a haul of over 400 miles, besides hauling the empty cars back. Contrast this with the charge of 45 cents for hauling a can of milk holding ten gallons and weighing 90 pounds an average distance of 60 miles. Milk cars like oil cars are returned empty; the traffic is alike regular and uniform and forms a legitimate standard of comparison. (For Milk traffic see Testimony, pp. 462, 2931 to 2948.)

Why did the railroads make this reduction on oil? It was not done in the interest of the public nor in obedience to any principle of public policy or sound railroad economy.

"The Tide Water took from the 1st of June to the 1st of November, 257, - 786 barrels; they moved that out of the region." (Testimony, p. 3670.)

An amount so insignificant in comparison with the whole shipment that a fear of losing their traffic could not have induced such a sweeping reduction. It brought no greater proportion of oil to the city of New York. It was made on a product which sent abroad from January 1, 1879, to October 11, 1879, 295,000,000 of gallons, or about 6,500,000 barrels.

From January to October, 1879, the total shipments from the oil regions to all points were 12,900,240 barrels. All shipments to the seaboard would easily have borne one dollar more per barrel than they did; and, tested by the charge which roads impose upon every other commodity, it should have borne that much more; and yet all the trunk roads have grown into such relations with this oil combination that they were forced to forego all these millions they might have earned and look to the other produce of the country for their revenues. They bury their own interest in the interest of the Standard Oil Company, and join in this war of rates to protect it "against injury by competition."

#### PROXIES.

One of the greatest inducements to mismanagement on the part of railroad officials is the temptation men are under to perpetuate themselves in power. This is done by making contracts and leases, or by otherwise employing the owners of large blocks of stock at rates prejudicial to the interests of the road, by buying proxies of the real owners of stock, and, in very many instances, of the pledgees simply, and those who have no interest in the shares voted and, consequently, no interest in securing proper officers for the company, but in whose names they happen to stand. Mr. Jewett (Testimony, p. 1447) says:

"With regard to proxies, I think one great error in the State of New York is, that stock held as collateral is transferred upon the books into the name of the party holding it as security who has no interest in it other than as security for the debt or the advance made upon it; he has the right to vote upon it; having no interest, as I have said, beyond that of the value of the stock as security for his debt; it is the same in Europe, as I understand it, that it is held in that way; the party in whose name the stock stands upon the register gives his proxy to A or B, for which a payment of \$2 a share, or \$1 a share, or \$5 a share, according to the emergency of the case, is paid.

Q. To these parties who have no interest other than as security in this stock?  
A. Yes, sir; now, I think, that is all wrong; I don't think it would be right to preclude a party owning stock, who has an interest in it personally, from being represented by proxies, because that would prevent a stockholder living at a distance, or living abroad, from being represented at the election of the directors of his company at home or in America; but proxies issued by those who have no such interest ought in some way to be regulated and controlled; and the habit of selling proxies is extremely objectionable."

Mr. Wolff, banker, of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., testifies (Testimony, p. 2521) that his firm, in the election for Erie directors in 1877, voted fifty odd thousand shares of stock in which they had no interest whatever; that in buying and selling stock it frequently happens, in the regular course of business, that the stock stands in the name of a broker, without his having any interest whatever in it, and frequently is transferred to a pledgee for prudential reasons; and that it is the general practice in Wall street for parties in whose name stock thus stands to vote the same or issue proxies to others, and frequently for a consideration.

While it is very important that this practice be corrected, it is equally important that stock be not disfranchised. It would be undemocratic and unjust to either disfranchise stock or impair its most valuable feature—negotiability. It is believed the accompanying bill will correct the evils without in the least prejudicing the rights of stockholders.

#### ANNUAL REPORT TO THE STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

If the intention of the framers of the present law, requiring railroads to report annually to the State Engineer, was to give the public or the State a history of the year's transactions of the different roads, they most signally failed. The idea of making public the transactions of a railroad in order that publicity may deter mismanagement is an excellent one; but the present law utterly fails to compass that object. It has been denounced as wholly inadequate by our State Engineers, and especially by Mr. Seymour in his first report under the law of 1850. All of the railroad people, who are experts on this subject, who testified before the committee, insist that a full compliance with the present law would not disclose the true financial condition of a road. They insisted that they had fully complied with the law, and as frankly conceded that their reports, thus made, did not disclose the actual condition of the company. Mr. Little, auditor of the Erie road, at p. 1810, says:

"Ought not the report of the railroad companies to the State Engineer to contain a balance sheet? A. Undoubtedly it ought; there is no other way to get at the condition of any company or corporation unless you have a complete balance sheet; you cannot get it in any other way than that; then every man can judge for himself."

Mr. Robertson, who was called and examined as an expert in railway accounts, testified, in relation to this subject (Testimony, p. 982):



"The vital defect of the law, sir, in my opinion, is in not requiring what is called a balance sheet to be published—to be furnished with the annual report."

There is entire accord as to the defects of the present law and method of correction. It is believed that the accompanying bill, based upon the defects as above stated, and calling for additional detail, will fully cover all defects in the annual report.

#### DISCRIMINATIONS.

The charge that the railroads of this State discriminate against the citizens of the State, and in favor of western and foreign producers, is fully proven by the evidence taken. The charge that they discriminate against certain localities in the State, as compared with others, is fully proven. The charge that they discriminate in favor of certain individuals, as compared with others in the same locality, is fully proven.

Every man who pays the tariff rate is discriminated against, when any man is given a special rate on a similar shipment.

The tariffs of the several roads all recognize distance as a controlling element, and in no case do they make the longer haul cost less than the shorter. They conform generally to the popular conception of what a railroad tariff ought to be. Special rates conform to no system and vary without rule, and of these exclusively we now speak. A special variation of the schedule rate, made alike to the general public, and without discrimination, is free from objection.

The committee find, made and in force within the period of one year, a number of special contracts on the Central & Hudson River road, estimated by the railroad people at six thousand. The number on the Erie was very much less, though the practice of giving them the same. Upon these roads, and all other roads, special rates were given upon time contracts, and many upon single shipments and in all instances they varied the open rate to the advantage of the party obtaining the special rate. These rates are made secret; secrecy being expressly or impliedly part of the agreement. Your committee made an abstract of the local special rates on the Central (Exhibits, p. 120); also of the local special rates on the Erie (Exhibits, p. 222); also an abstract of the through rates to other States on the Central (Exhibits, p. 297). This last illustrates the through business of the Erie quite as well as of the Central. These abstracts do not contain exceptional cases, but are fairly illustrative of the system or want of system in making rates. By examin-

ing these abstracts it will be seen that certain localities are especially favored ; that individuals in the same locality upon car lot shipments even are given preferential rates. The rates to local points in the State, compared with the rates to points out of the State, show the extent to which distance is disregarded, and justify the complaint as to the relation of through and local rates. Note on page 307 of the Exhibits a rate from Chicago to Liverpool of thirty cents per hundred weight as compared with local rates, and also on pages 298, 299, etc., how rate between same points made same day on same class of goods varies.

The committee, however strenuously endeavoring so to do, have failed to elicit any principle, rule, criterion or limitation, in accordance with which special rates are given. We were told that special rates were given when the article could not bear the tariff rate. Volume does not control, nor regularity of shipment, for special rates are given on single shipments and on parcels as well as car or train loads.

Mr. Goodman, assistant general freight agent of the New York Central, testifies (Testimony, p. 142), that special rates are given to all points ; are almost invariably given when asked (Testimony, p. 159). He also estimates that 90 per cent of the business from New York to Syracuse, and 50 per cent of the business from New York to other points, is done on special rates.

We are told that every application is judged by itself, and with reference to its own peculiar circumstances, and it depends upon the judgment of the officer to whom the application is made whether a special reduction is given, and the extent of the reduction. It is very easy to see how this might depend upon the prejudice or the favoritism, and not the judgment of such officer. In the joint letter of Presidents Vanderbilt and Jewett to the committee (Testimony, p. 47), is laid down the rule of charging all an article will bear, and at the same time stimulate its production. As to the manner in which this rule is carried out see Mr. Goodman (Testimony, pp. 122-156), Mr. Vilas, general freight agent of the Erie road (p. 374), Mr. Rutter, general traffic manager of the Central road (pp. 453, 454), also testimony of Mr. Blanchard. What an article will bear is to a certain extent a legitimate consideration in determining a freight rate. It is a rule recognized in various vocations, notably so by the government in imposing its revenue tariffs. The necessities of life are made free, except where a protective policy intervenes, and luxu-

ries are taxed, simply because they will bear it and the comforts of the people be not infringed thereby.

In July last, during a war of rates, wheat was carried from Chicago to New York for ten cents per hundred. In August it was put up to fifteen cents, a "living rate." A short European harvest created an unusual demand — a bountiful harvest here created an extraordinary supply. The carrying capacity of all roads leading to the seaboard was taxed to the utmost. The rates were gradually raised from fifteen cents, in August, to forty cents in November. It cost the roads just as much to haul a hundred pounds of grain in August as in November. The rate was raised simply because the condition of the market warranted it and the product could bear it. It would be difficult to make a criticism upon that raise which public judgment would sustain. But we are distinctly told that public interest plays an insignificant role in the theater of railroad management. It is at best but a servant waiting upon the interest of the stockholders. The wrong consists in exercising a censorship over the business affairs of the community, secretly, arbitrarily and unequally varying rates, building up this, developing that — not only performing the proper functions of transportation, but taking into consideration the probable or possible profit of a shipment, and adjusting their rates accordingly. If the shipper is likely to make a large profit, they compel him to divide; if the margin is a close one, they determine whether the shipment shall be made or not, whether it shall result in a profit or loss, and the amount of profit or loss. Thus, under this system of management and this method of giving rates, is every merchant, every manufacturer, every shipper, and through them every individual along the 5,550 miles of railroad in this State, with its five hundred millions of capital, measurably in the power of these corporations. Conciliate their good will, court their favor, and favorable rates will follow; incur their hostility, and the margin of their displeasure may be read on your freight bills. This has been well illustrated in the course of this investigation. Not a shipper would testify voluntarily, however freely he might talk in private, but insisted upon being subpoenaed and put in the light of being dragged before the committee and compelled to answer. The letter of the Produce Exchange to this committee, in response to a request for facts and information to aid in the investigation, well illustrates this feeling. (Testimony, pp. 34 and 35.) They assert that :

"There is, doubtless, no class of merchants within the State who are more familiar with the fact that grave abuses exist in railroad management than the merchants of this Exchange \* \* \*. in many cases acquainted also with the nature of such abuses \* \* \* have for many years past suffered, and are still suffering, injustice at the hands of railroad management \* \* \* do not want a special committee on railroad matters whose functions must soon terminate \* \* \* but a commission to stand between the railroad corporations and those whose interests compel them to use them."

Here is plainly expressed on the part of a powerful body of merchants, an unwillingness to disclose abuses they know to exist, because there is no power permanently to stand between them and the railroads with whom they must deal and who would doubtless make them pay for their disclosure by increasing their rates or by cancelling special contracts. This power on the one hand and this fear on the other, will always exist so long as the scale of freight charges is permitted to be a system of rewards and punishments.

The political influence of these corporations should be understood. Not less than 30,000 voters are in the direct employ of the railroads of this State—a number sufficient to have turned the scale in any election in recent years. These employees are doubtless divided in political sentiments, yet in times like the past and the present the question of remunerative employment is of paramount importance to the individual employed as compared with the success of either party. The political sentiments of corporations have been aptly and truly described by a prominent railroad man who testified: "In a republican district I was republican, in a democratic district I was a democrat, in a doubtful district I was doubtful; but I was always Erie." The possible exercise of this vast political power, direct and indirect, not to discuss its exercise in the past, seems to your committee an unanswerable argument in favor of instituting governmental supervision of railroads and holding them in their management to a strict accountability.

There is no tendency of the age more marked than the tendency toward centralization and monopoly. The application of machinery to all kinds of manufacture has dried up the various manufacturing establishments heretofore existing throughout the rural districts, and the hand manufacturer, seeing his business drawn to some commercial center, has been compelled to follow and apply for a post at the machine. Nothing is left to our rural districts but the production of the raw material; and now come our railroads placing our agricultural products at a marked disadvantage compared with the products of the west, annihilating the advantage of proximity

to market, and imposing, at times actually and as a rule relatively, a heavier tax on their movement than is levied on the movement from other States.

Mr. Boardman testified that he was one of a committee representing the millers of Rochester, appointed to obtain from the railroad companies better rates on freight and if possible to obtain milling in transit; that they saw Mr. Clarke and Mr. Rutter, of the New York Central, and Mr. Blanchard and Mr. Vilas of the Erie (Testimony, p. 2002). Explaining the result of that interview he said:

"We made a report, on our return, to the millers, if I may be allowed to state it; I have it with me; it is very brief (producing a paper and reading):

"MEETING, Saturday, May 31, '79.

"Your committee would respectfully report, that in accordance with instructions received at your last meeting, we have had an interview with representatives of the New York Central & Hudson River and New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Companies, in New York, with results very unsatisfactory to ourselves. Our first interview was with Clarke and Rutter, of the New York Central, Thursday, April 10th, 1879, by whom we were informed that nothing would be done by them until after the members of our association had publicly withdrawn our signatures from a certain circular, dated March 15, 1879, in which our grievances were set forth, and had publicly withdrawn all support from the *pro rata* freight bill, now before the Assembly of this State; in case the above retractions should be made by us, they promised to give the subject of milling in transit consideration; when asked if they would consider it favorably, they declined to commit themselves; the details of a 'Milling in Transit' privilege were discussed at considerable length. Our second interview was with Vilas and Blanchard, of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway Company, who seemed disposed to do nothing for our relief, and refused to take any action until they had conferred with the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Q. Tell us, in brief, what that circular was? A. It was a statement of the result of discriminations to manufacturers and producers throughout the State, setting forth briefly the loss, as we saw it, to the people of the State, and applying or appealing to the members of the legislature for relief."

A more extreme illustration of discriminations against the State, could not be found than in the history of the Standard Oil combination, already given.

In the examination of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad (R., W. & O. Testimony, pp. 145-6), is the following:

**SPECIAL JOINT RATES ON THE FOUR CLASSES OF FREIGHT IN FORCE JAN. 5TH, 1878,  
FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON.**

*Not Canadian Freight.*

To Canton, Potsdam, Potsdam Junction, Ogdensburg.

New York.					Boston.				
CLASS.	1	2	3	4	CLASS.	1	2	3	4
R. W. & O. proportion	23	20	16	13	R. W. & O. proportion..	21	18	14	11
N. Y. C. & H. proportion..	42	35	29	22	East of Rome.....	44	37	31	24
Through . . . . .	65	55	45	35	• Through . . . . .	65	55	45	35

*Canadian Freight.*

To Ogdensburg.

New York.					Boston.				
CLASS	1	2	3	4	CLASS.	1	2	3	4
R. W. & O. proportion	16	13	11	9	R. W. & O. proportion..	14	11	10	8
N. Y. C. & H. proportion..	29	22	19	16	East of Rome . . . . .	31	24	20	17
Through.....	45	35	30	25	Through . . . . .	45	35	30	25

In the examination of the Utica & Black River Railroad (U. & B. R. Testimony, p. 81) will be found the following:

Rates from New York and Boston to Ogdensburg and Morristown for Canadian points:

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
New York Central.....	29	22	19	16
Utica & Black River.....	16	13	11	9
Total through . . . . .	45	35	30	25

Rates from New York and Boston to Ogdensburg and Morristown for local consumption:

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
New York Central.....	42	35	29	22
Utica & Black River.....	23	20	16	13
Total through.....	65	55	45	35

By these extracts from the evidence, it appears that a discrimination is made in favor of Canadian and against New York shippers, of between thirty and forty per cent, and the same is true of freight carried to either New York or Boston from Canadian points. Also, by agreement between the roads terminating at Ogdensburg, a charge is made upon butter and cheese shipped over these roads to points on the St. Lawrence river, destined for shipment abroad via Montreal, so high as to compel their shipment the other way, namely, to New York or Boston. (U. & B. R. Testimony, p. 73.) The reason assigned for thus arbitrarily forcing freight over the longer portion of their roads was a patriotic one—to compel the freight to pay tribute to New York or Boston merchants instead of passing into foreign hands, a degree of patriotism altogether lost sight of when the rate was made thirty or forty per cent cheaper to Canadian shippers than to shippers of our own State. The Montreal market, owing to the cheap water communication of the St. Lawrence river, is frequently one cent or more higher on butter and cheese than either New York or Boston. This last season, with butter at twelve cents and cheese at five cents, that would be an advantage of about eight per cent on butter and twenty per cent on cheese—percentages which, saved to the butter and cheese makers of the northern tier, would be valuable indeed.

The discriminations against the State on the part of the Central and Erie are equally marked, though not as specifically shown, in their tariffs. Cereals, live stock, and all articles manufactured therefrom, farm and forest products generally, are carried to our metropolitan markets from western centers some of the time at a less cost absolutely, and generally at a very much less cost relatively than similar productions of our own State are compelled to pay. For discriminations against live stock graziers of this State see testimony of Mr. Willard (Testimony, p. 1854, etc.), Mr. Hunt (p. 1871), Mr. Carpenter (p. 1935). The testimony of these witnesses shows an absolute charge of as high as thirty dollars per car, in some instances, more for carrying to New York cattle raised in this State than cattle brought from the west and grazed in transit. At page 1937 of the testimony Mr. Carpenter swears he asked the agent at West Junction, on the Erie, what he would charge for a car load of cattle to New York, and he said \$65:

“Says I: ‘You shipped last year for \$85 for certain parties;’ he said they did and they would still do it if the cattle came from Buffalo or were shipped over the road.

Q. That means western cattle? A. That means western cattle or shipped from Buffalo.

Q. So that there is a discrimination of \$30 a car against the New York cattle from your place? A. Yes, sir."

Mr. Willard (Testimony, p. 1855) testified: "As a general rule our freight is from fifty to sixty dollars higher per car load from Chicago to New York than it would be through freight." That is, if the cattle are brought from the west in the spring and grazed in this State and sent to the New York market in the fall, the cattle are charged two local rates, amounting to fifty to sixty dollars per car load more than they would be if they were grazed in the west and sent direct to New York.

Mr. Vanderbilt testifies (pp. 1293-4) that the railroads carry western freight to the seaboard at a loss upon an average of from thirty to sixty days in the year.

William W. Mack, of Rochester, edge tool manufacturer, testifies (p. 1203) that he shipped his goods to New York and had them re-shipped to Cincinnati, via Rochester, and saved fourteen cents per hundred weight thereby; shipped goods to New York and then re-shipped to St. Louis, via Rochester, and saved eighteen cents per hundred weight. In each case the railroad hauled the goods about 700 miles further than a direct haul from Rochester and did it fourteen and eighteen cents cheaper, respectively.

Mr. Alexander, of Rochester, testifies (p. 2028) to an habitual practice precisely similar.

Flour was carried from Milwaukee to New York for 36 open rate, 20 cents cut rate; the rate from Rochester to New York being at the same time 30 cents. (Testimony, p. 1192.)

Flour was carried from East St. Louis to Troy at 15 cents a barrel; at the same time the rate from Rochester to Troy was also 15 cents. (Testimony, p. 1192.)

Flour was carried from Buffalo to Albany and Troy for eight cents a barrel, when the Rochester miller was charged 15 cents a barrel and the Buffalo miller 20 cents a barrel, on flour manufactured at those points. (Testimony, p. 1193.)

Flour can be manufactured as cheaply in Rochester as at the west. (Testimony, pp. 1164-5; also testimony of Mr. Hinds, p. 1955-6.)

Port Jervis millers have grain shipped from the west via Port Jervis to Newburgh, and thence hauled back to Port Jervis, a distance of fifty miles, at a less rate than they could stop the cars at Port Jervis in the first instance. (Testimony, pp. 2923 and 2925.)



For instance of discrimination against individuals in the same locality and in the same trade see testimony of Mr. Greiner, grocer, of Buffalo, pages 2156, 2157, etc.

The county of Franklin is recognized as non-competing territory, and as such well illustrates the higher rates which neutral ground is required to pay. For instance, they charge sixty cents a hundred on butter shipped to Boston from all points in St. Lawrence county over the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain and Vermont Central roads, seventy cents from the nearer county of Franklin, and the rate increasing as you approach Boston, until it is ninety cents from St. Albans, Vermont. (O. & L. C. Testimony, pp. 41 and 42.) The passenger charge on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain road of four cents per mile is higher than the other roads centering in Ogdensburg; and it is a fair deduction from the testimony that the reduction to three cents would not only be in the interest of the public but as well in the interest of the road itself. At page 12, O. & L. C. Testimony, Mr. Richardson, general passenger agent of the road, testifies :

"Q. Is it not your opinion that a reduction of the rate would have a tendency to increase the amount of traffic? A. Yes, sir; I should be in favor of reducing the passenger rate.

Q. To what extent? A. I would like to see our local tariff three cents per mile on this road, the same as it is on the Rome road.

Q. And you think it would be in the interest of good management to make it three cents a mile, do you? A. I do.

Q. And that opinion is based upon your experience in connection with the management of the road? A. Yes, sir."

Investigation of the Utica & Black River road developed the fact that the charge for passenger fare from Utica to several intermediate points was higher than to Watertown. (U. & B. R. Testimony, p. 2; and, for explanation, the testimony following.) This road runs parallel to the Black River canal, and the same conditions as to contracts and varying rates were found to exist here in a degree that existed along the New York Central.

When, in the summer, the New York Central reduced its rates on fourth class goods to nine cents to Utica, Rome and Syracuse, the Utica & Black River and the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg roads, by an agreement with the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain road, raised their freight charge from Utica, Rome and Syracuse to St. Lawrence river points on their roads, just as much as the Central had reduced its charge, so that if a merchant in Ogdensburg, Canton or Potsdam purchased goods in Utica, Rome or Syra-

case, he obtained his shipment at a certain price; if he purchased goods at any other point and had them shipped over these roads via the above-named points, he was charged ten cents a hundred more. (U. & B. R. Testimony, pp. 76, 77.)

A unique illustration of the effect of special rates is to be found at page 305 of the Testimony. Babbitt & Co., of New York, sold to Crouse & Co., of Syracuse, large shipments of soap delivered, and billed it to them at a certain sum less schedule rate, which amounted to twelve cents per box. According to Crouse's special rate he only paid eight cents per box; but in his settlements with Babbitt deducted twelve cents per box, thereby making four cents per box out of his special rate. This disadvantage Babbitt & Co. undertook to overcome by applying to Mr. Goodman for a special rate corresponding with Crouse's, which was refused, though their shipments by the New York Central & Hudson River road in 1878 aggregated 1,346 tons. (Testimony, p. 311.)

The testimony of Mr. Pierce (p. 2512) illustrates discriminations in the grain trade.

"Q. Have you heard of complaints, and do you know the fact, of scarcity of means of transportation by the railways, to the great bulk of dealers, while others had transporting facilities? A. There have been times when that was the case; in the winter, notably, of 1877.

Q. To what extent did that prevail? A. To such an extent that two houses controlled the grain trade of New York — one house most of the time.

Q. Two houses most of that time controlled the grain trade? A. Because of 2½ to 5 cents per hundred lower freight rate from the west than any other houses here could get, which shut them out of the western market.

Q. Shut the others out? A. Shut the other receivers out of the western market.

Q. What houses were those? A. David Dows & Co., Jesse Hoyt & Co.

Q. During part of that time had those houses, or one of them, actual facilities in surplus of their wants? A. I know they accommodated their neighbors in some instances.

Q. Did they let out cars? A. They allowed other merchants to ship over their way bills."

The discrimination against the producers of this State in cereals is known of all men and controverted by none. Suppose the average rate on grain from Chicago to be twenty cents per hundred, which is probably above the average, the proportion to the New York roads would be about nine cents for their haul from Buffalo to New York, or about six cents per bushel. The farmers in this State can easily compare these rates with the rates they are required to pay. The claim so often made, in justification of low rates on cereals from the west, that the State of New York consumes vastly

in excess of its production, and, therefore, cheap rates on cereals from the west benefits the State as a whole, is deprived of its force by the testimony adduced upon this examination. The price of cereals is regulated by the demand. European demand regulates the demand at the seaboard, and that in turn regulates the quantity to be brought forward. Western Europe is the great consuming community of the world. It derives its supply from eastern Europe and from America, and the price of breadstuffs is governed by the Liverpool market. The western producer can receive for his cereals the market price thus fixed, less the cost of placing his produce upon that market; and the testimony of men who have for years been engaged in this trade, who swear from actual knowledge, is that a reduction in the rate inures to the benefit of the producer west and does not affect the price to the consumer, while an increase in the rates would, *pro tanto*, decrease the price of the commodity to the producer.

Mr. John Allen, Jr., of Buffalo, the proprietor of the Allen line of steamers on the lakes, running in connection with the Central road, testifies as follows (p. 2267):

"If the owner of property can get a fraction of a cent more net profit out of grain that he would send to Philadelphia, than he could to send it to New York, he would immediately shift his business, all other things being equal.

Q. Suppose that there is a difference between the Buffalo market and the Chicago market as against Buffalo, or a cut rate was made reducing, as to a particular locality, the rate from fifteen cents to ten cents a hundred, or from twenty cents to ten cents a hundred; who gets the difference, the consumer or the producer? A. On east bound property, I should say the producer.

Q. It would not make any difference on the cost of the product in New York? A. No, sir.

Q. Nor upon its value in Liverpool? A. No, sir.

Q. And what is your reason for that? A. The shipper of the property upon a reduction of rates of freight would simply advance the price of his property; we have that evidenced by the open markets in Chicago and Milwaukee every day. Take the lake freight to-day of seven cents a bushel, and to-morrow it goes down to three, and nothing else to disturb the value of the wheat but that, the wheat would advance just three cents a bushel.

Q. Just three cents a bushel at Milwaukee and at Chicago? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the rate in New York would remain the same? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And likewise in Liverpool? A. Yes, sir."

Also at page 2268:

"Q. The consumer gets nothing? A. You take the illustration that I made. The advance would follow at once; if lake freights advance a cent a bushel in Chicago to-day, there being nothing else to disturb the value of wheat but that, there being no other cause to put it up or down, the wheat market will decline a cent a bushel.

Q. That has been your observation during the whole course of your business? A. Yes, sir.

Charles Ensign, proprietor of a line of propellers on the lakes, and for many years engaged in the grain trade, testifies (pp. 2306-7):

"Q. Suppose, for instance, that all other things remain the same, no special demand and no special supply, that the demand and supply remain equal, but that suddenly the rate by competition or otherwise — the transportation rate — goes down five cents a hundred; where does that difference of five cents a hundred fall; to whom does it come? A. The difference would come to the producer.

Q. You have said that when the transportation rate goes down, all other things being equal, that is, the supply and demand being equal, the amount inures to the benefit of the producer, or to the man who has the property? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When it goes up, out of whom does the transportation rate come? A. It would come out of the producer, too; he has to pay it."

Capt. Frank Perew, of Buffalo, a transporter of grain, testifies (pp. 2360-61):

"Q. When the freight rate goes up on the lakes or the rail, does the price of the products at western points go down, other things being equal? A. Every thing being equal, the freights lower the grain; we will say, for instance, that wheat in New York is \$1.10; if you get it to New York from Chicago for 10 cents, that is one dollar in Chicago, sometimes \$1.02; they keep a margin against you; it depends entirely upon the expense of getting it to New York.

Q. Wheat, \$1.10 in New York; the rate ten cents to New York; it is one dollar in Chicago? A. That is it.

Q. The rate goes up to twenty cents? A. Then it is 90 cents at Chicago; sometimes there is a little margin; if Chicago believes in the profit a little better than New York does, they will hold it a little above, and force New York up.

Q. That is an incidental speculation? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It may be the other way, too? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It may be held a little above, in New York, because there may be a corner or speculation in New York? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That equalizes itself? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have observed this how long? A. Twenty-five years I have been in business.

Q. Take your illustration; the freight rate goes up to twenty cents; you say the man in Chicago takes 90 cents for his product instead of one dollar? A. Yes, sir; he pays the farmer so much less."

Washington Bullard, of Buffalo, manager of the Union Steamboat Company owned by the Erie railroad, testifies (p. 2327):

"Q. Would the rate of carriage to the shipper be any less provided the toll was taken off? A. I sympathize with Mr. Allen in his view upon that, that the man in the west is largely favored in the matter — the producer.

Q. He gets a higher price for his grain if the cost of carriage is less? A. I have stood upon Change in Chicago for a number of years as the representative of this company in securing freights there, and I know very frequently that the decline in the canal rate in Buffalo put up the price of grain in Chicago; now that settles the whole question, don't it?

Q. And the same would be true in regard to railroad transportation? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In regard to all transportation? A. Yes, sir."

Mr. Jones testifies (p. 2347):

"Q. All other things being equal, in the absence of a brisk demand, as you say, the reduction of rates inures to the benefit of the Chicago merchant or western producer? A. In the end to the western producer I think, and those that happen to hold grain, of course it is to their advantage then—those that happen to be the holders of grain."

The testimony of Mr. Hinds, Mr. Bristol, and other millers at Rochester, was equally explicit upon this question.

Mr. Patterson testifies (p. 1686) to a precisely similar effect upon the oil market, as follows:

"Q. State before you go further in that, how that business is operated; you say there was a difficulty? A. By simply manipulating the market, by very abrupt elevations and depressions of railroad tariffs; the effect was entirely upon the producer, and not upon the consumer; as the railroad freight was elevated the price of the product would be correspondingly depressed; in turn, when the railroad freight was depressed the price of the product would correspondingly rise; whoever was aware of what was to be done realized the difference, that was all."

The conclusion to be drawn from the whole testimony upon this subject is, that the European market so largely transcends the market made by any deficiency in New York productions that it dominates and controls; and that excessively low rates on cereals from the west, while they discriminate against the producers in our own State, do not correspondingly inure to the advantage of consumers.

The contract of Schoellkopf & Mathews (Testimony, pp. 2125 and 2126) is important in many respects. First, it shows a discrimination in their favor and against other millers at Buffalo. Second, it illustrates the system of special contracts. Third, it contains in it a principle of justice which the railroads ought to recognize and enforce with regard to all shippers in the State of New York. It guarantees to them a certain percentage of the all rail rate from the west plus a proper charge for terminal handling. It reads as follows:

"This agreement, made and entered into this eighteenth day of March, 1878, by and between the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, party of the first part, and Schoellkopf & Mathews, of the city of Buffalo, N. Y., party of the second part:

"Witnesseth, That said party of the first part hath promised and agreed, and by these presents does promise and agree to transport wheat from the elevator in Buffalo, reached directly by said first party's tracks, except at such time as said tracks may be obstructed by snow or ice, to the mills which said second party may erect or operate at Niagara Falls, N. Y., at and for the rate of one and a quarter cents per bushel.

"And further, that said first party shall and will at all times give, grant and allow to said second parties, as low rate of transportation on all property shipped by them from their said mills at Niagara Falls, and as favorable facilities and accommodation in all respects as are afforded by the party of the first part to the millers of Buffalo and Black Rock. And also that the said party

of the first part will transport for said second party all of their east-bound New York freight at and for the price or rate of forty-seven per cent of the current all rail through rates, *via* the route of party of the first part, from Chicago to New York, at the times of shipment, adding thereto three cents per barrel for flour and one and one-half cents per hundred pounds for mill feed or grain, as a terminal charge, to provide for the incidental expenses attending local transportation.

"And will transport their freight to Boston and all points in New England, taking Boston rates at the same rate as to New York, with ten cents per barrel added for flour and five cents per hundred pounds added for mill feed or grain.

"Provided, however, and this agreement is made upon the express understanding and consideration that said second party shall regard and treat this agreement as confidential, and will use all reasonable precaution to keep the same secret.

"And upon condition also that said second party shall ship by the first party's road all of the product from their mill at Niagara Falls destined to all points in New York, Pennsylvania and New England, reached by said first party, directly or by connections with other routes.

"And this agreement shall be and remain in force for the term of five years from and following the first day of September, 1878, after which period it may be terminated by sixty days' written notice from either party.

"In witness whereof, the parties hereto have signed these presents the day and year first above written.

"N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.,

"By J. H. RUTTER,

"General Traffic Manager.

"SCHOELLKOPF & MATHEWS."

These gentlemen recognized the fact that they could not safely invest their money in building a mill without having some guarantee on the part of the railroad that they should not be discriminated against, as compared with western manufacturers of flour, and hence they required this contract preliminary to erecting their mill. The railroad, by making the contract, recognized the justice of their claim.

There is no need of multiplying specific instances. These are illustrative of the general practice which prevails in respect to special rates, upon all the roads of the State to a greater or less degree. Much testimony was taken at Buffalo and Rochester, showing the effect of railroad discriminations upon the various industries of those places, showing the same condition of affairs, modified by varying local surroundings, as exist in other parts of the State. The practice outlined above is conceded. But it is claimed that by a wise exercise of the power to grant special rates, seeming discrimination is real justice, and in reality conserves the interest of all.

One general claim has been put forth by witnesses and by counsel, that special rates are the instrumentality which railroads use to increase their business, by developing manufacturing interests at different points, and by building up wholesale and jobbing inter-

ests along the line. It was alleged as a reason for making the Schoellkopf & Mathews contract, that but for that contract this business would never have existed. If this increased the business of the road and enhanced the prosperity of the State, how vastly more would the principle of justice on which that contract is based, extended to millers at Buffalo, Rochester, Lockport, Seneca Falls, Oswego, and other milling points, increase the business of the roads and how largely contribute to the wealth and prosperity of the State; and, adopting the logic which induced the making of that contract, logic that is above criticism, and applying this principle to all the industries of the State, would correct the evils of which people complain. There is no uniform application of any rule or principle. At one time volume of business is advanced as a controlling element, so cheapening transportation that special reductions are just and proper. Again, Mr. Blanchard tells us that increase in expense very nearly keeps pace with increase in volume. (Testimony, pp. 2954-5-6.) Regularity of shipment is another consideration; and yet single shipments partake of special rates quite as largely as any. Development of jobbing trade is another reason; and yet their disparity of rates, while it may develop one man's business, tends to destroy another's. Development of manufacturing interests is their climax reason for special rates; and yet, with evidence before us that grain can be milled in transit in this State with rates adjusted upon the principle of the Schoellkopf & Mathews contract, in successful competition with the west, one of the largest manufacturing interests of the State is permitted to languish and to die out without even an attempt to "develop" or preserve it. The application of this rule is illustrated in the testimony of Mr. Goodman (pp. 808-9-10-11.)

"Q. You made the rate for A. T. Stewart & Co. ? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that to build up and develop their business ? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was the object ? A. That was one of the objects.

Q. January 11th, 1879 ? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You thought that business was not yet sufficiently built up and developed ?  
A. No, sir; not the manufacturing part of it.

Q. How long had the factories of A. T. Stewart & Co. been in existence ?

A. The one at Dutchess Junction about three years, I think; it isn't completed yet.

Q. And they were languishing and suffering ? A. To a great extent; yes, sir.

Q. And you acted as a fostering mother to A. T. Stewart & Co. to build it up ? A. Yes, sir; I added my mite to develop their traffic; we wanted to carry the freight; boats might have carried it in the summer.

Q. Do you know any thing of G. C. Buell & Co. ? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You wanted to develop their business? A. Yes, sir; they are at Rochester—wholesale dealers.

Q. Do you know H. S. Ballou, of Rochester? A. I do not.

Q. He seems to be a grocer there? A. A small concern, perhaps.

Q. Small concerns are not worth developing, according to your opinion? A. Our tariff rates are low enough for them at Rochester.

Q. That is to say, a small concern ought to pay 40, 30, 25 and 20 as against a large concern, 13; that is your rule? A. Well, if he is a grocer, most of his business is fourth-class freight.

Q. And he ought to pay 20 as against 13? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That small man has no right to develop? A. He has the same chance that the other man has.

Q. At 20 against 13? A. Oh, yes.

Q. Do you call that the same chance? A. About the same chance; yes, sir.

Q. You consider it the same chance? A. Yes, sir."

Mr. Blanchard (Testimony, pp. 2846 to 2850 and 2871 to 2881) discusses this question with characteristic force and ability, and makes as strong a justification as can be made.

We quote what we regard his strongest case:

"By Judge SHIPMAN:

"Q. Now, I want to know on what basis, as a matter of fact, must you make a tariff, if you make it? A. To undertake to make a tariff, upon any one and unyielding basis, is to do that which I do not believe any railroad man capable of under the conditions we encounter; we have, for instance, on the east end of our line, the rivalry of the Lackawanna road to Paterson, entirely in the State of New Jersey; our contracts are between Paterson and Jersey City; they are for New York interests; they cannot be reached by the law of this State, and no committee of this State can influence it under any circumstances, except the legislature of New Jersey, and the questions to which I have referred come up there; the identical question did come up in bidding for a portion of the work of the elevated railroads in the city of New York; we competed with Edgemoor, a station near Wilmington, on the Delaware river.

Q. On whose road? A. On the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore road. Now, any rule or rates that we might have formerly laid down for the charge of the transportation of that property by rail from Paterson to New York was valueless except as a general guide. In the completion of a vast work, here in the city of New York, various and vital considerations spoke to us. The Paterson bidders procure their coal over our railroad, they started up foundries that had been idle, it did away with some of the stagnant conditions of prior loss and panic, the people traveled more, it increased our commutation passenger business, they brought in fire-brick at our full local rates for the purpose of lining their furnaces, they brought in new iron material from other parts of our line where they could get it cheaper than to make it, it aided to start up the silk industries of the city of Paterson, it helped the locomotive works which built the elevated railroad locomotives; and here was an aggregate of traffic secured to us by judicious special rates where an inflexible rule might have sent the business to Edgemoor and Delaware, and what possible good could that have done to any interest in the State of New Jersey or New York?"

But even he (pp. 2844-5) admits the gravamen of all complaint:

"Q. You do not even make the average cost of the previous year the minimum price in making a special contract? A. We cannot for the reasons I have stated.



Q. Do you carry local freight at a loss? A. Sometimes, in order to get some other local freight that will pay us more.

\* \* \* \* \*

Q. Then, taking your statement of the business as you transact it, and as you think it must be done, it does inevitably and frequently occur that where you make a loss upon certain shipments, and make a general profit on your whole business, that the loss is made up by other individuals and other shippers? A. Yes, sir; it must be so."

In a speculative attempt to increase business they favor one shipper at the expense of another.

Mr. Blanchard (Testimony, pp. 2920-1) shows the terminal expense of the largest and smallest stations on each division of the Erie road, and shows the aggregate cost of terminal handling at Melville and Hooper last year to have been 33 cents per hundred pounds, and then infers:

"How impracticable it would be to make a ruling that in all cases the shorter distance should not be charged at a rate exceeding the greater, and at the same time deal justly by the railway company."

We have seen what gross infractions our railroads make upon the apparent rules of justice; and yet let the State propose to make a general rule or law and they immediately produce some remote exception and insist that it argues the injustice and unwisdom of such a law; still Mr. Blanchard does not regard cost of terminal handling, and makes rates disregarding even the average cost of handling and haul. It is possible under the present system, for an engine to start from any one point hauling cars of the Blue, White, Red, Canada Southern and Merchants' Despatch Lines, all laden with the same class of goods, consigned to the same point and the goods on each of the different lines being carried at a different rate—five different rates on the same goods, in the same train, between the same points, at the same time. (See testimony of Albert Fink, p. 520, 521.)

One great wrong of this system is that there is no unit of volume at which one man can ship as cheaply as another. Suppose two merchants at A; one is able to buy one car load of goods to dispose of to his customers, the other is able to buy ten car loads, and he is given a difference in rate equal to a profit on handling the goods, or nearly so. Result, the smaller dealer is frozen out. This suppositious case has its actual counterpart all along the line. Shipping large quantities at a minimum price and small quantities at a maximum rate aggravates monopoly, increases the rich man's wealth and

the poor man's poverty. The principle of wholesale enters as legitimately into railroad carriage as into any private business; but where additional quantity ceases to lessen cost of carriage or be of pecuniary advantage to the road, there difference in rate should cease. Volume, regularity, cost of terminal handling, season of the year and various other elements properly enter into the determination of a rate; but there should be some recognized unit of shipment at which one man can obtain a rate as low as another.

Mr. Vanderbilt distinctly recognized the car load as a proper unit. (Testimony, pp. 1301-2-3.)

"Q. Suppose a man loads for you one car every day from Amsterdam for New York, regularly, of a certain class of goods, and another man loads for you two cars every day from the same point, of the same class of goods, is there any reason under those circumstances why you should charge one man more per car than another? A. It is not likely he would be charged more.

Q. As a principle of railroad management, ought he to be, under those circumstances? A. No; I don't know as he had."

Mr. Jewett recognizes the same unit of shipment (Testimony, p. 1481).

"Q. Suppose a man wanted to ship one car load of grain from your western terminus to your eastern terminus, a single shipment, and another man wanted to ship two car loads, ought you to charge the one man more than twice as much as the other? A. Whether we ought or not, I don't think we ever do it; I don't think we ought to.

Q. Do you or do you not think that a car load would be a proper unit of shipment in determining these matters, all other things being equal? A. As a practical question, without regard to the moral of it, I don't think I would make any difference in my ordinary business arrangements."

Mr. Fink, the present pool commissioner, and a recognized authority on all railroad questions, discusses this question with such perspicuity and force, and his views so heartily accord with the views of the committee, that we quote them at length (Exhibits, pp. 149-150).

"Answer. It is sometimes urged that railroad companies should grant lower rates on large shipments, upon the same principle that wholesale merchants can sell cheaper than retail merchants. The same reasons why wholesale merchants can sell cheaper than retail merchants do not apply to the case of large or small shipments on railroads, when we have reference merely to car load shipments. The cost of retailing merchandise is much greater than the cost of selling it in large quantities. It requires a different kind of an establishment, larger warehouses in comparison with the goods stored, more clerks, longer time to sell the same quantity of goods, slower returns, etc.

"In the case of shipments on railroads in less than car loads, the cost will be greater than full car load shipments—not always, but as a rule. Cars cannot be fully loaded when a number of small shipments are made, which have to be unloaded at different stations. After unloading one shipment at an intermediate station the train has to proceed with the smaller load, but without reducing expenses in proportion. It is therefore proper that the shipper should pay the

additional cost. There is good ground for discriminating between small and large shipments. But when shipments are made by the carload, where it is merely a question of one or more car loads, no additional cost is incurred by the railroad company.

"Whether these shipments are made by one or by many shippers it costs the same. It costs no more to ship car loads of freight between two stations of a railroad whether they belong to one shipper or to ten shippers, whether one man ships ten car loads or ten men ship one car load each. There is no ground for discriminating in favor of the large shipper. Any discrimination made in his favor is entirely arbitrary.

"There is no rule, no principle on which it can be established or defended. All arbitrary discrimination works injustice to others.

"Take a flour mill producing ten car loads of flour a day, and along aside of it at the same station a mill producing only a car load. The railroad company decides that it give to the larger mill a rebate of 25 cents a barrel. This of itself constitutes a fair profit.

"The large mill can undersell the small mill in any market in which they are competitors. It can sell at cost and make 25 cents per barrel profit, when the other mill, if it wants to sell at all, must sell without any profit at all. This leads to breaking up of the small establishment, and the railroad company is the instrument through which it is accomplished.

"A common carrier has no right to make itself a party to such transactions. Moreover, it is not to its advantage to do so. This policy of discrimination prevents the employment of small capital, and prevents the building up by slow degrees the industries of the country. Only large capitalists can afford to carry on business, and they are not always to be found. From small beginnings, if properly fostered, large enterprises are built up. The larger manufacturers enjoy already sufficient advantages over the smaller. Being able to produce cheaper, they do not require the aid of railroad companies to still farther discriminate in their favor."

#### Also at page 152 of the Exhibits:

"The practice of making special contracts with some shippers--the larger shippers generally--at lower than regular rates, and charging the regular rates to all other shippers, constitutes one of the most unjust discriminations. It is practiced to a great extent. The rates of transportation, between two points, should be the same to all shippers.

"The payment of rebates, drawbacks, by which means their unjust discriminations are practiced, should be forbidden."

He who goes into a railroad office and barter for a low rate gets it; he who, relying on the equitable treatment which common carriers are bound to give, or not knowing that secret special rates may be had, delivers them his goods and calls for his freight-bill, pays a higher rate. Competition among railroads as a regulator of freight tariff is a failure. From their nature they do not admit of competition in the sense in which that word is generally understood and used. No community can support parallel railroads. Practically but one road reaches the same territory except at certain specific points--competitive. Even in the absence of any pooling agreement there is no such competition as is afforded by the scores of grocery-men, hardware, dry goods, and other dealers, to the public in the

purchase of the various kinds of merchandise that supply their wants; and where competition does exist it is of a cut-throat rather than of a business character. It is demoralizing and unjust to the public instead of protecting it against excessive charges. It gives certain points and certain shippers—large shippers as a rule—very low rates, which intermediate points and other shippers are taxed to equalize.

The competition of water ways serves as a general regulator of rail rates. We have discussed its importance in this country; and the cost of transportation by vessel from Odessa, the great grain emporium of the East, to Liverpool, has an important effect upon the rates of transportation here. These two granaries of the world, competing to supply this market of the world, measurably fix the cost of transportation on both continents. In a general way, between one country and another, between one section and another, between rail and water, which is a free highway, competition exercises a beneficent office, and the natural laws of rivalry and trade adjust and correct evils in the aggregate; but, as the railway is artificial, so must the restraining power that adjusts the relations between through and local traffic, between competing and non-competing points, between large and small shippers, be artificial also.

The evils that railroad competition leads to, and with which we are too familiar, are succinctly set forth by Presidents Vanderbilt and Jewett in their joint letter (Testimony, p. 56):

“This character of competition, as is well known, has been carried to great extremes, and to the great and unnecessary loss of profit to the railroad companies, without corresponding benefit to shippers or consumers.

The shippers are not profited, because the rates are liable to be changed at any moment, and the shipper who engages for the transportation of his freight at a specified rate in the morning may find that an hour later another shipper has secured a less rate, and the profit of the first shipper is at least put at hazard.

These frequent changes of rates disturb and derange business, and make results a game of chance.”

All of the principal railroads east of St. Louis, twenty-six in number, have recognized the evils attendant upon special rates as to through business, and as a part of their pooling arrangements, agreed (Exhibits, p. 311) as follows:

“To discontinue hereafter the practice of contracting for any special or given lots, blocks or quantities of freight at tariff rates or less than tariff rates to the seaboard, on home or foreign business; and it is further agreed that ten days' notice is to be given of any increase in the rates, and that all shipments not actually made during these ten days will not be made at less than the increased rates.”

And their reasons for so doing are stated on page 313 of the Exhibits.

"The practice of making special contracts has heretofore been in the way of maintaining the established tariffs, and of securing equal rates to all shippers for similar services performed.

The above action is taken by the joint executive committee in the interest of the railroad companies, as well as in the interest of the shippers."

We have already called attention to specific examples of the injurious effects of local special rates. It is important to note in the above agreement the recognition of a fixed time as a preliminary notice to an advance of rates. This secures to shippers a knowledge of what the rate is, and thus avoids the evils of uncertainty and secrecy.

Competition, therefore, stands confessed from all quarters as failing to consult either railroad or public interest in the part it plays in fixing rates. The only other element which is admitted to control traffic managers in making a rate, is to charge what an article will bear, and at the same time not prevent its movement and stimulate its production. To any one not a practical railroad man it would seem that the cardinal elements that ought to control a railroad tariff are cost of transportation — to use the word "cost" in its broadest sense — interest upon bonds and a dividend upon stock. In the joint letter above quoted (p. 71) they say: "The amount of capital in none of the roads affects the rates for transporting freight or passengers;" and every railroad man who has been before us has testified that amount of capital, and hence interest and dividend is not considered, and cost of transportation is not controlling and "practically" disregarded in making rates. Instance Testimony p. 414. Their rule of action is succinctly this: they first get the business; second, get all they can for it. If the year's balance sheet does not show a loss, good; if it shows a profit and warrants a dividend, better; if it shows neither, it is not their fault, they got all they could; and it seemed to your committee that it was owing to this method of conducting their business that the railroads were unable to give us more specific data as to the actual cost of transportation. They gave us the cost of their aggregate business but could not approximate even the cost in any of its various details; could not separate New York State from through business, nor give any comparison of the cost of through and local business. Mr. Jewett did tell us that neither through nor local business would pay of itself; only their combined volume was profitable.

It is in evidence that local freight rates on our trunk lines are less than on the roads of any other State (Testimony, pp. 2884 to 2889), and less than on the roads of any other country in the world. From a comparative standpoint it would, therefore, seem that the prominent thing of which the people may justly complain is the discriminations and the disregard of any proper ratio between different points of shipment.

Now, as to the necessity for some regulation to protect the public see testimony of Mr. Ruttter, pp. 453-4, where he testifies that he serves the stockholders only, and only regards the public interest to make it tributary to the interest of the stockholders.

Mr. Vilas (Testimony, pp. 414-15) testifies to the same controlling motives. Mr. Blanchard, after describing a railway officer as subject to three practical tribunals—first, the president of the road; second, the law as laid down affecting transportation; and third, the unwritten law of commerce, says:

"It has been our policy in this matter, while keeping within the statute law, as far as I knew it, or had occasion to know it, that wherever this public unwritten law came into contact with the interests of the shareholders, I believed it to be my conscientious duty to decide in favor of the shareholder; I knew of no claim that the non-shareholding interests had upon me as a railroad officer so long as I was within the written law, to concede its views in the matter of rates, and in the management of our traffic."

In the joint letter (Testimony, p. 47), Messrs. Vanderbilt and Jewett say:

"That the managers of a railway company desire to make all the money they can for their clients, and to do this they have constantly before them the question what rate *within their chartered limits* will an article bear that will yield the largest profit and at the same time stimulate its production."

The marked importance which is here attached to keeping within the law emphasizes the necessity for a law, for governmental control. The railroads have already confessed the necessity for regulation and supervision to protect them from the disastrous consequences of their own acts—acts of their own management. And never invoking a law, they have resorted to different expedients. Among the earliest was the "evening system," established in June, 1875, for the purpose of ending a war of rates on cattle shipments and securing a proper compensation for the service performed. The trunk lines leading to New York agreed upon a percentage of the business which each road should receive and appointed three cattle eveners, whose duty it was to see that the shipments were made over all of the roads in the agreed proportions, and for that service they were

to receive \$15 a car, when it was started. Mr. Vilas (Testimony, pp. 397-8) explains:

"Q. They received fifteen dollars for hauling each car as commissions? A. Yes, sir; for services.

Q. For the services of seeing that each road received its agreed percentage of the total amount shipped from Chicago east? A. Yes, sir; or from any point; for instance, if we were entitled, we will say, to two hundred and fifty car loads of cattle this week, and every week, and at the end of the month we were short of our proportion, shippers had not shipped over our road say more than two hundred cars every week, making us two hundred cars short, it was the duty of these eveners to make the shipments over our road; if they had to go and buy the cattle they had to see that our proportion was made up."

They received \$15 on every car load of cattle shipped from the west to New York, no matter by whom shipped, whether they shipped it or had any thing to do with it or not. The commission was later reduced to \$10. They soon became large shippers of cattle; and with these margins in their favor "evening" was not difficult business. The crude kind of justice here attempted proved ineffectual, and last spring Mr. Vanderbilt proposed to break it up. It took a war of rates to do it. As Mr. Vanderbilt testifies (Testimony, p. 1659) his road carried one thousand car loads from Chicago to New York at one dollar per car, of which the Central got thirty cents. He succeeded, however, and now every man is made his own evener; i. e., if he ships his cattle by the road he is requested to, he gets a certain price; if he ships contrary to directions, his price is made ten dollars per car higher; and this is said to work very well, the rates, *via* all routes, of course, being the same.

For some time, what is popularly known as the pooling system has, with varying success, been the instrumentality relied upon by the railroads to save them from the consequences of ruinous competition. It is intermittent in its workings, has been frequently broken by severe wars of rates, and liable at any time to infraction. Nothing but self-interest supports it, and whenever self-interest points its rupture it is sure to be broken.

These agreements are a decided improvement upon the condition of affairs which they succeeded. There is nothing so fatal to the successful prosecution of any business dependent upon transportation as uncertainty of rates. It reduces trade to a game of chance, and neutralizes business ability. The objection to these agreements is that they lack stability, are dependent upon concerted action of the railroads, possess no power to enforce themselves; second, never can be relied upon to protect the public, because the men who make them have not, according to the evidence heretofore noted,

a proper conception of their relations to the public. These are reasons why the government should exercise its control.

Mr. Blanchard tells us the pool will continue and will grow in extent and be respected, because roads are beginning to find out that they are better paid, by so doing they get better rates and make more money. The possibility of combining practically under one management over 80,000 miles of railroad, with capital aggregating about five billions of dollars, is certainly a strong reason why the government should subject this vast interest to a proper regulation. The proposition that Congress should give to the pooling agreements the force of law, if practicable—which is doubtful—the people of this country, with the good reason they have to distrust the exercise of vast corporate power and the motives of some of the most potent railway kings, will never consent to; and this brings us to the embarrassing question of what shall be done.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

The question we are called upon to consider is as broad as commerce, and commerce is king with the whole world for vassals. It has kept pace with progress and grown with civilization. It extends its blessings and its burdens alike to the remotest hamlet. The cost of transportation enters into what we eat and what we wear, that which preserves and nourishes our physical nature and that which administers to our spiritual. It enters into the necessities of life and is equally potent in determining our luxuries. Though it only affects certain industries and certain interests directly and perceptibly, its influence is equally potent in all the ramifications of society. The problem of transportation is an unsolved one and from its very nature must ever remain so. Each generation must determine for itself. The constantly shifting conditions which surround it, the ever-changing elements that enter into it, the continual offerings which genius contributes to cheapen and facilitate transportation, present an ever-shifting phase to this kaleidoscopic question, calling for an ever-varying solution. The telegraph, the steel rail, the improved motor, the Atlantic cable and kindred causes, have revolutionized and are continually revolutionizing commerce. The tariff of a dozen years ago seems extortion in the light of present charges. Called from various pursuits to consider this question, we were naturally embarrassed by its magnitude and the vital interests involved; and now, at the point of suggesting remedies for the wrongs proven to exist, rem-



edies in themselves not difficult of suggestion, we are confronted with practical difficulties of a very embarrassing nature.

The jurisdiction of this State is too limited. Proxies, watered stock, annual reports and other matters within our State limits, are within our control and should be fully and properly regulated. The New York Central is the only road engaged in the carriage of freight to and from the west wholly within our jurisdiction. The Erie is a New York corporation, but runs through three States and has its eastern terminus in a foreign State. Even the port of New York, that contains the city of our pride and our solicitude, is not wholly within our control. The eastern borders of her harbor are marked by the coast of a foreign State. Thirty-four per cent of New York's business is done by powerful rivals of our own roads that tap the granaries of the west by the shortest and most direct route. We might enact laws that would drive the business from our own roads without improving the condition of affairs in this State. Indeed, such a course would aggravate matters, for the interests of these rival roads center in rival cities.

We might cripple the prosperity of New York; we might enact laws that would build up Jersey City and transfer the legitimate growth of New York to the Jersey coast. It is as imperative that such consequences be avoided as it is that present wrongs be redressed. While the laws of commerce ignore political divisions wholly, our jurisdiction is circumscribed by the limits of the State of New York.

States divided by navigable waters, which are everybody's highway, present borders which the two systems of traffic must respect, and the breaking of bulk and terminal expense incidental thereto is unavoidable; but the artificial line of the surveyor, marking a political boundary, though it may determine where a man shall vote or pay his taxes, least of all lines has neither breadth nor thickness in determining the currents of trade. Whatever prominence may be attached to State individuality and State rights, in a commercial sense we are eminently a nation, and the sooner that fact is recognized the better it will be for our commerce. There is not the slightest reason why the Liverpool merchant should not buy his grain, graded, in Kansas City, by cable, and have it placed along side the dock at Liverpool with but one intermediate handling — the transfer from car to vessel at the seaboard. In the close competition of the present age transportation must be cheapened to that extent, and it were absurd to expect produce to be handled at

New York for the sake of enabling those who handle it to make a profit. The point of production will seek the point of consumption by the cheapest and quickest route, and kings and parliaments are powerless to prevent. The complaint that New York makes as to the loss of jobbing trade, Chicago must make and St. Louis also. Certainly, a percentage of the complaints lodged against railroads is due to the inexorable laws of trade. Congress, with power commensurate with our territorial limits, in conjoint action with the States, can regulate this matter. Under the Federal constitution, Congress may regulate inter-state commerce, while the States only can regulate that within their borders.

The complication of jurisdiction is emphasized by the peculiarities of our geographical position. The Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads reach New York city by lighterage and ferry from the Jersey coast without anywhere coming within our jurisdiction. The Erie road has thirty-five points of actual contact and competition with other roads (Testimony, p. 2845). Many of these points of contact are with roads leading to Philadelphia and Baltimore. The New York Central has nine points of actual contact with roads running or connecting through to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Many of these competing roads are foreign corporations, running but a few miles within this State, and, therefore, could be controlled by absolute law to but a limited extent.

Rates ought not to be secret; but to go to the extreme urged by some, and compel the publication and posting of rates at all stations within this State, and prescribe a fixed period that all rates must be posted before they could go into effect, a rule that would be eminently just and proper, could it be enforced generally throughout the country, would not only give notice to the public, but also to all competing roads. And at all points of contact—and there are many along the Erie and Central also—Pennsylvania and New Jersey roads could make their rates just enough lower to get the business and take it to Philadelphia or Baltimore, or even to New York over their lines. For instance, the Delaware, Lackawanan & Western, in fixing a through rate from Oswego or Utica to New York, can comply with any requirement the legislature may enact, until they get to the State line and then, unrestricted as they are in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, could vary their rates so as all the while to place our own State roads at a disadvantage; this road, which is a Pennsylvania corporation, might publish its rates at all New York stations, and for instance charge twenty-five cents per hundred

weight from Oswego to the State line, and nothing from there to Jersey City. The line being a continuous one, it would make no difference to its treasury whether the charge was located upon a portion of its line, or the whole of it. The same may be said of the Northern Central running from Canandaigua to Baltimore, and the same of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia, running from Buffalo to Philadelphia, and others. Our railroads should be forbidden to make secret rates, and compelled to treat all shippers alike; but the propriety of compelling the publication of rates and the publication of all proposed changes is a matter for your serious consideration.

Your committee made an earnest effort to ascertain the cost of transportation, and the relation of the cost of through and local traffic. The best information that we could obtain does not enable us to suggest the enactment of any *fixed ratio* between State and extra State points, neither are we able to suggest the enactment of any *fixed ratio* between different points within this State. A thorough consideration of all the evidence adduced upon this subject, and of the subject itself, induces the conviction that the passage of what is popularly termed a *pro rata* freight law would be prejudicial to the interests of the public. The experience of western States in this direction ought to be a warning and a satisfactory reason for declining to bring this subject into the field of legislation in this State. While there are certain general propositions that may with propriety be laid down by the legislature for the control of traffic managers in the adjustment of rates, within those general rules there must be permitted an elasticity of management, and freedom to exercise judgment and discretion upon the ever varying questions that constantly present themselves for action. As a principle of railroad management, no more should be charged on small shipments than on large shipments, proportionately than the additional cost for handling.

A proper unit of shipment should be fixed. The practice of charging more for a short haul than for a long haul should be forbidden; the granting of unequal or preferential rates should be forbidden; the making of secret rates and the giving of drawbacks and rebates for such purpose should be forbidden; and your committee are of the opinion that the legislature may safely go to this extent without infringing the proper discretion and elasticity of management which railroad managers must of necessity possess, without driving the business from our own State roads to the rival roads of

other States, without driving the commerce from our own cities to rival cities, and without, in the slightest degree, infringing or compromising the vested rights of railroad property. Your committee, therefore, accompany their report with proposed legislation designed to correct the above evils and the evils of the proxy system; designed to remove the defects in the law requiring an annual report to the State Engineer and Surveyor, so that said report shall disclose a full and complete history of the year's transactions of the road, both financial and otherwise; designed to remove those provisions of law whereby it is possible to issue bonds convertible into stock, convert them into stock and place the stock upon the market, all in one transaction, as was notably done during the Fisk and Gould administration of the Erie, and which may be done at any time for the purpose of obtaining or maintaining control of a road; amending the law passed in 1869, and still in force, which permits any two railroads, upon consolidation, to fix their capital stock at any amount, or, in other words, to infuse any amount of water into it; amending that provision of law which provides for issuing stock by railroads, so as to give to the transaction publicity and require, preliminary thereto, the consent of the public, through its proper officers; and designed to prevent discriminations upon like and contemporaneous shipments.

The business of transportation requires the greatest freedom of management of any business extant. This is manifest to the most casual observer. The difficulty and the danger of imposing cast iron regulations upon our railroads, especially in view of the fact that they would apply to our railroads only, leaving their competitors free and untrammelled, compels us to inquire what other means or instrumentality may be made effective in obtaining the redress which the public seek and to which they are entitled. Certainly, a railroad, in order to be successfully managed and prosperous, in the whirlpool of competition of the present time, must be run by brains and not by legislation; and the reforms in railroad management must come through railroad managers by means of a public pressure brought to bear upon them. The claim given prominence by Mr. Depew, that railroads, in guarding the interest of their stockholders, will regulate themselves, would have more force were it not painfully apparent that railroads are not always run in the interest of the stockholders. During recent years the management and the stockholding interest of the New York Central have been identical, and that road has been conducted with the best of econ-

omy and with exceptional ability; but, according to Mr. Depew himself, under prior managements, the interests of the stockholders were disregarded in various ways. Boards of railroad directors frequently represent but a small share of the stockholding interest; and, under the temptations which our railroad system holds out, have in the past frequently consulted their own interests to the detriment of the trust which they represented.

It seems to your committee that the wrongs that exist may be ameliorated, if not corrected, by introducing into the determination of these questions a public element which shall give to the public interest a consideration which the evidence shows it does not now receive; and to that end we recommend a commission, to be composed of three individuals, with power of investigation and recommendation.

The claim recently put forth through the press by Mr. Vanderbilt, that in case of a commission, the commission must either own the railroads or the railroads own it, presupposes an absolute hostility between the interest of the railroads and the interest of the public, which in the judgment of this committee does not, or, at least, should not exist; and also a degree of venality on the part of public officials, which a judicious executive will easily avoid. The prosperity of our State is inseparably connected with the prosperity of our railroads. And in contending for commercial supremacy and the control of the traffic of the west and south-west, with their constantly growing power in questions of commerce and of government, public and railway interests will be identical and their efforts must be united. This emphasizes the necessity of immediately correcting the evils of railway management in this State, in order that all interests may be united.

A commission, to be properly constituted, should, as does the English commission, give a representative to the railroads as well as the public. One of the commissioners should be a man thoroughly familiar with the business of railroading, one of recognized ability, and a recognized authority upon such questions; another should be a representative of the commercial interests of the city of New York, and another should represent the interests of the interior of the State; and one of the three should possess legal training.

With a commission thus constituted, composed of men of recognized ability and unquestioned integrity, who should devote to this vast question their especial consideration and entire attention, it

seems to us it would be alike profitable to the public and to the railroads. By means of their powers they could bring railroad management into the scrutiny of the public, and subject it to the influence of that most powerful of all motors for the correction of evil—public opinion. This will afford to the public a tribunal to whom they can appeal for a redress of grievances, easily and without expense; whereas, now the only redress is to be had in a legal controversy with a powerful corporate interest. If wrongs should be practiced or attempted, the commission, by investigation, could bring them to light, and the restraining effect of possible or probable exposure of improper management would, in itself, be a powerful conservator of public interests. Commissions have been tried in many other States of the Union, and from their long continuance it is to be presumed that they have worked satisfactorily and beneficially there. While we easily foresee that an improperly constituted commission, composed of dishonest and incompetent men, would be alike a curse to the railroads and to the public, yet the necessity of enforcing a proper relation of these vast interests to the public and holding them to a proper accountability, and especially in view of our State government as at present constituted, your committee are of opinion that the example of other States and other countries in respect to a commission may, with propriety and with profit, be copied by us. Your committee have suggested remedies for the prominent evils discovered. The very limited time since our testimony was in print has not enabled us to review the whole field of legislation with the thoroughness desired, but the testimony submitted and the wisdom of the legislature will suggest such remedies as we have omitted to specify.

#### RELATION OF THE STATE TO THE RAILROADS.

The relation of the State to the railroads and its power over the same is fully and clearly laid down in *Munn v. Illinois*, 4 Otto, 113; *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. v. Iowa*, reported in the same volume; *Peck v. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company*, and three other cases following, reported in the same volume; *People v. Boston & Albany Railroad Company*, 70 N. Y. 569.

In accordance with the doctrine laid down in these cases, the legislature has not only the power to regulate the transportation of freight and passengers upon our railroads, but it has the power to

regulate the charges of all other persons or corporations whose functions are, by lease or contract with the railroads, made a necessary link in the chain of transportation, including the charge for elevating and warehousing, the charge of express companies, sleeping-car companies, drawing-room car companies, stock yard companies, and the charge for the terminal handling of oil, fast freight lines, etc.

A. B. HEPBURN, Chairman.  
H. L. DUGUID,  
JAMES LOW,  
WM. L. NOYES,  
JAMES W. WADSWORTH.  
CHARLES S. BAKER.

I concur in the summary of the evidence and in the statement of facts embraced in the report, and generally in the recommendations that it embodies. I dissent to the proposition for a commission.

J. W. HUSTED.

I concur in the report, except that part of it which recommends a commission. I believe that restrictions upon railroad management should be imposed by law instead of intrusting such important interests to the discretion of a commission.

GEO. L. TERRY.

Dated ALBANY, *January 22*, 1880.

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NOTE :— In this report the words "New York Central" and "Central" have been frequently used to designate the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad; and the word "Erie" to designate the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad.

## APPENDIX TO REPORT.

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### AN ACT

To amend sections nine and twenty-eight of chapter 140 of the laws of 1850, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same."

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :*

SEC. 1. Section nine of chapter 140 of the laws of 1850, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same," is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

§ 9. In case the capital stock of any company formed under this act is found to be insufficient for constructing and operating its road, such company may, with the concurrence of two-thirds in amount of all its stockholders, *and the written approval of the State engineer and surveyor, until such time as there shall be appointed a board of railroad commissioners and after that with the written approval of such board,* increase its capital stock from time to time, to any amount required for the purposes aforesaid. Such increase must be sanctioned by a vote in person, or by proxy, of two-thirds in amount of all the stockholders of the company, at a meeting of such stockholders, called by the directors of the company for that purpose, by a notice in writing to each stockholder, to be served on him personally, or by depositing the same, properly folded and directed to him at the post-office nearest his usual place of residence, at least twenty days prior to such meeting. Such notice must state the time and place of the meeting, and its object, and the amount to which it is proposed to increase the capital stock. The proceedings of such meeting must be entered on the minutes of the proceedings of the company, and thereupon the capital stock of the company may be increased to the amount sanctioned by a vote of two-thirds in amount of all the stockholders of



the company as aforesaid. *A copy of such notice shall also be published within the county where the main office of such corporation shall be located, once a week for four weeks prior to such meeting, in a newspaper to be designated by the State engineer and surveyor until such time as a board of railroad commissioners shall be appointed, and after that time by such board, and in no case and under no circumstances shall any railroad company of this State increase its stock except upon the notice and with the approval herein provided. Any officer or director of any railroad company violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not less than six months and by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.*

§ 2. Section twenty-eight of said act is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

§ 28. Every corporation formed under this act shall, in addition to the powers conferred on corporations in the third title of the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes, have power:

1. To cause such examination and surveys for its proposed railroad to be made as may be necessary to the selection of the most advantageous route; and for such purpose by its officers or agents and servants, to enter upon the lands or waters of any person, but subject to the responsibility for all damages which shall be done thereto;

2. To take and hold such voluntary grants of real estate and other property as shall be made to it, to aid in the construction, maintenance and accommodation of its railroad; but the real estate received by voluntary grants shall be held and used for the purpose of such grant only;

3. To purchase, hold and use all such real estate and other property as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of its road, and the stations and other accommodations necessary to accomplish the objects of its incorporation; but herein nothing contained shall be held as repealing, or in any way affecting the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of railroads upon Indian lands," passed May 12, 1836;

4. To lay out its road not exceeding six rods in width, and to construct the same; and for the purpose of cuttings and embankments, to take as much more land as may be necessary for the proper construction and security of the road; and to cut down any standing trees that may be in danger of falling on the road, making compensation therefor as provided in this act for lands taken for the use of the company;

5. To construct their road across, along or upon any stream of water, water-course, street, highway, plank-road, turnpike or canal,

which the route of its road shall intersect or touch ; but the company shall restore the stream or water-course, street, highway, plank-road and turnpike thus intersected or touched to its former state, or to such state as not unnecessarily to have impaired its usefulness. Every company formed under this act shall be subject to the power vested in the canal commissioners by the seventeenth section of chapter two hundred and seventy-six of the Session Laws of eighteen hundred and thirty-four. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to authorize the erection of any bridge, or any other obstructions across, in or over any stream or lake navigated by steam or sail-boats, at the place where any bridge or other obstructions may be proposed to be placed ; nor to authorize the construction of any railroad not already located in, upon or across any streets in any city, without the assent of the corporation of such city ; nor to authorize any such railroad company to construct its road upon and along any highway, without the order of the supreme court of the judicial district in which said highway is situated, made at a special term of said court, after at least ten days' notice in writing of the intention to make application for said order shall have been made to the commissioners of highways of the town in which said highway is situated ;

6. To cross, intersect, join and unite its railroad with any other railroad before constructed, at any point on its route, and upon the grounds of such other railroad company, with the necessary turnouts, sidings and switches, and other conveniences in furtherance of the objects of its connections. And every company whose railroad is or shall be hereafter intersected by any new railroad, shall unite with the owners of such new railroad in forming such intersections and connections, and grant the facilities aforesaid ; and if the two corporations cannot agree upon the amount of compensation to be made therefor, or the points and manner of such crossings and connections, the same shall be ascertained and determined by commissioners to be appointed by the court as is provided in this act in respect to acquiring title to real estate ; and all companies whose railroads are or shall hereafter be crossed, intersected or joined as aforesaid, shall receive from each other and forward to their destination all goods, merchandise and other property intended for points on their respective roads, with the same dispatch and at a rate of freight not exceeding the local tariff rate charged for similar goods, merchandise and other property received at and forwarded from the same points for individuals and other corporations ;

7. To take and convey persons and property on their railroad by the power or force of steam or of animals, or by any mechanical power, and to receive compensation therefor ;

8. To erect and maintain all necessary and convenient buildings, stations, fixtures and machinery for the accommodation and use of their passengers, freights and business;

9. To regulate the time and manner in which passengers and property shall be transported, and the compensation to be paid therefor; but such compensation for any passenger and his ordinary baggage shall not exceed three cents per mile; *the re-enactment of this provision shall not be construed as increasing the rate of passenger fare which any railroad of this State is now authorized to charge;*

10. From time to time to borrow such sums of money as may be necessary for completing and finishing or operating their railroad, and to issue and dispose of their bonds for any amount so borrowed, and to mortgage their corporate property and franchises to secure the payment of any debt contracted by the company for the purpose aforesaid; and the directors of the company may confer on any holder of any bond issued for money borrowed as aforesaid, the right to convert the principal due or owing thereon, into stock of said company, at any time *not less than two nor more than twelve* years from the date of the bond; under such regulations as the directors may see fit to adopt; *provided, however, that if the already authorized capital stock of such corporation, at the time such bonds may be issued, shall not be sufficient to meet such conversion when made, the stockholders shall, before such issue and in the manner hereinbefore provided, authorize an increase of capital stock to an extent sufficient to meet the deficiency.*

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

## AN ACT

To amend section two of chapter 917 of the laws of 1869, entitled "An Act authorizing the consolidation of certain railroad companies.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SEC. 1. Section two of chapter 917 of the laws of 1869, entitled "An Act authorizing the consolidation of certain railroad companies," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 2. Such consolidation shall be made under the conditions, provisions and restrictions, and with the powers hereinafter in this act mentioned and contained, that is to say:

1. The directors of the companies proposing to consolidate may enter into a joint agreement, under the corporate seal of each com-

pany, for the consolidation of said companies and railroads, and prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, the mode of carrying the same into effect, the name of the new corporation, the number and names of the directors and other officers thereof, and who shall be the first directors and officers, and their places of residence, the number of shares of the capital stock, the amount or par value of each share, and the manner of converting the capital stock of each of said companies into that of the new corporation, and how and when directors and officers shall be chosen, with such other details as they shall deem necessary to perfect such new organization and the consolidation of said companies or railroads. *But in no case shall the capital stock of the company formed by such consolidation exceed the sum of the capital stock of the companies so consolidated, at the par value thereof. Nor shall any bonds or other evidences of debt be issued as a consideration for or in connection with such consolidation.*

2. Said agreement shall be submitted to the stockholders of each of the said companies or corporations at a meeting thereof called separately for the purpose of taking the same into consideration; due notice of the time and place of holding said meeting, and the object thereof, shall be given by each company to its stockholders by written or printed notices addressed to each of the persons in whose names the capital stock of such company stands on the books thereof, and deliver to such persons respectively, or send to them by mail, when their post-office address is known to the company, at least thirty days before the time of holding such meeting, and also by a general notice published daily for at least four weeks in some newspaper printed in the city, town or county where such company has its principal office or place of business; and at the said meeting of stockholders the agreement of the said directors shall be considered, and a vote by ballot taken for the adoption or rejection of the same, each share entitling the holder thereof to one vote, and said ballots shall be cast in person or by proxy, and if two-thirds of all the votes of all the stockholders shall be for the adoption of said agreement, then that fact shall be certified thereon by the secretaries of the respective companies, under the seal thereof, and the agreement so adopted, or a certified copy thereof, shall be filed in the office of the secretary of State, and shall from thence be deemed and taken to be the agreement and act of consolidation of the said companies; and a copy of the said agreement and act of consolidation, duly certified by the secretary of State, under his official seal, shall be evidence in all courts and places of the existence of said new corporation, and that the foregoing provisions of this act have been fully observed and complied with.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

## AN ACT

## To regulate voting by stock and bondholders of railroad corporations.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SEC. 1. In voting for the election of directors, or for any other purpose, by stock or bondholders of any railroad corporation in this State, no proxy shall be valid unless executed and dated within three months prior to the election at which it is to be used. It shall not be lawful for any person to vote upon, or to issue a proxy to vote upon stock or bonds not actually owned by him. No person being the pledgee of stock or bonds, to whom stock or bonds shall have been transferred as security, shall be permitted to vote upon such stock or bonds, or give a proxy to vote to any other person than the pledgor or some person designated by him; and such pledgee shall issue a proxy to such pledgor, or any person designated by him, whenever requested so to do. No person having the right to vote upon stock or bonds shall sell his vote, or issue a proxy to vote, upon such stock or bonds, to any person for any sum of money or any thing of value whatever. Any person offering to vote upon stock or bonds owned by himself, shall, if required by any inspector of election or any stockholder in such corporation, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that in voting at this election I have not, either directly or impliedly, received any promise, or any sum of money or any thing of value whatever to influence the giving of my vote or votes at this election." And any person offering to vote as agent, attorney or proxy for any other person, shall, if required by any inspector of election or any stockholder of such corporation, take and subscribe the following oath (or affirmation): "I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear or affirm that the stock or bonds, upon which I shall vote at this election, are to the best of my knowledge and belief, truly and in good faith owned by the persons in whose names they now stand; and that I have neither directly nor indirectly nor impliedly given any promise, or any sum of money or any thing of value whatever, to induce the giving of the authority to vote upon such stock or bonds to me." The inspectors at any such election are authorized to administer the aforesaid oath or affirmation, and said oath and said proxies shall be filed in the office of said corporation. Any person who shall swear or affirm falsely in taking the oath or affirmation prescribed by this act shall be guilty of perjury. Any person violating any of the other provisions of this act shall

be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

## AN ACT

To regulate the transportation of freight by railroad corporations.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SEC. 1. Every railroad corporation shall give to all persons reasonable and equal terms, facilities and accommodations for the transportation of themselves, their agents and servants, and of any merchandise or other property of every kind and description, upon any railroad owned or operated by such corporation and for terminal handling, the use of the depot and other buildings and grounds of such corporation, and at any point where its railroad shall connect with any other railroad, reasonable and equal terms and facilities of interchange, and shall promptly forward merchandise consigned or directed to be sent over another road connecting with its road, according to the directions contained thereon or accompanying the same.

§ 2. No railroad corporation shall charge or receive for the transportation of freight to any station on its road a greater sum than is charged or received for the contemporaneous transportation of the like class and quantity of freight from the same original point of departure to a station at a greater distance on its road in the same direction. Two or more railroad corporations, whose roads connect, shall not charge or receive for the transportation of freight to any station on the road, of either of them, a greater sum than is charged or received for the contemporaneous transportation of the like class and quantity of freight from the same original point of departure, to a station at a greater distance on the road of either of them in the same direction.

§ 3. No railroad corporation shall grant or allow to any person or association upon the transportation of freight, either directly or indirectly, any secret rate, rebate, drawback, unreasonable allowance for use of cars or any undue advantage whatever; nor directly or indirectly charge to or receive from any person or persons, or association or corporation any greater or less sum, compensation or reward than is charged to or received from any other person or persons, association or corporation

for like and coterminous service in the receiving, transporting, storing, delivering or handling of freight, nor shall any railroad corporation charge more for transporting freight from any point on its line than a fair and just proportion of the price it charges for the same kind of freight transported from any other point.

Nor shall any railroad corporation charge more for transporting freight from one local station to another, or from a local station to a terminus, than they charge for a like and coterminous service from one terminus to another.

§ 4. The car load is hereby made the unit of shipment, and no railroad corporation, nor two or more railroad corporations whose roads connect, shall charge or receive for the transportation of two or more car loads of freight a greater or less sum per car load than is charged or received for a single car load of a like class of freight for a contemporaneous shipment between the same points upon such road or roads; except that any railroad corporation of this State, whose terminus is upon or near the border of the State, when receiving freight by the train load, of not less than twenty cars, from a connecting road, not lying wholly within this State, consigned to a single point, and which involves no terminal handling at the point of reception on the part of such New York road, save attaching an engine to the already made up train, may make a difference in the rate per car load upon the freight so received equal to, but not greater than, the cost at such point of reception, of loading each car of an equal train with a like class of freight. In the construction of this act the sum charged or received for transportation of freight shall include all terminal charges, and the road of a corporation shall include all the road in use by such corporation, whether owned or operated under a contract or lease.

§ 5. Any railroad corporation which violates any of the provisions of this act, in addition to liability for all damages sustained by reason of such violation, shall be liable for each offense to a penalty of one hundred dollars, which may be recovered in an action of tort, in any county where such corporation has property, to his own use by the party aggrieved, or to the use of the State by the attorney-general, or to the use of the county by the district attorney of the county in which such violation was committed, provided, however, that no such action shall be maintained unless the same shall be brought within one year from the date of such violation.

§ 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

## AN ACT

To create a board of railroad commissioners, and to define and regulate their powers and duties.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :*

SEC. 1. There shall be, in and for the State of New York, a board of railroad commissioners, consisting of three competent persons, one of whom shall be known as chief railroad commissioner, and each of the others as associate commissioner, and who shall be appointed as follows : The governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint, before the first day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty, a chief railroad commissioner for the term of five years, one associate commissioner for the term of four years, and one associate commissioner for the term of three years, from the date of such appointment. And after such appointment first made, the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall in each year that a vacancy occurs, appoint or reappoint one commissioner after the year eighteen hundred and eighty, for the term of five years, to take the place of the outgoing commissioner. If any vacancy happens by resignation or otherwise, he shall in the same manner appoint a commissioner for the residue of the term, and he may, without the advice and consent of the senate, but only upon charges preferred, remove any commissioner. If the senate shall not be in session at the time any such vacancy shall occur or exist, the governor shall appoint a commissioner to fill the vacancy, subject to approval of the Senate when convened. Said board shall have a clerk, who shall be appointed by the Board, and whose duty shall be to keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of said board, and file and preserve at the general office of said board all books, maps, documents and papers intrusted to his care, and prepare for service such papers and notices as may be required of him by the commissioners, and perform such other duties as the board may prescribe; and he shall have power, under direction of the board, to issue subpoenas for witnesses, and to administer oaths in all cases, pertaining to the duties of his office. Said board shall also appoint a marshal, whose duty it shall be to attend at the offices and at the meetings and examinations of said board, as required, and to serve notices and other papers, and perform such other duties as the Board shall prescribe.

Said commissioners and clerk shall be sworn to the due and faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices before entering upon the discharge of the same, and no person in the employ of, or



holding any official relation to, any railroad corporation, or owning stock in any railroad corporation, or who is in any manner interested in any firm or corporation having business relations with any railroad corporation, except the legitimate business of shipping and forwarding, shall hold either of said offices.

§ 2. The principal office of said Board shall be at the city of Albany, but the said board may also establish a branch office at the city of New York, and one at the city of Buffalo, if in their judgment such branch offices, or either of them, will be necessary for the proper and convenient transaction of the business and duties of said board; said officers shall be supplied with necessary stationery and appliances at the expense of the State.

§ 3. The chief commissioner shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and he shall be the principal executive officer thereof. Any two of said commissioners shall constitute a quorum, for the transaction of any of the business or duties of said board, and may hold meetings thereof, at any time or place within the State.

All examinations or investigations hereinafter provided for, may be held and taken by and before any one of said commissioners, if so ordered and directed by the Board or by the chief commissioner; but the proceedings and decisions of said single commissioner therein, shall not be deemed final and conclusive until approved and confirmed by the board.

§ 4. Said board of commissioners shall have power to administer oaths in all matters relating to their duties, and shall have the general supervision of all railroads and railways, and shall examine the same, and keep themselves informed as to their condition, and the manner in which they are operated, with reference to the security and accommodation of the public and the compliance of the several corporations with the provisions of their charters and the laws of the State; it shall also be the duty of said board of railroad commissioners to investigate the causes of any accident on a railroad, resulting in loss of life or injury to person or persons, which, in their judgment, shall require investigation, and the result of such investigation shall also be reported upon in the annual report of the commissioners to the legislature; and it is hereby made the duty of the general superintendent or manager of each railroad in this State to inform the chief commissioner of any such accident, and the facts relating to the same, immediately after its occurrence. Before proceeding to make any such examination or investigation of the condition or operation of any railroad in this State, or any accident thereon, in accordance with this act, said board shall give reasonable notice to the corporation, person or persons conducting and managing the same of the time and place of entering upon the

same. And such board of railroad commissioners, or the chief commissioner thereof, shall have power, for the purposes provided for in this act, to examine the books and affairs of any railroad company or corporation, or to compel the production of copies of books and papers, subpoena witnesses, administer oaths to them, and compel their attendance and examination, as though such subpoena had issued from a court of record of this State. Whenever any such examination of the affairs of any railroad corporation shall take place in which such board will require the examination of the books and affairs of such company or corporation, or the subpoenaing of witnesses who are in the employ of such company or corporation, the board or a commissioner thereof shall sit for such purpose in the city or town of this State where the principal business office of such railway corporation may be situated. The board of commissioners, however, shall have the power to require copies of books and papers, as provided for in this section, to be sent to them to any part of this State. And the provisions of this act shall apply to all railroads and railways, and the corporations, receivers, trustees, directors or others owning or operating the same.

§ 5. Whenever, in the judgment of the board of railroad commissioners, it shall appear that any such corporation has violated any constitutional provision or law, or neglects in any respect or particular to comply with the terms of the act by which it was created, or usurps any authority not by its act of incorporation granted, or refuses to comply with the provisions of any of the laws of the State they shall give notice thereof in writing to such corporation, and if the violation or neglect is continued after such notice, the board may forthwith present the fact to the attorney-general, who shall take such proceedings thereon as he may deem expedient.

§ 6. Whenever, in the judgment of the board of railroad commissioners, it shall appear that repairs are necessary upon any railroad within this State, or that any addition to the rolling stock, or any addition to or change of the stations or station houses, or that additional terminal facilities shall be afforded, or that any change in the rates of fare for transporting freight or passengers, or that any change in the mode of operating the road and conducting its business, is reasonable and expedient in order to promote the security, convenience and accommodation of the public, the said board shall give notice and information in writing to the corporation of the improvements and changes which they adjudge to be proper; and if the corporation refuses or neglects to make such repairs, improvements and changes within a reasonable time after such notice and information, the said board shall present the facts in the case to the attorney-general for his consideration and action; and shall also report the same facts in a

special report, or in the annual report of said board, to the legislature.

§ 7. Every railroad corporation shall at all times, on request, furnish the board of railroad commissioners any necessary information required by them concerning the condition, management and operation of its railroad, and particularly with the rates for transporting freight and passengers upon its road, and other roads with which its business is connected; and such railroad corporation shall also at all times, on request, furnish to such board of railroad commissioners copies of all contracts and agreements, leases or other engagements, by such corporation entered into, with any person or persons, corporation or corporations.

§ 8. No request or advice of the said board of railroad commissioners, or investigations made by the same, shall have the effect to impair, in any manner or degree, the legal duties and obligation of any railroad corporation, or its legal liability for the consequence of its acts, or of the neglect or mismanagement of any of its agents or servants.

§ 9. The board of railroad commissioners shall make an annual report to the legislature of their doings, including such statements, facts, and explanations as will disclose the actual working of the system of railroad transportation in its bearing upon the business and prosperity of the State, and such suggestions as to the general railroad policy of the State, or the amendment of its laws, or as to the condition, affairs or conduct of any of the railroad corporations, as may seem to them appropriate. And the said board of railway commissioners shall be charged with the duty to recommend and draft for the legislature such bills as will, in their judgment, protect the people's interest in and upon the railways of this State. And it shall likewise be the duty of such commissioners to take testimony upon, and have hearing for and against, any proposed change of the law relating to any railway or railways, or proposed change of the general law, in relation to railways, if requested to do so by the committee on railroads of the senate or assembly, or by the governor, and such commissioners shall thereupon report their conclusions, in writing, to such committee, or governor, from whom the request to act emanated.

§ 10. The board of railroad commissioners shall have power to prescribe the form of the report required to be made by railroad corporations, under section thirty-one of chapter one hundred and forty of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same," and may from time to time make such changes and additions in such form,

giving to the corporation six months' notice of any such changes and additions which would require any alteration in the method or form of keeping their accounts, and the report by said "Act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same," of eighteen hundred and fifty, required to be made to the State engineer and surveyor, shall hereafter be made to such board of railroad commissioners. Until such board of railroad commissioners however, shall change or alter the form of the report, the form now prescribed by law shall be followed by the said railroad corporations. And the board of railroad commissioners shall on or before the fifteenth day of September in each year, furnish, upon request, blank forms of such returns. When the return received from any corporation is defective, or believed to be erroneous, the board shall notify the corporation to amend the same within fifteen days. The board shall prepare such tables and abstracts of all the returns as they shall deem expedient, and which shall be contained in their annual report, and their annual report shall be transmitted to the legislature on or before the second Monday in January each year, and which annual report shall, among other things, contain an abstract of the proceedings of the board during the preceding year; and also drafts of bills which have been submitted by the board to the legislature, and the reason therefor, and such suggestions as to the workings of the laws of the State, on the subject of railways and transportation, as to the said board may seem proper and expedient. The originals of the returns as amended, subscribed and sworn to, as now provided by law, or as hereafter to be provided by said board of railroad commissioners, shall be preserved in the office of the board.

§ 11. There shall be printed, in addition to the regular number prescribed by law, as a public document of the State, five hundred copies, to be bound in cloth, of the annual report of railroad commissioners, with the returns of the corporations, for the use of the said commissioners, and to be distributed by them to such railroad corporations and other bodies or persons interested therein, in the discretion of the said commissioners.

§ 12. The annual salary of the chief commissioner shall be five thousand dollars, and of the associate commissioners four thousand dollars each, and the chief clerk two thousand dollars, and of the marshal fifteen hundred dollars, payable quarterly from the treasury of the State. The said board shall also have power to employ such additional clerical force, not exceeding in number three persons however, at salaries not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, as they may find necessary for the purpose of preparing the reports required by this act, and such other clerical duties as may be

required of them by said board. And such board of railroad commissioners shall have the power to employ engineers, accountants, and other experts, whose services they may deem to be of temporary importance in the conducting of any investigation herein provided; and they shall have procured for them by the State the necessary books, maps and statistics incidentally necessary for the discharge of the duties of their office; and they shall also have reimbursed to them quarterly the expenses and disbursements they may have incurred in traveling, and for the necessary travel expenses and disbursements of their clerks, marshal, and of experts; which expenses, however, shall not exceed five hundred dollars a month; and a statement of such expenditures, in detail, shall accompany the annual report.

§ 13. The annual total expense of the board of railroad commissioners, including salaries for commissioners' clerks, and marshal, and additional clerical force, printing of additional copies of report, as provided by section thirteen, and all other expenses incident to said board, excepting only rent of office, shall not for the first year exceed the sum of forty-five thousand dollars, and for all subsequent years not exceed in any one year the sum of forty thousand dollars; and such expenses shall be borne by the several corporations owning or operating railroads, according to their means, to be apportioned by the comptroller and State assessors, who, on or before the first day of July in each year, shall assess upon each of said corporations its just proportion of said expenses, one-half in proportion to its income for the next year preceding that in which the assessment is made, and one-half in proportion to the length of road, and such assessment shall be collected in the manner provided by law for the collection of taxes upon corporations.

§ 14. Said railroad commissioners, or either of them, shall have the right to enter and remain in the offices and depots and upon the railroads of any railroad company within this State, in the performance of official duties; but neither the said railroad commissioners, nor their clerks, agents or experts, shall accept or receive any pass, present, gift, or gratuity of any kind, from any railroad corporation, and the acceptance by them, or either of them, of any such presents, gifts or other gratuity, shall be a misdemeanor, and punishable as such.

§ 15. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the foregoing provisions are hereby repealed.

§ 16. This act shall take effect immediately.

## AN ACT

To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section thirty-one of the act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 31. Every railroad corporation formed under this act shall make an annual report to the State Engineer and Surveyor of the operations for the year ending with the thirtieth day of September, and of its condition on that day; which report shall be verified by the oaths of the president or treasurer and the general manager or acting superintendent of operations, and shall be filed in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor by the twentieth day of December in each year, and shall state:

### TABLE A.

#### STOCK AND DEBT.

1. Capital stock as authorized by charter.
2. Capital stock as since fixed.
3. Capital stock subscribed.
4. Capital stock paid in.
5. Funded debt.
6. Unfunded debt.
7. Total funded and unfunded debt.
8. Average rate per annum of interest on funded debt.  
The several amounts shall be stated in two columns, one of which shall be headed and contain "Amount at last report," and the other "Amount by this report."
9. Number of shares of ordinary stock.
10. Number of shares of preferred stock.
11. Total shares of stock, of par value of \$      per share.
12. Number of stockholders.

A tabular statement of the funded debt as "by this report" shall be given, showing

- (1) Each kind of bonds or obligations.
- (2) If, and how secured.
- (3) Date of issue.
- (4) When due.
- (5) Rate of interest.
- (6) Amount of authorized issue.
- (7) Amount actually issued.
- (8) The total amounts.

The amount of unfunded debt as "by this report" shall be stated under the following classification:

- (1) Notes and acceptances.
- (2) Pay rolls and operating expenses unpaid.
- (3) Amounts due other railroad corporations.
- (4) Interest due and unpaid.
- (5) Dividends unpaid.
- (6) Open accounts.
- (7) Other items (if any).

#### TABLE B.

##### COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

13. Grading and masonry.
14. Bridges.
15. Superstructure including rails.
16. Passenger and freight stations, buildings and fixtures.
17. Engine and car houses, machine shop, machinery and fixtures.
18. Land, land damages and fences.
19. Locomotive engines and fixtures.
20. Passenger and baggage cars.
21. Freight and other cars.
22. Engineering and agencies.
23. Any other items entering into the cost or value.
24. Total.

The several amounts shall be extended into three columns; the first to be headed and to contain "Amount at last report;" the second, "Amount since charged;" and the third, "Amount by this report."

A statement shall be given showing briefly (by numbers, by quantities, or by descriptions) the additions, or betterments, made to the road and equipment, representing the several amounts that may appear in the column headed "Amount since charged."

TABLE C.  
CHARACTERISTICS OF ROADS.

25. Main line of road (stating termini).
26. Main line laid.
27. Branches owned.
28. Lines leased or operated.
29. Total main line, branches owned, and lines leased or operated.
30. Second track on main line. . . .
31. Second track on branches owned, or lines leased or operated.
32. Total second track.
33. Third track on main line.
34. Fourth track on main line.
35. Third and fourth track on branches owned, or on lines leased or operated.
36. Sidings and turnouts on main line.
37. Sidings and turnouts on branches owned, and on lines leased or operated.
38. Total sidings.
39. Aggregate of all tracks on main line, branches owned, and lines leased or operated, including all sidings and turnouts.  
The amounts shall be extended into three columns; the first headed and to contain "Length in this State;" the second, "Length out of this State," and the third, "Total length."  
A tabular statement shall be given, showing the termini of each branch, and of each line leased or operated, its length, and the length of double track, including sidings and turnouts on each.
40. Gauge of track.
41. Miles of steel rails (reduced to single track) in main line.
42. Same in branches owned, and lines leased or operated.
43. Weight per yard of steel rails in main line.
44. Weight per yard of iron rails in main line.
45. Weight per yard of steel rails in branches, etc.
46. Weight per yard of iron rails in branches, etc.
47. Length in feet of iron bridges on all lines.
48. Length in feet of wooden bridges on all lines.
49. Length in feet of pile or trestle work in wood on all lines.
50. Miles of telegraph wire owned and operated.

TABLE D.  
EQUIPMENT.

51. Number of locomotive engines for passenger service.
52. Number of locomotive engines for freight service.



53. Number of locomotive engines for switching service.
54. Total number of locomotive engines *owned*.
55. Average weight (with tender, and fuel and water) of each kind of locomotive engines.
56. Number of engine houses.
57. Aggregate number of stalls in same.
58. Number of first-class passenger cars.
59. Number of second-class and emigrant passenger cars.
60. Number of baggage, mail and express cars.
61. Number of freight and other cars *owned*, viz.:
  - (1) Box freight.
  - (2) Platform or flat.
  - (3) Cattle.
  - (4) Oil.
  - (5) Coal.
  - (6) Service.
  - (7) Other kinds.
62. Number of above freight cars with eight wheels.
63. Number of above freight cars with four wheels.
64. Number of locomotive engines controlled by the corporation for use, but *leased* instead of owned.
65. Number of freight cars controlled by the corporation for use, but *leased* instead of owned.

## TABLE E.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

66. Number of machine and car shops.
67. Number of elevators or grain houses.
68. Aggregate capacity of same in bushels.
69. Number of freight or cattle yards, of two acres or more in area.
70. Aggregate area of same, in acres.
71. Miles of tracks laid in same.
72. Average number of persons directly employed by the company during the year.
73. Aggregate amount of salaries and wages paid to same for the year.

## TABLE F.

## DOINGS OF THE YEAR IN TRANSPORTATION AND TOTAL MILES RUN.

74. Number of miles run by passenger trains.
75. Number of miles run by freight trains
76. Number of passengers (all classes) carried in cars.
77. Number of tons, of 2,000 pounds, of freight carried in cars.

78. Number of miles traveled by passengers, or number of passengers carried one mile (*"total movement of passengers"*).
79. Number of miles one ton of freight was carried, or number of tons carried one mile (*"total movement of freight"*).
80. Average rate of speed (miles per hour) adopted by ordinary passenger trains including stops.
81. Rate of speed of same when in motion.
82. Average rate of speed adopted by express passenger trains, including stops.
83. Rate of speed of same when in motion.
84. Average rate of speed adopted by freight trains, including stops.
85. Rate of speed of same when in motion.

TABLE G.

## DESCRIPTION OF FREIGHT MOVED.

86. Products of the forest (tons).
87. Products of animals.
88. Vegetable food.
89. Other agricultural products.
90. Manufactures.
91. Merchandise.
92. Other articles.
93. Total number of tons.

TABLE H.

## AMOUNTS MOVED OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED ARTICLES INCLUDED IN FOREGOING DESCRIPTION.

94. Flour (tons).
95. Grain.
96. Live stock.
97. Fresh or pickled meats, and provisions.
98. Petroleum and other oils.
99. Lumber.
100. Pig and bar iron and steel, and iron and steel rails.
101. Iron and other ores.
102. Coal.

TABLE I.

## DIRECTION AND DESTINATION OF FREIGHT MOVED.

103. Tons of through, going east and south.
104. Tons of through, going west and north.
105. Total tons through.
106. Tons of way, going east and south.
107. Tons of way, going west and north.
108. Total tons way.

TABLE J.

## DESTINATION OF PASSENGERS CARRIED.

- 109. Number of through passengers.
- 110. Number of way passengers.

TABLE K.

## AVERAGE RATE CHARGED PER TON PER MILE ON FREIGHT.

- 111. On first class.
- 112. On second class.
- 113. On third class.
- 114. On fourth class.
- 115. On all other classes.
- 116. Average on all classes.

The amounts shall be stated in two columns; one headed and to contain "Rate on through;" and the other "Rate on way;" and the "Average on all classes," shall be stated with reference to the respective amounts of each class actually moved.

- 117. General average of through and way.

TABLE L.

## AVERAGE RATE CHARGED FOR PASSENGERS PER MILE.

- 118. For first class.
- 119. For second class.
- 120. For emigrants.
- 121. Average for all classes.

The amounts shall be stated in two columns; one headed and to contain "Rate for through," and the other "Rate for way;" and the "Average for all classes," shall be stated with reference to the number of each class actually carried.

- 122. General average for through and way.

TABLE M.

## EXPENSES OF MAINTAINING ROAD AND REAL ESTATE.

- 123. Repairs of road-bed and railway other than cost of rails.
- 124. Repairs of bridges.
- 125. Repairs of telegraph lines.
- 126. Cost of rails used in repairs.
- 127. Tons of steel rails used in repairs.
- 128. Length of same (miles and fractions).
- 129. Tons of iron rails used in repairs.
- 130. Length of same (miles and fractions).
- 131. Repairs of buildings.

- 132. Repairs of fences and gates.
- 133. Taxes on real estate.
- 134. Total expenses of maintaining road and real estate.

## TABLE N.

## EXPENSES OF REPAIRS OF MACHINERY AND CARS.

- 135. Repairs of engines and tenders.
- 136. Repairs of passenger and baggage cars.
- 137. Repairs of freight cars.
- 138. Repairs of tools and machinery in shops.
- 139. Incidental expenses, including oil, fuel, clerks, watchmen, etc., about shops.
- 140. Total expenses of repairs of machinery and cars.

## TABLE O.

## EXPENSES OF OPERATING THE ROAD.

- 141. Office expenses, stationery, etc.
- 142. Agents and clerks.
- 143. Labor in loading and unloading freight.
- 144. Porters, watchmen, flagmen and switchmen.
- 145. Fuel and water station attendance.
- 146. Conductors, baggagemen and brakemen.
- 147. Enginemen and firemen.
- 148. Fuel, cost and labor in preparing for use.
- 149. Oil and other lubricants, and waste.
- 150. Loss and damage of goods and baggage.
- 151. Damages for injuries of persons.
- 152. Damage to property, including damages by fire and cattle killed on road.
- 153. General superintendence, or salaries of general officers.
- 154. Hire of cars.
- 155. All other items.
- 156. Total expenses of operating the road.

The amounts stated under the several subdivisions of "expenses of maintaining road and real estate," "expenses of repairs of machinery and cars," and "expenses of operating the road," are to be those *chargeable against* the year's business, and are to be stated without reference to the amounts *actually paid* therefor during the year. The amounts (other than the *weight and length of rails*) shall be tabulated and divided between "Passenger transportation" and "Freight transportation," and so far as items do not pertain specifically to either one particular kind of transportation the division shall be made in the ratio of the "total movements" of passengers and freight.

## TABLE P

AMOUNTS PAID FOR CERTAIN SPECIFIC PURPOSES INCLUDED IN FOREGOING.

- 157. Stationery and printing.
- 158. Advertising.
- 159. Legal expenses and counsel fees.
- 160. Insurance.
- 161. Rents.
- 162. Tolls.
- 163. Contributions and subscriptions.

## TABLE Q.

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR.

- 164. Expenses of maintaining road and real estate (*Table M*).
- 165. Expenses of repairs of machinery and cars (*Table N*).
- 166. Expenses of operating the road (*Table O*).
- 167. Total transportation expenses.

The division between "Passenger transportation" and "Freight transportation," hereinbefore provided for, shall be brought forward with the subdivisions of "transportation expenses," and the resulting division of "transportation expenses" shall be shown.

## TABLE R.

RESULT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

The earnings are to be stated without reference to the sums *actually received* during the year.

- 168. Earnings.
  - (1.) From passengers.
  - (2.) From freight.
  - (3.) From mails.
  - (4.) From rents.
  - (5.) From other sources (in detail)
  - (6.) Total earnings.
- 169. Charges against earnings.
  - (1.) Transportation expenses (167).
  - (2.) Interest.
  - (3.) Rentals of leased lines.
  - (4.) Dividends—date, and rate per cent.
  - (5.) Other items (in detail).
  - (6.) Total charges against earnings.
- 170. Resulting surplus (or deficiency) for the year.

## TABLE S.

## "INCOME" OR "PROFIT AND LOSS" ACCOUNT.

- 171. Balance, surplus (or *deficiency*) from previous year.
- 172. Surplus (or *deficiency*) for this year as shown by Table R.
- 173. Any other items of gain or loss (to be added or deducted.)
- 174. Balance, surplus (or *deficiency*) now.

This balance of "Income," or "Profit and Loss," must be that which appears on the proper side of the "Balance Sheet" hereinafter provided for.

## TABLE T.

## BALANCE SHEET, AT THE END OF YEAR.

- 175 The "Balance Sheet" must be tabulated, and contain on the one side a statement of the assets of the company at the close of the year, as follows :

- (1.) Cost of road and equipment, as shown "by this report" in Table B.
- (2.) Cost of other lines owned, which may not have been included in preceding; stating each line separately.
- (3.) Permanent investments (in detail).
- (4.) Cash on hand.
- (5.) Cash assets (classified).
- (6.) Due from other railroad corporations.
- (7.) Fuel and supplies on hand.
- (8.) Sinking fund (if any).
- (9.) Other assets (classified).

And on the other side a statement of the liabilities of the company at the same time, as follows :

- (1.) Capital stock, (as "by this report" in Table A.)
- (2.) Funded debt, (as "by this report" in Table A.)
- (3.) Unfunded debt, (as "by this report" in Table A.)
- (4.) Other liabilities (classified).

The balance of "Income," or "Profit and Loss," must appear on the side on which it may fall according to whether it be "surplus" or "deficiency," and the two sides of the "Balance Sheet" must then be equal in footing.

The "Balance Sheet" in each report, after the first one shall have been made under the provisions of this act, shall be tabulated with double columns on each side; in one of which columns, properly headed, shall appear the amounts at the end of the year for which such report is made, and in the other the amounts of the corresponding items as they appear in the report for the previous year.

176. The number of persons injured in life or limb, and the cause of the injury, and whether passengers or persons employed, and whether any such accidents have arisen from carelessness or negligence of any persons in the employment of the corporation, and whether such persons are retained in the service of the corporation.
177. The names and residences of the directors of the corporation.
178. The names and official addresses of the executive and general officers of the corporation.
179. It shall be the duty of each corporation to transmit to the State Engineer and Surveyor the following maps, profiles and drawings exhibiting the characteristics of their roads; the map to show the length and direction of each straight line, and the length and radius of each curve; also the point of crossing of each town and county line, and the length of line in each town and county, accurately determined by measurements to be taken after the completion of the road. The profiles to be on the map, and shall show the grade line and surface of ground in the usual method, also the elevation of grades above tides at each change in the inclination thereof. The maps and profiles to be made on a scale of five hundred feet to one-tenth of a foot; vertical scale of profiles to be one hundred feet to one-tenth of a foot. For all roads or parts of roads now done, or in operation, and for which such maps and profiles have not already been returned, they shall be returned on or before the first day of January next; and for all roads now in progress, or which may hereafter be constructed, the said maps and profiles shall be returned within three months after the same or any portion thereof shall be in use.
180. It shall be the duty of the State Engineer and Surveyor to arrange the information contained in such report in tabular form, and prepare the same, together with the said reports, in a single document, for printing, for the use of the legislature, and report the same to the legislature as early as may be practicable in each year.

181. The provisions of this section shall apply to all existing railroad corporations ; and the report of the said existing railroad corporations, made in pursuance of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed to be a full compliance with any existing law or resolution requiring annual reports to be made by such corporations, or either of them.
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Your committee are aware that the publication of the following profile maps— without showing the means used by railroads to overcome grades, the effect of concentration of grades, the extent to which fuel and its cost enters into the question, and a proper discussion of the relation of grade generally and cost of fuel to cost of haul— may be misleading. But we have neither time nor sufficient data to prepare such discussion. The following maps were furnished by the respective roads.





# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 39.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 28, 1880.

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### REPORT

#### OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE WADSWORTH LIBRARY.

*To the Legislature of the State of New York:*

The Trustees of the Wadsworth Library, in pursuance of the statute, make the following report to the Legislature for the year 1879:

The income account shows an amount received from rents	
and interest on securities.....	\$1,386 55
Balance on hand December 31, 1878.....	680 83
	<hr/>
	\$2,067 38

The expenses of 1879 have been.....	\$1,045 25
Leaving Dec. 31, 1879, a balance on hand of...	1,022 13
	<hr/>
	\$2,067 38

All of which, together with the list of the property of the library, is fully set forth in schedule "A," hereto attached.

A statement in regard to the number of books now in said library will be found in schedule "B," also hereto attached.

#### SCHEDULE "A."

December 31, 1879.

By cash received from interest on securities and rents....	\$2,067 38
--	------------

#### CONTRA.

To librarian, salary.....	\$300 00
To care of buildings, etc.....	56 75
To cost of new books.....	295 97

[Assem. Doc. No. 39.]

To printing...	\$31 70
To binding old books.....	90 85
To coal.....	84 94
To gas.....	49 60
To express and freight.....	19 30
To sundries.....	122 14
To balance on hand and credit new account .....	1,022 13
	<hr/>
	\$2,067 38
	<hr/>

#### PROPERTY OF WADSWORTH LIBRARY.

Library lot and building.....	\$12,500 00
Temple Hill grove.....	1,000 00
Lot on Center street.....	1,500 00
Lot on South street.....	1,500 00
Village house and lot.....	2,000 00
Principal on hand.....	525 35
Mortgages.....	16,366 97
Government bonds.....	700 00
Income on deposit in Genesee Valley National Bank.....	1,022 13
7,954 books.....	7,954 00
	<hr/>
	\$45,068 45
	<hr/>

#### SCHEDULE "B."

Number of books in library, 1st January, 1879.....	7,733
Number received by purchase, year 1879.....	221
	<hr/>
Whole number.....	7,954
	<hr/>

GENESEE, N. Y., December 31, 1879.

All of which is submitted.

CHARLES V. WADSWORTH,

*President.*

J A. G. ORTON, *Secretary.*

STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 40.

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IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 23, 1880.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ONONDAGA SALT  
SPRINGS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }  
SYRACUSE, *January 15, 1880.* }

To the Hon. GEORGE H. SHARPE,

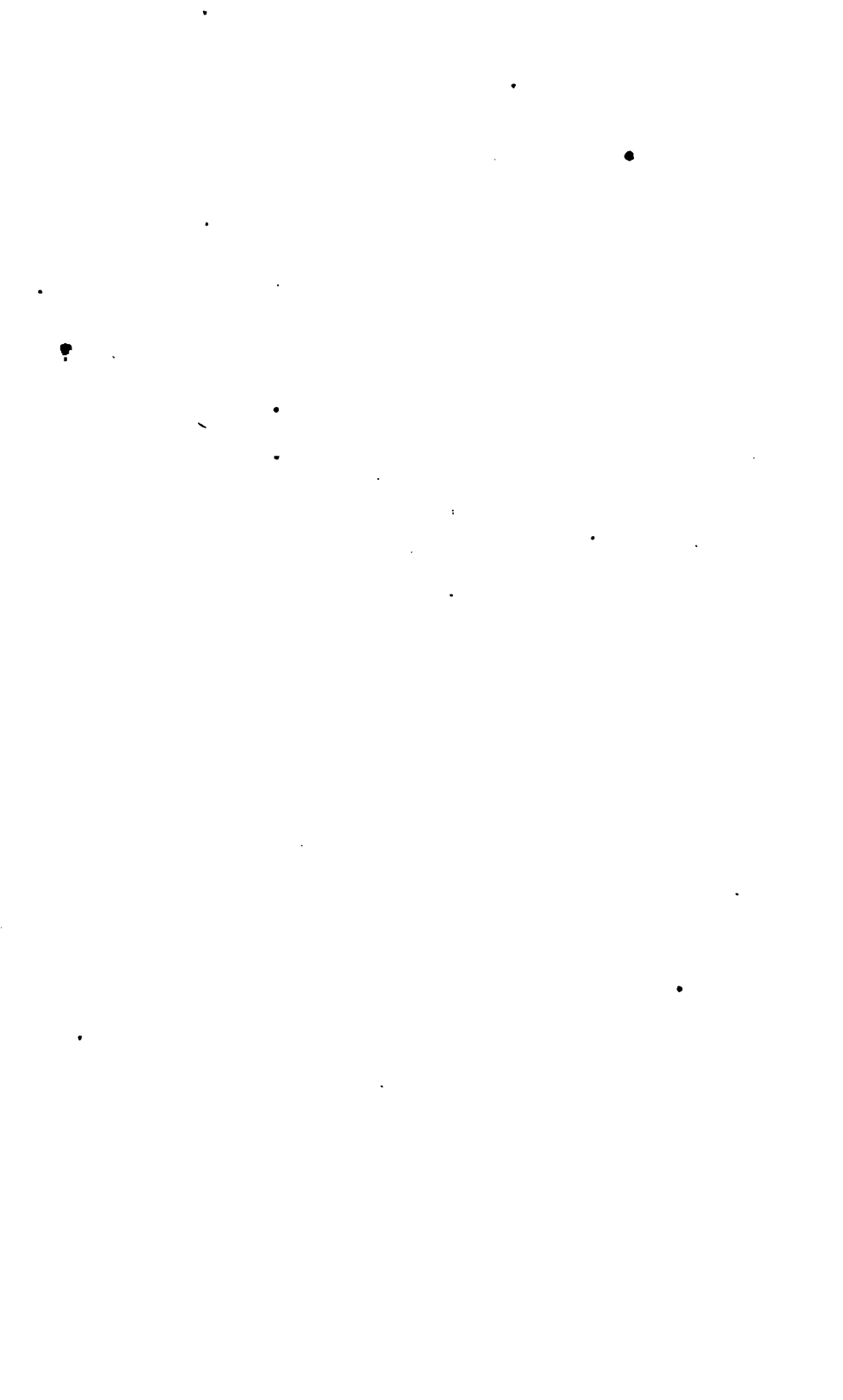
*Speaker of the Assembly:*

I have the honor as Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs to transmit herewith my annual report, showing the state of the manufacture of salt, and the condition of the Public Works on the Onondago Salt Springs Reservation.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

CALVIN G. HINKLEY,

*Superintendent Onondaga Salt Springs.*



# REPORT.

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Pursuant to the requirements of the statute (chapter 346 of Session Laws of 1859) respecting the salt springs and the manufacture of salt, the undersigned, Superintendent of the Onondaga Springs, submits to the legislature the following :

## INSPECTION OF SALT.

The whole quantity of salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation in the four manufacturing districts during the year 1879 was 8,322,162 bushels of 56 pounds weight to the bushel. Of this amount 5,364,418 bushels were produced in the fine salt works by artificial heat, and 2,957,744 bushels by solar evaporation in the coarse salt works. The reservation is divided into four inspection districts, viz.: Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. The quantity of salt inspected in each district has been as follows :

### *District No. 1, Syracuse.*

Fine salt.....	846,106
Solar salt.....	603,015
Fine ground.....	194,843
Total .....	<u>1,643,964</u>

### *District No. 2, Salina.*

Fine salt.....	2,172,603
Solar salt.....	575,549
Fine ground.....	175,390
Solar ground.....	127,295
Total .....	<u>3,050,837</u>

### *District No. 3, Liverpool.*

Fine salt.....	703,481
Solar salt.....	249,537
Solar ground.....	897,487
Total .....	<u>1,850,505</u>

District No. 4, Geddes.

Fine salt.....	853,093
Solar salt.....	852,405
Fine ground.....	418,902
Solar ground.....	152,456
Total .....	<u>2,276,856</u>
Total inspection in bushels.....	<u>8,322,162</u>

The amount of revenue collected during the year, as shown by the books in the superintendent's office, has been as follows:

Received for duties on 8,322,162 bushels salt .....	\$83,221 62
Received for rents, penalties and old materials.....	118 40
Received for fractional weights.....	14
Total . . . . .	<u>\$83,340 16</u>

In pursuance of instructions from the canal board the revenues collected have been deposited to the credit of the State treasurer, as follows:

In the First National Bank of Syracuse. ....	\$41,695 34
In the Salt Springs National Bank of Syracuse.....	41,526 42
Total .....	<u>\$83,221 76</u>

As exhibited by the books in the superintendent's office there has been received on drafts drawn on the State treasurer during the year 1879 for the support of the Onondaga Salt Springs proper, the sum of .....	\$65,340 00
Balance on hand January 4, 1879, as reported .....	767 61
Total .....	<u>\$66,107 61</u>

Which has been disbursed as follows :

For salaries of officers.....	\$21,804 60
For new structures, labor, material, etc.....	44,303 01
Total .....	<u>\$66,107 61</u>

The following detailed statement of expenditures shows very nearly for what purposes and objects they were made. The vouchers from time to time have been forwarded to the comptroller and duplicates for reference filed in the superintendent's office at Syracuse :

*Disbursements at Syracuse, District No. 1.*

Salaries of officers, including chiefs of departments.....	\$9,064 12
Labor and teaming.....	5,059 87
Services of engineers of steam engines.....	2,778 70
Repairs of machinery and pumps.....	7,132 99
Coal for steam boilers and engines.....	4,701 26
Pepperidge logs for conducts.....	747 98
New wells, resinking and cleaning old.....	4,732 98
Salt for Onondaga Indians.....	18 00
Miscellaneous.....	4,517 47

Total .....	<u>\$38,753 37</u>
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*Disbursements at Salina, District No. 2.*

Salaries of officers.....	\$6,671 70
Labor and teaming.....	5,803 10
New wells, resinking and cleaning old.....	477 00
Repairs of machinery and pumps.....	757 71
Engineer's services on steam boilers and engines.....	935 28
Miscellaneous.....	826 14

Total .....	<u>\$15,470 93</u>
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*Disbursements at Liverpool, District No. 3.*

Salaries of officers.....	\$2,267 11
Labor and teaming.....	464 86
Miscellaneous.....	74 67

Total .....	<u>\$2,826 64</u>
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*Disbursements at Geddes, District No. 4.*

Salaries of officers.....	\$3,781 07
Labor and teaming.....	1,830 31
New reservoir.....	2,816 73
Miscellaneous.....	627 96

Total .....	<u>\$9,056 67</u>
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Total expenditure for the year.....	<u>\$66,107 61</u>
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Under the statute of the State the superintendent is required to report specifically in regard to the interests under his charge :

*First.* "The state of the manufacture of salt."

*Second.* "The situation of the public works."

*Third.* "To recommend such further provisions and improvements to aid in the manufacture as, in his opinion, may be necessary."

Taking these subjects in their regular order, the first one to be considered is:



### "THE STATE OF THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT."

The past year has been a fairly prosperous one in all branches of the salt manufacture, affording a striking contrast to the results of the business for several years previously, which were uniformly seasons of depression, loss, and, in many cases, of extreme hardship to the owners of salt property.

The business has partaken of the general tone of improvement noticed and felt throughout the country, and those engaged in it are encouraged to hope for a permanent revival of the trade and a reasonably profitable return hereafter upon their investments. Onondaga salt, for packing and curing meats or for dairy purposes and table use, loses nothing in comparison with that produced elsewhere, at home or abroad. In purity and strength it will bear the severest scrutiny, as demonstrated by chemical analysis, and by thorough experiments by those qualified to test its qualities. It is marketed in bulk and in packages varying from bags of three pounds weight to barrels containing three hundred and twenty pounds each. In this manner the interests of the consumers are anticipated and wants of the trade satisfied.

During the season of canal navigation large quantities of solar salt are shipped in bulk to the Western States where it is used for packing meats and curing hides. This solar salt is much sought for by packers who will use no other when it can be obtained, and the demand for this brand of salt has been greater the past season than the supply. One hundred and eleven fine salt blocks have been in operation during the past year. Originally the number of these structures was three hundred and sixteen, but the capacity for production of the present number is greater than was that of the original three hundred and sixteen, and taking into account the inspection of last year, and what remains uninspected, the aggregate of the manufacture for 1879 could have been but little if any short of that of 1862, the year of the highest production in the history of the salt springs. The yield of solar salt during the past year, as exhibited by the inspection account, was 168,990 bushels in excess of the production of 1878, while the total aggregate, including both fine and solar, exceeded the product of 1878 by 1,145,965 bushels. As the general production increases the disparity will become greater. The processes now in use in most of the blocks for economizing fuel have effected a great saving to the manufacturer. In place of wood the dust from the anthracite coal fields, and the pea coal, have of late years been substituted with gratifying results, placing our manufacturers more nearly on an equality with those of the Saginaw Valley, as respects the cost of production. It is probable that still further improvements will be made in this direction, and that ultimately the expense of producing a bushel of salt here will not exceed that of the Michigan product. A considerable amount of salt of last year's production still remains in the hands of the manufacturers, estimated in round numbers at one million bushels. This is largely in excess of the amount on hand one year ago, and indicates a total production for the year fully equal or greater than that of 1862, when the largest aggregate inspection ever reached was attained. The market for salt is still active, however, and will probably continue measurably so throughout the winter, and it is expected that before the 1st of April the entire surplus will be exhausted

and the market left bare for the reception of the new crop. Under the encouraging outlook for the manufacturers increased means of production will naturally be resorted to by them, and as the capacity of the present pumps is limited to existing demands, additional ones will be required to meet the wants of the producers. It has in fact been impossible during the past year to fully meet the demand for brine. The heavy draught made on the wells have reduced the strength of the brine to a lower average than that of 1878. During my brief administration two wells have been completed with large flow of brine, which stands, as measured by the salometer, at 75 deg. These will afford considerable relief but will prove inadequate to the early wants of the manufacturers, and the legislature should in my judgment furnish the superintendent with an extra appropriation sufficient for sinking at least three new wells in such locations as may be the most convenient for the public use.

The second subject in order under the statute is,

#### "THE SITUATION OF THE PUBLIC WORKS."

Under this head I have to report that soon after assuming the office of superintendent, in September last, I made, in company with L. D. Wilsey, chief engineer, a thorough examination of a large portion of the public property on the Salt Springs Reservation. The result showed much of the property out of order and in a dilapidated condition. The property is of that nature which requires constant supervision and repair. Upon this examination it appeared to me that it had suffered materially from neglect. I immediately gave Mr. Wilsey instructions to examine closely all the machinery, pumps, aqueducts, and other property, and to put the same in good condition without delay and with as little outlay as possible. One of the large water-wheels in the Salina pump-house was found to have a broken shaft and the other one was likewise much out of order. It became necessary to stop both wheels for repairs, the last-mentioned one for a day or two and the other about ten days. The expense in the latter case was nearly five hundred dollars. This expense would not have been incurred but for the fact that the demand on these pumps was constant and pressing and their stoppage entirely would have involved great loss and inconvenience to the manufacturers of that district. By careful use and close watching on the part of the men in charge of this machinery they succeeded in running the broken wheel to the close of the season and furnishing the manufacturers with a supply of brine. Since the 1st of December I have had the wheel not broken put in good repair, and now contemplate having the over-shot wheel and shaft at the Syracuse pump-house taken down and removed to the Salina pump-house and there put in place of the one with the broken shaft. This over-shot wheel and shaft will not be required to be used hereafter at the Syracuse pump-house. Under authority of the legislature to expend the sum of \$10,000 in the erection of steam pumps at Syracuse, the superintendent entered into contract with the Porter Manufacturing Company for the construction of said machinery, that company having been the lowest bidders for the work. By the terms of the contract that company are to erect in the proper place machinery, including an engine, three boilers and two of the Worthington duplex steam-pumps lined with brass and bronze, all to be of the most substantial character and of sufficient capacity to perform more

work than the machinery now in use, and to be ready for operation on or before the 15th day of March next. The contract also embraces the buildings necessary for the protection of the machinery. After the introduction of this machinery no water from the canal will be required at the Syracuse pump-house.

Under the third requirement of the statute it is made the duty of the superintendent to "recommend such further provisions and improvements to aid the manufacture as in his opinion may be necessary." The present condition of the public works, in charge of the superintendent, is such as in my judgment to require an immediate expenditure of at least ten thousand dollars above what now remains unexpended of the general appropriation of 1879, applicable to improvement of the public works. That appropriation fell largely short of the amount necessary for the objects embraced in it, being less by ten thousand dollars than the appropriation of the previous year, whereas an additional ten thousand was needed. The demand for brine in larger quantities and of better quality will be urgent the coming year, and should be met in view of the increased revenues that would follow an increased production of salt. Directly and indirectly the State has received five millions of dollars from the Salt Springs in excess of all expenses, a very large amount compared with the paltry sum of \$11,000 it paid the Indians for the reservation lands; and while a wise economy would forbid unnecessary expenditures for supporting the Salt Springs, there should be exhibited a fair degree of liberality in their financial management on the part of the State. In view of the probable exigencies of the service, I would recommend the following appropriations by the legislature during its present session for the use of the superintendent:

For new wells, machinery, pumps and repairs of old machinery .....	\$10,000
For new wells and re-sinking old ones.....	5,000
For reservoirs and aqueducts .....	5,000
Total.....	<u>\$20,000</u>

A brief experience in the office of the superintendent satisfies me conclusively that the salary paid this officer furnishes a very inadequate compensation for the duties enjoined upon and responsibilities incurred by him. No good business man can afford to accept the office with its meagre emoluments, and yet the position requires of the incumbent business qualifications that command everywhere double the wages now paid the superintendent. I therefore recommend an increase in the salary paid this officer, as justly due to those who may hereafter become incumbents of the place. It is also my opinion that the office of receiver, so far as it relates to the second, third and fourth districts, is unnecessary and should be abolished.

In conclusion I would respectfully call your attention to the able report, herewith transmitted, of Dr. F. E. Englehardt on salt and his suggestions concerning the same. The author has been for some years in the employ of the State and the manufacturers, as chemist, and has made many experiments of great value to all concerned in the management of the Salt Springs and the manufacture of salt.

Most respectfully submitted.

O. G. HINKLEY,  
*Superintendent.*

## A—Salt inspected at the Onondaga Salt Springs in 1879.

PLACES.		Solar.	Fine.	Solar ground.	Fine ground.	Aggregate bushels.
At Syracuse, District No. 1	.....	603,015	846,106	.....	194,843	1,643,964
At Salina, " 2	.....	575,549	2,172,603	127,295	175,390	3,080,837
At Liverpool, " 3	.....	249,537	703,481	397,437	.....	1,350,505
At Geddes, " 4	.....	852,405	863,093	152,456	418,902	2,276,856
Totals	.....	2,280,506	4,575,283	677,238	789,135	8,352,162

## B—Salt inspected at Syracuse, District No. 1, in 1879.

DATE.		Solar.	Fine.	Solar ground.	Fine ground.	Aggregate bushels.
For four weeks ending February 1, 1879	.....	9,486	7,933		1,672	19,091
For four " " March 1, " "	.....	17,969	9,198		2,439	29,606
For five " " April 5, " "	.....	6,396	12,781		11,847	31,024
For four " " May 3, " "	.....	5,604	24,577		10,043	40,234
For four " " May 31, " "	.....	15,919	17,035		25,091	58,045
For five " " July 5, " "	.....	32,928	105,580		40,158	178,666
For four " " August 2, " "	.....	85,617	107,699		10,321	203,637
For four " " August 30, " "	.....	118,013	108,442		7,758	234,213
For five " " October 4, " "	.....	129,662	134,650		16,448	280,780
For four " " November 1, " "	.....	85,931	132,569		26,962	245,462
For four " " November 29, " "	.....	58,298	102,429		20,773	181,500
For five " " January 3, 1880	.....	37,192	83,213		21,331	141,736
Totals	.....	603,015	846,106		194,843	1,643,964

C—Salt inspected at Salina, District No. 2, in 1879.

DATE.	Solar.	Fine.	Solar ground.	Fine ground.	Aggregate bushels.
For four weeks ending February 1, 1879.....	17,861	54,647	4,621	2,025	79,154
For four " " March 1, " .....	17,047	65,766	4,299	2,622	89,734
For five " " April 5, " .....	13,351	46,813	2,957	1,403	63,524
For four " " May 3, " .....	16,524	28,680	1,494	2,631	49,309
For four " " May 31, " .....	7,394	63,426	1,707	7,007	79,534
For five " " July 5, " .....	96,315	304,942	17,296	33,708	451,261
For four " " August 2, " .....	38,098	286,120	12,118	25,500	361,836
For four " " August 30, " .....	74,216	258,078	13,877	23,060	369,231
For five " " October 4, " .....	95,789	332,233	19,596	28,589	476,207
For four " " November 1, " .....	63,359	307,554	16,429	27,622	414,964
For four " " November 29, " .....	61,600	264,972	25,560	17,975	370,107
For five " " January 3, 1880.....	74,995	160,392	7,341	3,248	245,976
Totals.....	575,549	2,172,603	127,395	175,390	3,050,837

## D—Salt inspected at Liverpool, District No. 3, in 1879.

DATE.		Solar	Fine.	Solar ground.	Fine ground.	Aggregate bushels.
For four weeks ending February 1, 1879.....		3,402	81	1,293		4,776
For four " " March 1, ".....		3,429		12,428		15,856
For five " " April 5, ".....				14,571		14,571
For four " " May 3, ".....		10,239	45	7,649		17,922
For four " " May 31, ".....		9,598	71,056	22,665		103,318
For five " " July 5, ".....		9,664	74,951	46,704		144,540
For four " " August 2, ".....		27,413	88,173	69,235		171,600
For four " " August 30, ".....		38,903	73,310	49,500		156,713
For five " " October 4, ".....		26,446	129,728	98,267		285,294
For four " " November 1, ".....		56,100	96,134	47,325		174,207
For four " " November 29, ".....		48,799	135,175	26,350		204,824
For five " " January 3, 1880.....		20,558	34,828	1,500		56,884
Totals.....		249,537	703,481	397,487		1,350,505

## C—Salt inspected at Salina, District No. 2, in 1879.

DATE.	Solar.	Fine.	Solar ground.	Fine ground.	Aggregate bushels.
For four weeks ending February 1, 1879.....	17,861	54,647	4,621	2,025	79,154
For four " " March 1, " .....	17,047	65,766	4,299	2,622	89,734
For five " " April 5, " .....	18,351	45,813	2,957	1,403	63,524
For four " " May 3, " .....	16,524	28,660	1,494	2,631	49,309
For four " " May 31, " .....	7,394	63,426	1,707	7,007	79,534
For five " " July 5, " .....	95,315	304,942	17,296	33,708	451,261
For four " " August 2, " .....	38,098	286,120	12,118	25,500	361,836
For four " " August 30, " .....	74,216	258,078	13,877	23,060	369,231
For five " " October 4, " .....	95,789	332,233	19,596	28,589	476,207
For four " " November 1, " .....	63,359	307,554	16,429	27,622	414,964
For four " " November 29, " .....	61,600	264,972	25,560	17,975	370,107
For five " " January 3, 1880.....	74,995	160,392	7,341	3,248	245,976
Totals.....	575,549	3,172,603	127,395	175,390	3,050,837

## D — Salt inspected at Liverpool, District No. 3, in 1879.

DATE.		Solar	Fine.	Solar ground.	Fine ground.	Aggregate bushels.
For four weeks ending February 1, 1879.....		3,402	81	1,293		4,776
For four " " March 1, ".....		3,429	.....	12,428		15,856
For five " " April 5, ".....		.....	.....	14,571		14,571
For four " " May 3, ".....		10,229	45	7,649		17,922
For four " " May 31, ".....		9,598	71,056	22,665		103,318
For five " " July 5, ".....		9,664	74,951	46,704		144,540
For four " " August 2, ".....		27,413	88,178	69,235		171,600
For four " " August 30, ".....		33,903	73,310	49,500		156,713
For five " " October 4, ".....		26,446	129,728	98,267		285,294
For four " " November 1, ".....		56,100	96,134	47,325		174,207
For four " " November 29, ".....		48,799	135,175	26,350		204,824
For five " " January 3, 1880.....		20,556	34,828	1,500		56,884
Totals.....		249,537	703,481	397,487		1,350,505



E — Salt inspected at Geddes, District No. 4, in 1879.

DATE.		Solar.	Fine.	Solar ground.	Fine ground.	Aggregate bushels.
For four weeks ending February 1, 1879	.....	6,878	16,071	.....	13,244	36,193
For four " " March 1, " "	.....	9,290	21,535	.....	19,161	49,976
For five " " April 5, " "	.....	8,790	48,073	.....	25,848	82,710
For four " " May 3, " "	.....	3,443	82,241	.....	31,475	117,159
For four " " May 31, " "	.....	60,309	67,891	14,080	54,611	196,891
For five " " July 5, " "	.....	121,703	87,693	14,671	47,455	271,522
For four " " August 2, " "	.....	128,322	77,405	27,548	32,093	265,368
For four " " August 30, " "	.....	120,852	108,813	9,136	30,629	269,430
For five " " October 4, " "	.....	143,835	131,136	49,383	50,524	374,878
For four " " November 1, " "	.....	121,545	117,832	20,000	37,678	297,055
For four " " November 29, " "	.....	64,774	68,846	10,980	39,286	183,836
For five " " January 3, 1880	.....	62,664	25,568	6,708	36,898	131,838
Totals.....	.....	852,405	853,093	152,456	418,902	2,276,856

## F.

*Table showing the net revenue derived from the manufacture of salt, and paid into the general fund since the duties were reduced to one cent per bushel.*

Year.	Amount.
1846 .....	\$7,705 48
1847 .....	9,717 63
1848 .....	21,491 46
1849 .....	20,153 69
1850 .....	15,104 87
1851 .....	13,337 55
1852 .....	19,284 61
1853 .....	29,557 19
1854 .....	23,711 57
1855 .....	10,867 46
1856 .....	9,690 79
1857 (Deficit \$6,603.01.)	
1858 .....	19,766 93
1859 .....	27,306 38
1860 .....	12,342 50
1861 .....	26,761 28
1862 .....	49,696 21
1863 .....	38,064 94
1864 .....	29,906 96
1865 .....	18,620 59
1866 .....	24,557 48
1867 .....	25,089 73
1868 .....	37,244 06
1869 .....	41,211 09
1870 .....	24,411 88
1871 .....	34,507 08
1872 .....	33,991 78
1873 .....	15,130 42
1874 .....	3,106 88
1875 .....	5,903 66
1876 .....	4,871 08
1877 .....	7,425 99
1878 .....	14,803 43
1879 .....	23,221 63
	<hr/>
	\$698,563 77
Deduct deficit in year 1857.....	\$6,603 01
Also amount paid by Comptroller on account expenditures contracted pre- vious to March, 1857.....	7,000 00
	<hr/>
	13,603 01
Total net revenue above expenditures.....	<hr/>
	\$684,960 76

## G.

*The following is a statement of the number of bushels of salt made at the Onondaga Salt Springs since June 20, 1797, which is the date of the first leases in lots.*

DATE.	Solar.	Fine.	Aggregate bushels.	Superintendents.
1797 ...	.....	25,474	25,471	William Stevens.
1798 ...	.....	59,928	59,928	William Stevens.
1799 ...	.....	42,704	42,704	William Stevens.
1800 ...	.....	50,000	50,000	William Stevens.
1801 ...	.....	62,000	62,000	Sheldon Logan.
1802 ...	.....	75,000	75,000	Asa Danforth.
1803 ..	.....	90,000	90,000	Asa Danforth.
1804 ...	.....	100,000	100,000	Asa Danforth.
1805 ...	.....	154,071	154,071	William Kirkpatrick.
1806 ...	.....	122,577	122,577	William Kirkpatrick.
1807 ...	.....	175,448	175,448	P. H. Ransom.
1808 ...	.....	319,618	319,618	Nathan Stewart.
1809 ...	.....	128,282	128,282	John Richardson.
1810 ...	.....	450,000	450,000	William Kirkpatrick.
1811 ...	.....	200,000	200,000	William Kirkpatrick.
1812 ...	.....	221,011	221,011	William Kirkpatrick.
1813 ...	.....	226,000	226,000	William Kirkpatrick.
1814 ...	.....	295,000	295,000	William Kirkpatrick.
1815 ...	.....	322,058	322,058	William Kirkpatrick.
1816 ...	.....	348,665	348,665	William Kirkpatrick.
1817 ...	.....	408,665	408,665	William Kirkpatrick.
1818 ...	.....	406,540	406,540	William Kirkpatrick.
1819 ...	.....	548,374	548,374	William Kirkpatrick.
1820 ...	.....	458,329	458,329	William Kirkpatrick.
1821 ...	.....	526,049	526,049	William Kirkpatrick.
1822 ...	.....	481,562	481,526	William Kirkpatrick.
1823 ...	.....	726,988	726,988	William Kirkpatrick.
1824 ..	.....	816,634	816,634	William Kirkpatrick.
1825 ..	.....	757,203	757,203	William Kirkpatrick.
1826 ...	.....	811,023	811,023	William Kirkpatrick.
1827 ...	.....	983,410	983,410	William Kirkpatrick.
1828 ...	.....	1,160,888	1,160,888	William Kirkpatrick.
1829 ...	.....	1,129,280	1,129,280	William Kirkpatrick.
1830 ...	.....	1,435,446	1,435,446	William Kirkpatrick.
1831 ...	.....	1,514,037	1,514,037	N. H. Earll.
1832 ...	.....	1,652,985	1,652,985	N. H. Earll.
1833 ..	.....	1,638,646	1,838,646	N. H. Earll.
1834 ...	.....	1,943,252	1,943,252	N. H. Earll.
1835 ..	.....	1,209,867	1,209,867	N. H. Earll.
1836 ...	.....	1,912,858	1,912,858	Rial Wright.
1837 ...	.....	2,167,287	2,167,287	Rial Wright.
1838 ...	.....	2,575,033	2,575,033	Rial Wright.
1839 ...	.....	2,864,718	2,864,718	Rial Wright.
1840 ...	.....	2,622,305	2,622,305	Thomas Spencer.
1841 ...	*220,247	3,120,520	3,840,767	Thomas Spencer.
1842 ...	163,021	2,128,882	2,291,903	Thomas Spencer.
1843 ...	318,105	2,809,395	3,127,500	Rial Wright.
1844 ...	332,418	3,968,136	4,300,554	Rial Wright.
1845 ...	353,456	3,408,903	3,762,358	Enoch Marks.

## G.—Continued.

DATE.	Solar.	Fine.	Aggregate bushels.	Superintendents.
1846 ....	331,705	3,507,146	3,838,851	Enoch Marks.
1847 ....	262,879	3,688,476	3,951,355	Enoch Marks.
1848 ....	342,497	3,394,629	4,737,126	Robert Gere.
1849 ....	377,785	4,705,834	5,083,569	Robert Gere.
1850 ....	374,732	3,894,187	4,268,919	Robert Gere.
1851 ....	378,967	4,235,150	4,614,117	Robert Gere.
1852 ....	633,595	4,288,938	4,922,533	Hervey Rhoades.
1853 ....	577,947	4,826,577	5,404,524	Hervey Rhoades.
1854 ....	784,474	5,068,873	5,803,347	Hervey Rhoades.
1855 ....	498,124	5,584,761	6,082,885	Vivus W. Smith.
1856 ....	709,391	5,257,419	5,966,810	Vivus W. Smith.
1857 ....	481,280	3,830,846	4,312,126	Vivus W. Smith.
1858 ....	1,514,554	5,518,665	7,033,219	Vivus W. Smith.
1859 ....	1,345,022	5,549,250	6,894,271	Vivus W. Smith.
1860 ....	1,462,565	4,130,682	5,598,247	Vivus W. Smith.
1861 ....	1,834,697	5,315,649	7,200,391	Vivus W. Smith.
1862 ....	1,983,022	7,707,852	9,053,874	Vivus W. Smith.
1863 ....	1,437,656	6,504,727	7,942,383	Vivus W. Smith.
1864 ....	1,971,122	5,407,712	7,378,834	Vivus W. Smith.
1865 ....	1,886,760	4,499,170	6,385,930	George Geddes.
1866 ....	1,978,883	5,180,320	7,158,503	George Geddes.
1867 ....	2,271,892	5,323,673	7,595,565	George Geddes.
1868 ....	2,027,490	6,639,126	8,666,616	George Geddes.
1869 ....	1,857,942	6,804,295	8,662,237	George Geddes.
1870 ....	2,847,691	6,260,422	8,748,115	George Geddes.
1871 ....	2,464,464	5,910,492	8,374,956	John M. Strong.
1872 ....	1,882,604	6,048,321	7,930,925	John M. Strong.
1873 ....	1,691,359	5,768,998	7,460,357	John M. Strong.
1874 ....	1,667,368	4,361,932	6,029,300	A. C. Powell.
1875 ....	2,655,955	4,523,491	7,179,446	A. C. Powell.
1876 ....	2,308,679	3,083,998	5,392,677	A. C. Powell.
1877 ....	2,525,335	3,902,648	6,427,983	A. C. Powell.
1878 ....	2,788,754	4,387,443	7,176,197	A. C. Powell.
1879 ....	2,957,744	5,364,418	8,322,162	C. G. Hinkley.
Totals..	50,141,431	221,672,176	271,723,607	

\*Previous to 1841 the solar salt was not reported separately, but included in the aggregate production.

SYRACUSE, January 13th, 1880.

To the Hon. C. G. HINKLEY,

*Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs :*

DEAR SIR—In accordance with your request I have the honor to submit to your consideration the inclosed report on the strength of the Onondaga salt brines, accompanied by such remarks as suggested themselves to me from my long acquaintance with all the works on the reservation.

Most respectfully,

FRANCIS E ENGELHARDT, Ph. D.,

*Chemist American Dairy Salt Co., limited.*

DEAR SIR—Ever since the reduction of the former tariff our salt industry has been depressed and the prices obtained for our products during those years have been any thing but remunerative to the manufacturers, in fact all of them have lost very heavy in previous years. During the season just past we have had a change for the better : our salt has not only been in demand — its good quality having been kept up by good inspection and the desire of the manufacturer to produce the best article — but its price has been remunerative to the manufacturers and a larger quantity has been produced than for a number of years past. In consequence of this revival of business — the latter being mainly due to the failure of the West India sea salt harvest ; the inability of shipping on the Ohio river the greater part of the year from the Ohio River Salt Works, and a short crop in Europe — a number of manufacturers put their blocks in running order during the late fall and a great many more are contemplating doing so during the coming spring, so that at the opening of this year's season a greater number of blocks that have been idle for years will be in operation during the summer. Moreover, within the last few years, improvements have been made in our salt manufacture and the construction of salt blocks, whereby we are enabled to make from 50,000 to 80,000 bushels of salt a year for one salt block if the necessary brine of good quality can be furnished by the State. Since now there are 316 fine salt blocks privileges — not to speak of the 45,000 salt covers for solar production with an evaporating surface of 12,960,000 square feet — we can produce, if only two-thirds are in actual operation and taking the lowest figure previously given, 10,500,000 bushels of common fine salt, provided the State would furnish the necessary brine required. Add to this about three million bushels of solar salt, which quantity could be produced from strong brine and in a favorable season like that of 1878, and we have a total of thirteen and a half million bushels per annum. On the supposition that average brine of 70 salometer strength would be furnished and that 35 gallons of that kind of salt water will yield one bushel of salt — the latter figure is based on actual experiment\* — we require 472 million gallons

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\*At the suggestion of the Hon. G. F. Comstock, and under the supervision of J. Duncan, Esq., an experiment was made in block 20, dist. 4 ; the result obtained was that 38½ gallons of salt brine, of 73½ salometer, yields one bushel of salt.

of brine of 70° salometer, or daily for 244 days, 1,936,000 gallons, which is about the time during which we can manufacture salt profitably. How far the State would be able to furnish such an amount if required from the present available sources and how much has been furnished in years past I know full well, since for the past eleven years I have tested the various wells of the State usually once a week during the season; observed the quantity of brine they yielded, and the quantity that was demanded of the superintendent, and I have come to the final conclusion that, except our annual production does not exceed from 6 to 7 million bushels, the quality of the brine cannot be kept up to 70° salometer, especially during the months of June, July, August and September. The sinking of new wells from year to year has helped to increase the general average of the brine, though not to the extent that should have been expected, but it is at present our only remedy, and if the number of blocks making salt during the coming season are considerably increased, from 3 to 5 new wells must be sunk to supply the demand. As I have stated in previous reports some of the strong wells lose very considerable in strength after some years of pumping, thus for instance the Dix well, the brine of which formerly stood 72° salometer, now stands but 62° salometer. In regard to the quantity of brine yielded by the strong wells in a group, it is my opinion that with every new well the existing ones suffer slight decrease in their quantity. To inform myself in regard to the quantity of brine yielded at the Syracuse pump-house I tested some wells in company with L. D. Wilsey, Esq., the present engineer, and our results show that for instance the

Dix well yields 54 gallons per minute.

Griswold well yields 21 gallons per minute.

B well yields 58½ gallons per minute.

Alvord well 52 gallons per minute.

Strong well 58½ gallons per minute.

A well 45½ gallons per minute.

The advantage of strong over weak brine for the manufacture of fine salt has been well illustrated by an experiment made in Geddes, at the suggestion and under the direction of the previously mentioned gentlemen. In two salt blocks two kettles were chosen in every regard as similar as possible, one was filled with brine of 64.03° salometer, the other with brine of 74½ salometer. The average difference in the yield of salt during thirty consecutive drawings were 32.67 pounds in favor of strong water. Calculating the results would be per ton of coal, from the strong brine 48.75 bushels if the weak brine yields 40 bushels per ton and for every degree of salometer it is 44 pounds of salt or almost a bushel. Having thus shown that an increased manufacture of salt must be expected for the coming year, that the present resources of the State are inadequate to the demand, that the reduction in strength materially increases the expense both for fuel and labor on the part of the manufacturer, it remains for me to show what means can be adopted by the State to supply all demands that may be made in future years.

The first plan is to go outside of the reservation up the valley or any other place that might be decided upon by the State geologist, and to find, if possible, the sources of our present brine supply, and it

is the one which finally must be adopted if Syracuse shall hold the present position among the salt producing localities in the United States. I have so often advocated it in former reports and supported its claim for practicability by the very highest authorities of our land, that I must refer you to them for a detailed statement. It seems to me almost incredible that people will stand thousands of dollars for the development of a gold or silver mine which has no existence except on paper or in the mind of the agent, but to prove the presence or absence of rock salt in the Onondaga salt group near Syracuse, on which almost the very existence of our city depends and which would yield a large revenue to the State, for such an enterprise there is no money either in the public or the private purse, and even begging is unavailable.

I think it sufficient, therefore, at least for my purpose, to state that the sooner the State or private enterprise can be induced to its execution the sooner will the constantly recurring scarcity of brine during the best time of the season be a thing of the past. The second plan is to enlarge the earth reservoir at Syracuse to a capacity of 75 or 100 million gallons and to fill it during the time when no brine is required by the works—December, January and February. This will, of course, entail also the expense for the necessary machinery to pump with the large pumps in the Syracuse pump-house when the water is drawn off from the canal. With 75 or 100 million gallons of strong brine at the disposal of the superintendent he will be enabled, when the demand is beyond the natural resources, to supply the always occurring deficiency.

The reservoir now building in Geddes—capable of holding almost half a million gallons of brine—will be of great advantage to the manufacturers in that district, and a similar one should be constructed for Liverpool. Both of these places are supplied respectively from Syracuse and Salina, and when any of the machinery gets out of order and the pumping of the brine is stopped in consequence, they suffer always the most for want of brine, but with such reservoir full of brine they can continue their manufacture for several days.

With the pumping of the brine and its distribution over the reservation, through the twenty or more miles of logs, there is connected a certain amount of loss of brine and much more than we are usually aware of.

In many cases these logs are entirely buried under the ground, difficult of access, and if they are leaking or not no one knows.

Others are filled up almost entirely with the oxide of iron and the gypsum depositing from the passing brine for years and require thorough cleaning; however, I think it absolutely necessary that such lines of logs as you were unable to have examined during the late fall should be attended to at earliest possible convenience.

There is another loss of brine due to the block cisterns, many of which are rather old and dilapidated, and the same is true in regard to many solar vats; and if we could collect all the water thus lost by leakage at the pumps, through the logs, from the cisterns and solar vats it would, I doubt not, amount to almost 10 per cent of the brine pumped, and that some of it can be prevented by relaying the lines of logs is certain.

Some years ago I recommended the construction of an apparatus for

measuring the brine for the purpose of obtaining a correct idea as to the quantity of the brine yielded by each well, and how far the new ones draw from the older ones. The advantages of knowing these facts are very important to the superintendent, while the outlay can be but trifling.

The present method of pumping the brine from each well by separate pumps, introduced some years ago, is highly satisfactory. But the present wire cable system should be superseded by a small engine for each well, and which receive their motive steam from two boilers through properly protected steam pipes as is now practiced in Michigan.

The disadvantages of the wire cable system are first, that for a certain time they stretch and so must often be shortened causing as often a stoppage of the entire machinery for hours—and, since now all the strong wells at the Syracuse pump-house are thus pumped, the weaker wells must, during those stoppages, furnish all the brine that is furnished, thus reducing both the quantity and quality.

Moreover, they often break, and if the required cable is not at hand a delay of several days may occur before a new one can be secured, and during all this time all those wells depending on it for the motive power of their pumps must lie idle although the pumps themselves are in perfect order, and the weak wells must be relied upon during all the time to supply the deficiency in brine. But when we have small engines, one at each well, supplied with their steam from two good boilers, one running at a time, this difficulty cannot arise, since when a pump or engine gets out of order it is only this one that we need stop, while the rest may be running.

Another difficulty for the superintendent has been year after year his inability to pump brine shortly before canal navigation opens on account of the water having been drawn out of canal for the purpose of repairing the canal, and often it is weeks before the water is admitted again into the canal, and during all this time, while the weather is favorable to the manufacture of both solar and fine salt, no brine can be supplied. Hence it is very important that the three pump-houses should be supplied with steam power as well as with water power, so that if one is unavailable the other may be employed, and our salt-making season be increased from four to six weeks.

The quality of the fine salt has been very good during the entire season, and has compared most advantageously with any other salt in the market.

The sales of dairy salt during the year testify to its good quality. But in this connection I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are persons engaged in the manufacture of a spurious article, they call dairy, anthracite, and other names, to the great detriment of the genuine, properly made dairy salt.

Dairymen do not look at the brand of the barrel or package to see if it is New York mills, etc., F. F. dairy salt, if it is Onondaga salt, that is sufficient for them, and if they use such as I have seen offered in the market I am not surprised that after their first trial they condemn it and with it all the salt that bears the name of Onondaga.

I think it absolutely necessary for the protection of our reputation that the superintendent should have such salt which is not made under



the supervision of a competent person branded in accordance with the salt in its so-called manufacture.

The strength of the brine as is evident from the annexed tables "A" and "B" has been lower than that of last year, due in part to the large quantity of salt made as compared to former years, and partly to the fact that the solar fields required brine once a month longer than in former years.

Very respectfully,

FRANCIS E. ENGELHARDT, Ph. D.,  
*Chemist for the American Dairy Salt Company, limited.*

### A.

MONTHS OF 1879.	Syracuse.		Salina. Liverpool.		Geddes. Blocks.		Geddes. Fields.	
	Temperature. Fahrenheit.	Salometer. Degrees.	Temperature. Fahrenheit.	Salometer. Degrees.	Temperature. Fahrenheit.	Salometer. Degrees.	Temperature. Fahrenheit.	Salometer. Degrees.
May.....	54.10	67.00	55.33	68.66	55.43	67.14	54.85	64.57
June.....	54.75	65.50	55.66	66.66	55.25	68.25	54.50	65.62
July.....	56.00	67.70	58.75	67.12	57.66	68.66	59.00	66.41
August.....	55.66	67.33	56.66	66.16	57.33	68.33	56.00	64.83
September.....	53.80	68.40	54.50	69.12	56.00	69.75	56.00	67.50
October.....	53.50	68.50	56.20	67.62	55.00	70.40	54.60	67.20
November.....	51.00	69.50	50.25	69.75	49.20	70.00	48.40	68.00
Total average.....	53.97	67.21	55.34	67.87	55.09	68.93	56.19	66.16

### B.

*Showing strength of brine in the four districts at 60° Fahrenheit, also amount of salt inspected from 1865 to 1879, inclusive.*

DATE	Syracuse.	Salina.	Liverpool.	Geddes.	Average.	Bushels of salt.
1865.....	66.17	66.47	60.65	66.17	64.86	6,395,930
1866.....	65.90	65.81	58.34	65.90	63.98	7,185,503
1867.....	64.44	64.35	64.35	63.95	64.27	7,595,565
1868.....	60.98	60.36	60.36	59.02	60.68	8,662,237
1870.....	59.49	53.94	58.94	59.34	59.22	8,745,115
1871.....	60.00	62.35	62.35	63.89	62.88	8,374,956
1872.....	65.10	66.00	66.00	66.20	65.83	7,360,929
1873.....	63.43	65.43	65.43	67.52	65.45	7,480,357
1874.....	63.80	66.15	66.15	67.15	65.81	6,089,300
1875.....	63.88	66.38	66.38	69.50	66.54	7,179,446
1876.....	66.75	67.70	67.70	69.38	68.15	5,362,677
1877.....	66.94	69.19	69.19	69.59	69.26	6,437,963
1878.....	69.38	70.53	70.53	70.02	70.27	7,178,197
1879.....	66.61	67.47	67.47	67.16	67.20	8,332,164

No records found for the year 1868.

# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 41.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 26, 1880.

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### REPORT

OF THE NEW YORK INFANT ASYLUM FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1879.

*To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:*

The board of managers of the New York Infant Asylum, in accordance with the requirements of their charter, granted by the Legislature in the month of March, 1865, beg leave to present the following report of the operations of the asylum, for the year ending December 31, 1879:

During the past year the asylum has occupied the property at the corner of Tenth avenue and Fifty-first street, New York city, and the country homes at Flushing, Long Island, and at Mt. Vernon, New York.

The following is a summary of the financial condition of the asylum:

#### RECEIPTS.

Balance, current expense account, Jan. 1, 1879 .....	\$16,355 86
Balance, building fund, expense account, Jan. 1, 1879 ..	5,090 50
Received during the year .....	44,647 18
Total .....	<u>\$66,093 54</u>

#### EXPENDITURES.

Expenditures .....	\$67,032 04
Balance on hand, January 1, 1880 .....	0 00
Balance due treasurer .....	938 50

The "Vedder Gift" of \$10,000 in the bonds of the Ohio & Mobile R. R. Co., still stands invested in bonds of the reorganization, and it is hoped, will ultimately prove valuable.

[Assem. Doc. No. 41.]

### ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, ETC., DURING THE YEAR 1879.

Number of children under 6 months old when received.....	128
Number of children over 6 months and under 1 year when received,	9
Number of children over 1 year and under 2 years, when received,	6

Total number of children received during the year..... 143  
 Of these 88 were males and 55 females.

### PLACE OF NATIVITY, NEW YORK STATE.

Nationality of Parents.	Fathers.	Mothers.
American.....	88	94
Irish.....	16	22
German.....	12	10
English.....	8	2
French.....	2	2
Swedish.....	2	2
Cuban.....	—	1
Scotch.....	2	4
Canadian.....	2	2
Spanish.....	1	1
Unknown.....	10	3

Number of children adopted.....	18
Number of deaths.....	31
Number of children restored to parents, removed by parents, or otherwise discharged.....	105

### DISEASES.

Arthritis (knee joint).	Anæmia, puincines.
Bronchitis.	Diarrhoea, chronic.
Cholera infantum.	Diphtheria.
Conjunctivitis.	Otitis.
Eczema.	Pneumonia.
Enterocolitis.	Purpura hæmorrhagia.
Erysipelas.	Rachitis.
Femuraclosis.	Rheumatism.
Fever, scarlet.	Scrofula.
Fever, typho-malarial.	Stomatitis.
Gastro-intestinal catarrh.	Syphilis, congenital.
Icterus.	Ulcer of cornea.
Innutrition.	Varitella.
Intertrigo.	Pertussis.
Ophthalmia.	

The officers of the Board of Managers for the year are :

*President*—CLARK BELL.      *Secretary*—HENRY D. HICOX.  
*Treasurer*—LEVI M. BATES.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HENRY D. HICOX,  
*Secretary Board Managers.*

# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 42.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 26, 1880.

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### ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE ACTING CAPTAIN OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK  
OF THE FEES COLLECTED BY HIM IN THE YEAR  
1879.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
ALBANY, *January 26, 1880.* }

*To the Legislature:*

The annual report of the acting Captain of the Port of New York, of the fees collected by him in the year 1879, is herewith respectfully transmitted.

ALONZO B. CORNELL

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OFFICE OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT,  
No. 77 SOUTH STREET,  
NEW YORK, *Jan., 1880.* }

SIR — In compliance with section 13 of chapter 487, passed May 22, 1862, amended April 27, 1865, I respectfully transmit herewith, a statement of the fees received by me from the 1st day of January, [Assem. Doc. No. 42.]

1879, to and including the 31st day of December, 1879, together with the expenditures for the same period, viz. :

Month.	Collections.	Expenses.	Net.
January.....	\$4,444 92	\$363 30	\$4,081 62
February.....	3,626 61	338 05	3,288 56
March.....	5,341 06	338 35	5,002 71
April.....	4,847 55	368 80	4,478 75
May.....	5,063 14	338 55	4,724 59
June.....	5,490 47	339 10	5,151 37
July.....	4,837 93	339 15	4,498 78
August.....	4,846 69	339 25	4,507 44
September.....	5,891 22	339 73	5,551 49
October.....	5,086 64	339 55	4,747 09
November.....	6,076 02	339 45	5,736 57
December.....	5,384 37	339 50	5,044 87
Totals.....	\$60,936 62	\$4,122 78	\$56,813 84

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, yours,

His Excellency,

E. G. TINKER.

ALONZO B. CORNELL,

*Governor State of New York.*

Sworn to before me, the }  
5th day of January, 1880. }

[L. &]

ROBERT B. DODSON,

*Notary Public, New York county.*

STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 43.

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IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 26, 1880.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE COOPER  
UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND  
ART, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1879.

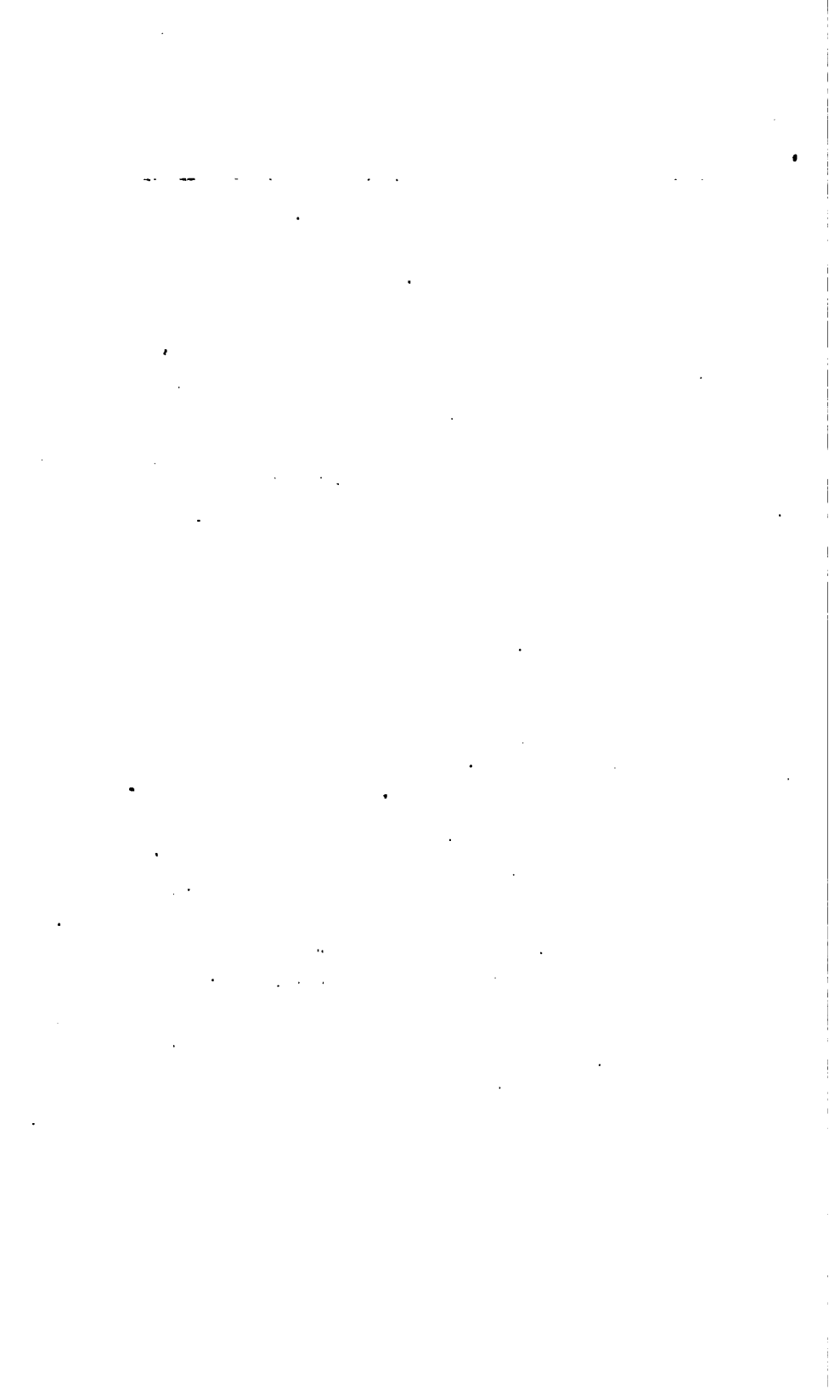
STATE OF NEW YORK:  
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1880. }

*To the Assembly:*

The annual report of the Trustees of the Cooper Union for the advancement of Science and Art, for the year ending December 31, 1879, is herewith respectfully transmitted.

ALONZO B. CORNELL.

[Assem. Doc. No. 43.]



# REPORT.

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*To the Legislature of the State of New York, and the Common Council  
of the City of New York, as required by the Charter of the said  
Corporation:*

## REVENUE.

Rents from stores, rooms, offices and large hall.....	\$37,514 30
Miscellaneous receipts.....	1,068 05
Interest on bonds investment..	770 00
Endowment fund.....	3,500 00
Donations.....	1,050 00
Total receipts.....	<u>\$43,902 35</u>

## EXPENDITURES.

For free night classes in science and art....	\$10,834 15
For free art school for women.....	6,979 95
For free reading room .....	2,183 70
For free library.....	5,121 13
For chemical department.....	459 69
For philosophical department.....	58 90
For lecture expenses.....	693 35
For care of building.....	2,816 17
For heat and ventilation.....	4,257 16
For repairs and improvements.....	3,022 90
For furnishing.....	61 96
For office expenses.....	858 76
For gas.....	3,044 73
For printing.....	638 45
For stationery.....	230 14
For advertising.....	557 35
For postage.....	103 00
For sundries.....	32 99
For women's Centennial Union Fund.....	30 00
For reward to employees.....	335 00
For interest on loans.....	2,253 62
Total expenditures.....	<u>\$44,573 10</u>



*Dr.*

## GENERAL CASH STATEMENT.

Balance in treasury, January 1, 1879 .....	\$1,007 22
Receipts as per statement above.....	43,902 35
Money borrowed during the year.....	13,687 30

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 \$58,596 87
*Cr.*

Expenditures as per statement above.....	\$44,573 10
Loans paid off.....	9,810 00
Balance in treasury, January 1, 1880.....	4,213 77

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 \$58,596 87

## FINANCIAL CONDITION.

*Current Assets.*

Balance in treasury, January 1, 1880.....	\$4,213 77
Rents due.....	5,067 80
Interest due from Township of Pompton.....	49,000 00

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 \$58,281 57
*Current Indebtedness.*

Loans.....	\$27,684 80
Accounts audited.....	4,519 48

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 \$32,204 28

## CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Peter Cooper, Wilson G. Hunt, Daniel F. Tiemann, Edward Cooper, John E. Parsons and Abram S. Hewitt, being duly and severally sworn, do, and each for himself doth depose and say, that they are Trustees of the Cooper Union for the advancement of Science and Art, and that the foregoing is a true account of all the receipts and expenditures of the said Trustees for the year ending December 31, 1879, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

PETER COOPER,  
WILSON G. HUNT,  
JNO. E. PARSONS,  
ABRAM S. HEWITT,  
EDWARD COOPER,  
DAN'L F. TIEMANN.

Sworn to before me, this }  
21st day of January, 1880. }

[L. S.]

DANIEL R. GARDEN,

Notary Public, New York county.

# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 44.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 27, 1880.

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### REPORT

OF THE HEBREW SHELTERING GUARDIAN SOCIETY OF  
NEW YORK, MADE PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 411 OF  
THE LAWS OF 1869.

*To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:*

"The Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York," an institution in the city of New York for the reception of minors, whether as orphans or as destitute or delinquent persons, doth in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 411 of the Laws of 1869, respectfully report, that said institution keeps a record wherein are entered the date of reception, how and by whom therein placed and for what cause, together with the names, residence and birthplace of all children admitted in such institution and also the names, birthplace and residence of the parents of such children as far as they can be ascertained; and whenever any child leaves such institution a proper entry is made in such record, showing in what manner such child has been disposed of, to whom intrusted and where he resides; that such record is at all reasonable times open to the inspection of any citizen of this State, and that extracts therefrom are within twenty-four hours after request given by the secretary or other officer of said institution to any parent or relative of such child that; at no time has the name of any child admitted to said institution been changed, and that the provisions of said act have been fully complied with by this institution.

In testimony whereof these presents have affixed thereto the corporate seal of the said the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of [L. s.] New York, and is attested by the hands of the president and secretary thereof.

Dated NEW YORK, January 26, 1880.

MRS. P. J. JOACHIMSEN,

SAMUEL D. LEVY,

*President.*

*Secretary.*

[Assem. Doc. No. 44.]

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
*City and County of New York.* } ss.:

Priscilla J. Joachimsen, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that she is the president of the above-named institution, the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York, and is one of the principal officers thereof; that she has read the foregoing report and that the same is true of her own knowledge, and that the provisions of chapter 411 of the Laws of 1869 have been complied with, and further she says not.

MRS. P. J. JOACHIMSEN.

Sworn to before me, this }  
day of Jan., A. D. 1880. }

MORRIS GOODHART,

*Notary Public, New York county.*

# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 45.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 28, 1880.

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### COMMUNICATION

FROM THE COMPTROLLER IN ANSWER TO ASSEMBLY  
RESOLUTION, PASSED JANUARY 22, 1880, IN REGARD  
TO LEGISLATIVE PRINTING CONTRACTS.

STATE OF NEW YORK :  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1880. }

*To the Speaker of the Assembly :*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of resolution adopted by the honorable the assembly, on the 22d inst., in the following words, to wit:

“ *Resolved*, That the comptroller be requested to furnish to this house, as soon as possible, a copy of the contract with C. Van Benthuyssen & Sons for the legislative printing during the years 1878 and 1879, together with the whole amount paid under said contract for printing, and also, whether all claims under said contract for printing have been paid, and, if not, how much still remains unpaid, and also, that he furnish a copy of the contract for the legislative printing for the years 1876 and 1877, with Mr. Parmenter, together with the amount paid by the comptroller under said contract.”

The following described documents are transmitted in response to said resolution, viz. :

1. Document marked “A” being copy of contract with Jerome B. Parmenter, for legislative printing, for two years ending February 8, 1878.

2. Document marked “B” showing the payments from the State treasury to the present time, to said Parmenter, and the amount of the disputed claim now in process of litigation.

[Assem. Doc., No. 45.]

3. Document marked "C." being copy of contract with Chas. Van Benthuyzen & Sons, for the legislative printing from February 8, 1878, to December 31, 1879.

4. Document marked "D" showing the payments from the State treasury, to the present time, to said firm, and the correspondence as to whether all claims under said contract have been paid.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. WADSWORTH,  
*Comptroller.*

(A)

CONTRACT WITH JEROME B. PARMENTER FOR STATE PRINTING FOR  
THE TWO YEARS ENDING FEBRUARY 8, 1878.

*To the Hon. JOHN BIGELOW, Secretary of State, and the Hon. LUCIUS  
ROBINSON, Comptroller, and to all whom it may concern :*

I, the subscriber, Jerome B. Parmenter, of the city of Troy, N. Y., propose to do the work mentioned in the annexed printed copy of advertisement for proposals for legislative printing, signed by the aforesaid secretary of State and comptroller, and dated Albany, N. Y., January 3, 1876 ; and I propose to do said work in strict accordance with the terms and requirements set forth in said advertisement, as follows :

For senate and assembly journals, complete, for eight hundred copies, one dollar and forty-four cents per page.

For each additional one hundred copies, ten (10) cents per page.

For senate and assembly documents, complete, for eight hundred copies, one dollar and forty-four cents per page, and for each additional one hundred copies, ten cents per page.

For rule or rule and figure work, for eight hundred copies, two dollars and forty-four cents per page.

For printing and putting on covers upon all extra documents, per copy, also the price per copy for binding in cloth or full cloth gilt, or half binding, irrespective of size, including lettering in either case, all additional or extra documents ordered to be bound by the legislature, at five per cent less per page than that which was paid by the State under the last contract for said work.

For extra supersized and calendered or tinted paper, 24x38 inches, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the ream, when such paper is directed to be used by the legislature upon legislative documents, per one hundred copies, per page, one dollar and forty-four cents.

For engraving on stone, steel or wood, and printing maps, plans and illustrations for the legislative documents, the price to be paid, including cutting, folding and pasting the same, for five per cent less than the lowest rates current in Albany and New York city at the time said work may be done.

For the senate and assembly bills, complete, for six hundred and thirty-nine (639) copies, per page, one dollar and forty-four cents.

And I further propose to do all the work required for the senate and assembly in the annexed printed advertisement hereinbefore mentioned and described, for the sum of forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$47,500) for each session of the legislature ; provided, however, that if this last additional proposal be irregular, the same shall be deemed null and void and as not forming part of these proposals.

Dated Troy, N. Y., January 29, 1876.

JEROME B. PARMENTER.

I, Thomas B. Carroll, of the city of Troy, N. Y., do hereby guarantee that if the foregoing bid of Jerome B. Parmenter, of Troy, N. Y., be accepted, will enter into a contract according to the terms thereof, and give the security required by law in such case, within forty-eight hours from the time he shall receive notice of the acceptance of his bid.

Dated TROY, *January 29, 1876.*

THOMAS B. CARROLL.

I hereby certify that Thomas B. Carroll, of the city of Troy, the guarantor mentioned in, and who subscribed the foregoing guarantee, is a man of property and able to make good his guarantee.

Dated *January 29, 1876.*

E. SMITH STRAIT,

*Rensselaer Co. Judge, Troy, N. Y.*

#### PROPOSALS FOR LEGISLATIVE PRINTING.

Whereas the proposals for the legislative printing received by the secretary of State and comptroller to December 22, 1875, at twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to notice theretofore given, were all deemed disadvantageous to the State, and were rejected; now, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the public printing," passed March 5, 1846; and an act entitled "An act concerning the laws, journals and documents of the legislature," passed May 12, 1847, the undersigned hereby give notice, that they will receive sealed proposals until Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of January inst., at noon of that day, for executing the printing for the senate and assembly, during the term of two years; and to include, also, any and all printing required to be done during the continuance of the contract in pursuance hereof, in compliance with chapter 437, Laws of 1859; it being further expressly understood, that no extra printing, in addition to what is known as the regular or "usual number" of copies, as herein provided for, shall be done under any resolution of one house of the legislature; but the same must, in all cases, be ordered and done pursuant to an act or joint rule or concurrent resolution of both houses of the legislature.

For senate and assembly journals, the proposals shall state the price per page, for composition, press-work, and paper, for eight hundred copies, including pressing, folding, gathering, collating, stitching and trimming; and also the price per page, for press-work and for paper, for each additional one hundred copies, whenever required by the legislature, including pressing, folding, etc., as aforesaid; which price for additional copies must, in no case, include any additional charge for composition.

For the senate and assembly documents, the proposals shall state the price per page, for composition, press-work, and paper, for eight hundred copies, including pressing, folding, gathering, collating, trimming and stitching, and also the price per page, for press-work, and for paper, for each additional one hundred copies (including pressing, folding, etc., as aforesaid) ordered by the legislature, at any time during its session, by act or joint rule, or concurrent resolution, which

price for additional copies must, in no case, include any additional charge for composition.

Each page of documents or journals must be set in long primer type, the pages to be of same size and to contain the same number of lines as the senate journal of 1875, and not to be leaded; but should it be necessary to set up any part thereof in smaller type, the same must not be leaded, and the size of the page must be the same, and no additional price per page will be paid for the same.

The proposals shall also state the price per page for rule work, or rule and figure work, for eight hundred copies when it is necessary to set up any matter in tabular form. The price per page, for one hundred copies, for additional copies of documents or journals, when ordered, to be the same as for extra documents in plain composition.

The paper to be used for the legislative documents and journals must be of the same size and weight, and the quality must be equal to the best used in printing the senate documents of 1875.

The proposals shall also state the price per copy, for printing and putting on covers, upon all extra documents, when ordered by the legislature; also the price per copy, for binding in cloth, or full cloth gilt, or half binding, irrespective of size, including lettering, in either case, all extra or additional documents ordered to be bound by the legislature; also the price per page, per one hundred copies, for extra supersized and calendered or tinted paper, 24x38 inches, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the ream, when such paper is directed to be used by the legislature upon legislative documents.

For engraving on stone, steel or wood, and printing maps, plans and illustrations for the legislative documents, the price to be paid, including cutting, folding and pasting the same, shall in no case exceed the lowest rates current in Albany and New York city, at the time said work may be done.

For the senate and assembly bills, the proposals shall state the price per page, for composition, press-work and paper, including pressing, folding, trimming, and stitching for six hundred and thirty-nine copies, ordered by either house of the legislature, and also the price per page, for press-work and for paper for each one hundred additional copies that may be required, at any time during the sessions of the legislature, including pressing, folding, etc., as aforesaid; which price for additional copies must, in no case, include any additional charge for composition.

The paper therefor to be of same weight and size, and of quality equal to that used for the senate and assembly bills of 1875, and the work in all respects, as to type and otherwise, to be executed in the same manner as in the year 1875, the lines in each section of the bills to be numbered, and with sufficient space between the same for interlining words.

The price "per page" for all work herein embraced, shall in every case be understood to cover composition of every kind, press-work and paper, including folding, gathering, collating, stitching and trimming—whether the same be upon the journals, documents or bills of the legislature, to be printed in pursuance hereof.

It being also understood, that no extra pay will be claimed or allowed for any corrections or alterations in proof-sheets, nor will any



additional pay be allowed, in any case, for composition, when extra copies are ordered in addition to what is known as the "usual number" of copies.

It is hereby expressly understood, that all printing necessary to be done during the session of the legislature shall be promptly executed, and should the legislature, at any time, require any part of the work to be performed in extra haste, the work thus required to be done shall be without extra charge therefor; also that all extra documents of the legislature, for members, officers and reporters of the legislature, or State officers, not delivered during the session of the legislature, shall be printed and delivered to the secretary of State, properly bound (when directed to be bound by the legislature); and the journals, bills and documents required to be bound by the State binder, to be delivered to such binder, within a period not exceeding eight months from the adjournment of the legislature, except as to reports printed pursuant to chapter 437, Laws of 1859. The proposals for all work to include cartage, delivery, and hoisting of books, at the State bindery or at the office of the secretary of State, or at such other place or places in the city of Albany, as the secretary of State or the legislature may direct.

In case the undersigned shall be of the opinion, that the proposals made in pursuance hereof are, in consequence of any combination or other cause, excessive or disadvantageous to the State, they may decline any or all of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work embraced therein.

No contract made in pursuance hereof, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the secretary of State and comptroller.

To every proposal or bid for the performance of the work hereinabove specified (and but one proposal or bid will be received, directly or indirectly, from any one person, firm or party in interest, for the performance of the same work), there must be annexed a guarantee, subscribed by a guarantor of sufficient ability, that the person or persons making such bid will, if the same be accepted, enter into a contract according to the terms thereof, and give the security required by law in such case, within forty-eight hours from the time he or they shall receive notice of the acceptance of his or their bid; and to every such guarantee, there must be annexed a certificate of the secretary of State, comptroller, attorney-general, treasurer, State engineer and surveyor, or of the judge of the county where the guarantor resides, that the guarantor is a man of property and able to make good his guarantee.

And the right to abrogate or annul any contract made in pursuance hereof, for failure or non-performance (as to manner or time of execution and of delivery), is hereby expressly reserved to the secretary of State and comptroller.

Each proposition must be sealed up with the guarantee, and directed on the outside "Proposals for Legislative Printing," and when thus sealed up and directed, the proposition should be inclosed in a separate envelope, and directed to the undersigned or either of them.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 3, 1876.

JOHN BIGELOW, *Secretary of State.*  
LUCIUS ROBINSON, *Comptroller.*

## CONTRACT.

This agreement, made this eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, between the People of the State of New York, by John Bigelow, secretary of State, and Lucius Robinson, comptroller of said State, acting under and by virtue of an act of the legislature of said State, entitled "An act to provide for the public printing," passed March 5th, 1846, and "An act concerning the laws, journals and documents of the legislature," passed May 12th, 1847, of the first part, and Jerome B. Parmenter, of the city of Troy, New York, of the second part, witnesseth:

That the said secretary of State and comptroller having, in accordance with the provisions of the acts above referred to, given and caused to be duly published, a notice, that they, the said secretary of State and comptroller, would receive proposals for the printing provided for and specified in said acts, and also in chapter 437 of the Laws of 1859, and the said party of the second part having, in accordance with the provisions of said first above-mentioned act and the terms of said notice, made and delivered to said secretary of State and comptroller bids and proposals in writing to do and perform certain portions of the public printing specified in said acts and known as "Legislative printing," one of which said bids or proposals is in the words and figures following: "And I further propose to do all the work required for the senate and assembly in the annexed printed advertisement (meaning thereby the printed advertisement for proposals signed by the parties of the first part, and dated January 3, 1876) hereinbefore mentioned and described, for the sum of forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$47,500) for each session of the legislature." And which notice of said secretary of State and comptroller, dated January 3, 1876, and said bids and proposals in writing of said party of the second part are hereto annexed and made a part of this agreement, so far as the same are consistent with the terms, and pertinent to the subject-matter thereof; and the said printing for the term of two years from the date of this contract therefor, having been duly awarded by said secretary of State and comptroller to the said party of the second part in accordance with the provisions of the said acts and the terms and specifications of said notice, bid and proposals annexed hereto, under the limitations aforesaid, the party of the second part does hereby covenant, promise and agree with the said party of the first part (The People of the State of New York) that he, the said party of the second part, will at some suitable and convenient place in the city of Albany, execute and perform with accuracy and dispatch all the printing, lettering, illustrating and binding of any kind and description, provided for or intended to be provided for in the annexed proposals and embraced within the term "Legislative printing," and any and all extra printing required by and for the legislature of the State of New York, by act, joint rule or concurrent resolution, for and during the entire period of two years from the date of this contract; said party of the second part furnishing all necessary paper and materials of the best quality and suitable therefor, and delivering the said work at such place or places in the city of Albany as the secretary of State or the legislature may direct, and all to be done with accuracy and dispatch, at

and for the sum of forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars for each annual session.

It is hereby distinctly understood that all engraving on stone, steel or wood, and the engraving and printing of all maps, plans and illustrations for the legislative documents, including the cutting, folding and pasting the same, are embraced within the scope of this contract, and are to be regarded as part and parcel of the "Legislative printing."

And it is agreed that each page of documents or journal shall be set in long primer type, and that the pages shall be of the same size and contain the same number of lines as the senate documents and journal of 1875, and shall not be leaded; but should it be necessary to set up any part thereof in smaller type, the same shall not be leaded, and the size of the page shall be the same, and no additional price shall be paid therefor. And it is further understood and agreed that the paper to be used for the legislative documents and journals shall be of the same size and weight and equal in quality to the best used in printing the senate documents of 1875.

It is understood and agreed that the paper for the senate and assembly bills shall be of the same weight and size and of quality equal to that used for the senate and assembly bills of 1875, and that the work in all respects, as to type or otherwise, shall be executed in the same manner as in that year, the lines in each section of the bills to be numbered, and with sufficient space between them for interlineation.

And it is further understood and agreed that the price for all work herein embraced shall in every case be understood to cover every thing to be done or furnished in and about the same, whether such work shall be upon the journals, documents, or bills of the legislature.

And it is further understood and agreed that no extra pay shall be claimed or allowed for any corrections or alterations in proof-sheets, nor shall any additional pay be allowed in any case, for composition, when extra copies shall be ordered in addition to what is known as the usual number of copies.

It is hereby further expressly agreed that all printing necessary to be done during the sessions of the legislature shall be promptly executed, and should the legislature at any time require any part of the work to be performed in extra haste, the work thus required shall be so done, without extra charge therefor; and that the usual number of copies of documents for the senate and assembly, and all extra documents of the legislature, for members, officers and reporters of the legislature, or State officers, not delivered during the session of the legislature, shall be printed and delivered to the secretary of State, properly bound, when directed by the legislature to be bound; and in laying out the journals and documents for binding they shall be so arranged that each volume shall contain not less than one thousand pages, unless with the written assent of the secretary of State; and the journals, bills and documents required to be bound by the State binder, shall be delivered to such binder within a period not exceeding eight months from the adjournment of the legislature, except as to reports printed pursuant to chapter 437, Laws of 1859.

It is also understood and agreed that the unexpired portion of the present session of the legislature, and so much of the session of 1878

as shall expire within two years from the date hereof, shall be regarded as one session, so that the parties hereto of the second part shall perform the services and furnish the materials and receive the compensation herein mentioned for two full sessions.

It is further understood and agreed that in the event of an extra session of the legislature, the said work shall be done and materials furnished for the prices stated in detail in the alternative bid annexed, and the same prices shall also be paid for any work and materials ordered, not for the use of the legislature.

For the printing, services and materials above specified to be executed, rendered and furnished by the said party of the second part, it is hereby agreed that the said party of the second part shall be paid out of the treasury of the State of New York, on the warrant of the comptroller, the sum hereinbefore set forth and stipulated, to wit: forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. Payments of the said \$47,500, per session, shall be made to the said party of the second part in equal monthly installments during each year, reserving always fifteen per cent upon the amount due until the completion of all the work to be done under this contract.

This agreement is to continue and remain in force for and during the period of two years from its date, the said party of the second part hereby agreeing to execute and deliver, according to the provisions of this contract, all work that may have been delivered to him to do, up to the day of its expiration. It is hereby further stipulated and agreed, by the said party of the second part, that this agreement shall not, nor shall any interest therein, be assigned to any person or persons without the written consent of the secretary of State and comptroller.

It is further expressly understood and agreed that the secretary of State and comptroller shall be at liberty and that they shall have the right at any time to revoke, abrogate and annul this contract for failure to comply with any of its terms, conditions or provisions, on the part of the party of the second part.

In witness whereof, said parties of the first part have caused these presents to be executed by their secretary of State and comptroller, and the said party of the second part has signed these presents in his own proper person the day and year first above written.

JOHN BIGELOW,  
*Secretary of State.*

L. ROBINSON,  
*Comptroller.*

JEROME B. PARMENTER.

In the presence of JOS. S. MICHAEL.

Know all men by these presents that we, Jerome B. Parmenter, as principal, and Thomas B. Carroll, as surety, both of the city of Troy, New York, are held and firmly bound unto the people of the State of New York in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, to be paid to the said people of the State of New York, their attorneys or assigns; for which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, administrators and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 8th day of February, 1876.

Now the condition of this bond is such that if the said Jerome B. Parmenter shall well and truly execute and perform the annexed agreement entered into by and between him on the one part, and the secretary of State and comptroller, for the people of the State of New York, on the other, for legislative printing, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise to remain of full force and virtue.

JEROME B. PARMENTER. [L. S.]  
THOMAS B. CARROLL. [L. S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered }  
in the presence of }  
JOHN J. COLEMAN.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:  
Albany County, }

On this 8th day of February, 1876, before me personally appeared the above named Jerome B. Parmenter and Thomas B. Carroll, to me known to be the same persons described in and who executed the above instrument, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.

JOHN J. COLEMAN,  
Notary Public, Albany, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:  
Albany County, }

Thomas B. Carroll, of the city of Troy, New York, being duly sworn, says that he is worth the sum of twenty thousand dollars over and above all his debts and liabilities, whether direct or contingent, and that he became one of the sureties in the within bond, and executed the same without any condition or reservation whatever, other than in said bond is specially expressed.

THOMAS B. CARROLL.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this }  
8th day of February, 1876. }  
JOHN J. COLEMAN,  
Notary Public, Albany County, N. Y.

( B. )

#### SCHEDULE,

*Showing the amount paid to Jerome B. Parmenter, contractor for legislative printing, for two years, ending February 8th, 1878.*

Amount of contract for year ending Feb. 8, 1877 .....	\$47,500 00
Amount of contract for year ending Feb. 8, 1878 .....	47,500 00
Extra printing for 1876 .....	958 25
Extra printing for 1876 (paid on mandamus) .....	15,356 04
Extra printing for 1877 .....	15,389 25
Extra printing for 1878 .....	16,517 72
Printing State engineer's report on railroads, for 1875...	8,252 86
Printing State engineer's report on railroads, for 1876...	11,000 00

Printing report of canal commission .....	\$3,747 14
Printing report of supt. of the insurance dept., for 1877...	4,350 00
Printing report of supt. of the insurance dept., for 1878...	4,350 00
Printing State agricultural reports .....	3,300 00
	<hr/>
	\$178,221 26
	<hr/>

Claims, amounting to \$36,642.72, for printing claimed to have been performed for the sessions of 1877 and 1878, have been presented to this department, and payment refused by the comptroller, and they are now the subject of litigation.

#### PROPOSALS FOR LEGISLATIVE PRINTING.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the public printing," passed March 5, 1846, and an act entitled "An act concerning the Laws, Journals and Documents of the Legislature," passed May 12, 1847, the undersigned hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until Tuesday, the eighteenth day of December, at noon of that day, for executing the printing for the senate and assembly, during the term of two years, or so much of the said printing for two years as is not covered and provided for by an existing contract, and to include, also, any and all printing required to be done during the continuance of the contract in pursuance hereof, in compliance with chapter 437, Laws of 1859; it being further expressly understood, that no extra printing, in addition to what is known as the regular or "usual number" of copies as herein provided for, shall be done under any resolution of one house of the legislature; but the same must, in all cases, be ordered and done pursuant to an act or joint rule or concurrent resolution of both houses of the legislature.

For senate and assembly journals, the proposals shall state the price per page, for composition, press-work, and paper, for eight hundred copies, including pressing, folding, gathering, collating, stitching and trimming; and also the price per page, for press-work and for paper, for each additional one hundred copies, whenever required by the legislature, including pressing, folding, etc., as aforesaid; which price for additional copies must in no case include any additional charge for composition.

For the senate and assembly documents, the proposals shall state the price per page, for composition, press-work and paper, for eight hundred copies, including pressing, folding, gathering, collating, trimming and stitching, and also the price per page, for press-work, and for paper, for each additional one hundred copies (including pressing, folding, etc., as aforesaid) ordered by the legislature, at any time during its session, by act or joint rule or concurrent resolution, which price for additional copies must, in no case, include any additional charge for composition.

Each page of documents or journals must be set in small pica type the pages to be of same size and to contain the same number of lines

as the senate journal of 1877, and not to be leaded; but should it be necessary to set up any part thereof in smaller type, the same must not be leaded, and the size of the page must be the same, and no additional price per page will be paid for the same.

The proposals shall also state the price per page for rule work, or rule and figure work, for eight hundred copies when it is necessary to set up any matter in tabular form. The price per page, for one hundred copies, for additional copies of documents or journals, when ordered, to be the same as for extra documents in plain composition. The paper to be used for the legislative documents and journals must be of the same size and weight, and the quality must be equal to the best used in printing the senate documents of 1877.

The proposals shall also state the price per copy, for printing and putting on covers, upon all extra documents, when ordered by the legislature; also the price per copy, for binding in cloth, or full cloth gilt, or half binding, irrespective of size, including lettering, in either case, all extra or additional documents ordered to be bound by the legislature; also the price per page, per 100 copies, for extra super sized and calendered or tinted paper, 24x38 inches, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the ream, when such paper is directed to be used by the legislature upon legislative documents.

For engraving on stone, steel or wood, and printing maps, plans and illustrations for the legislative documents, the price to be paid, including cutting, folding and pasting the same, shall in no case exceed the lowest rates current in Albany and New York city, at the time said work may be done.

For the senate and assembly bills, the proposals shall state the price per page, for composition, press-work and paper, including pressing, folding, trimming, and stitching for 639 copies, ordered by either house of the legislature, and also the price per page, for press-work and for paper for each one hundred additional copies that may be required, at any time during the sessions of the legislature, including pressing, folding, etc., as aforesaid; which price, for additional copies must, in no case, include any additional charge for composition.

The paper therefor to be of same weight and size, and of quality equal to that used for the senate and assembly bills of 1877, and the work in all respects, as to type and otherwise, to be executed in the same manner as in the year 1877, the lines in each section of the bills to be numbered, and with sufficient space between the same for interlining words.

The price "per page" for all work herein embraced shall in every case be understood to cover composition of every kind, press-work and paper, including folding, gathering, collating, stitching and trimming, whether the same be upon the journals, documents or bills of the legislature to be printed in pursuance hereof.

It being also understood, that no extra pay will be claimed or allowed for any corrections or alterations in proof-sheets, nor will any additional pay be allowed in any case for composition, when extra copies are ordered in addition to what is known as the "usual number" of copies.

It is hereby expressly understood, that all printing necessary to be done, during the sessions of the legislature, shall be promptly executed,

and should the legislature, at any time, require any part of the work to be performed in extra haste, the work thus required to be done shall be without extra charge therefor; also, that all extra documents of the legislature, for members, officers and reporters of the legislature, or State officers, not delivered during the session of the legislature, shall be printed and delivered to the secretary of State, properly bound (when directed to be bound by the legislature); and the journals, bills and documents required to be bound by the State binder, to be delivered to such binder, within a period of not exceeding eight months from the adjournment of the legislature, except as to reports printed pursuant to chapter 437, Laws of 1859. The proposals for all work, to include cartage, delivery and hoisting of books, at the State bindery or at the office of the secretary of State or at such other place or places in the city of Albany, as the secretary of State or legislature may direct.

Bids will also be received to do all the printing required by this advertisement for an aggregate or lump price.

In case the undersigned shall be of the opinion that the proposals made in pursuance hereof are, in consequence of any combination or other cause, excessive or disadvantageous to the State, they may decline any or all of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work embraced therein.

No contract made in pursuance hereof, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the secretary of State and comptroller.

To every proposal or bid for the performance of the work herein above specified (and but one proposal or bid will be received, directly or indirectly, from any one person, firm or party in interest for the performance of the said work), there must be annexed a guarantee, subscribed by a guarantor of sufficient ability, that the person or persons making such bid will, if the same be accepted, enter into a contract according to the terms thereof, and give the security required by law in such case, within forty-eight hours from the time he or they shall receive notice of the acceptance of his or their bid; and to every such guarantee there must be annexed a certificate of the secretary of State, comptroller, attorney-general, treasurer, State engineer and surveyor or of the judge of the county where guarantor resides, that the guarantor is a man of property and able to make good his guarantee.

And the right to abrogate or annul any contract made in pursuance hereof, for failure or non-performance (as to manner or time of execution and of delivery), is hereby expressly reserved to the secretary of State and comptroller.

Each proposition must be sealed up with the guarantee, and directed on the outside "Proposals for Legislative Printing," and when thus sealed up and directed, the proposition should be inclosed in a separate envelope, and directed to the undersigned, or either of them.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 20, 1877.

JOHN BIGELOW, *Secretary of State.*

FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, *Comptroller.*



Hon. JOHN BIGELOW, *Secretary of State,*

Hon. FREDERICK P. OLOOTT, *Comptroller :*

GENTLEMEN—We propose to execute the printing of the senate and assembly, pursuant to law and in strict conformity with all the specifications and requirements of the printed proposals hereto attached, at the following rates:

*Senate and Assembly Journals.*—For composition, paper, printing and putting up, complete, 800 copies, per page one dollar and nine cents (\$1.09). Per 100 additional copies, per page one cent (.01).

*Senate and Assembly Documents.*—For composition, paper, printing and putting up, complete, 800 copies, per page one dollar and sixteen cents (\$1.16). Per 100 additional copies, per page three and seven-tenths cents (.03.7c.).

*Senate and Assembly Bills.*—For composition, paper, printing and putting up, complete, 639 copies, per page one dollar (\$1.00). Per 100 additional copies, per page one cent (.01c).

*Covers.*—For printing and putting on documents, complete, one-third of one cent per cover (.00 $\frac{1}{3}$ c.)

*Binding.*—In full cloth or full cloth gilt, including every charge and irrespective of size, per copy, twenty cents (\$0.20).

*Extra quality of paper.*—For extra super-sized and super-calendered or tinted paper, 24x38 in., weighing not less than 60 pounds to the ream, when used, per 100 pages, \$0.02.

*Rule work.*—On rule work, or rule and figure work, for 800 copies, per page, complete, one dollar and ninety cents (\$1.90).

*Engraving.*—On stone, steel or wood, and printing maps, plans and illustrations, including cutting, pasting and all other work to be furnished by us, at the lowest rates current in Albany and New York city at the time said work may be done.

And in pursuance of the notice given that bids will also be received to do all the printing required by this advertisement for an aggregate or lump sum, we propose to execute, for the term of two years, ending in December, A. D. 1879, all and singular the bills, journals and documents of the senate and assembly, for that portion of the session of 1878 not covered by the present contract for legislative printing, and for the session of 1879, furnishing the usual numbers and all such extra copies as may from time to time be ordered by concurrent resolution for the use of the legislature or any of the State officers, or State departments, or State institutions now existing, be the same more or less, including the binding in paper and in cloth of such of the documents as it is usual to have bound, and including all the mapping, engraving and fine paper required, and covering every charge for the completion and delivery of the work in the city of Albany, for the aggregate sum of fifty-five thousand dollars (\$55,000), for the said term of two years, payable in the usual monthly installments.

In quality of paper, sizes of type and pages, and all other details and incidentals, this bid is intended to conform to the proposals hereto attached, and for the purpose of governing and regulating such detail, said proposals are attached and hereby made a part and parcel of this bid.

ALBANY, December 18, A. D. 1877.

CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN & SONS.

## THE CONTRACT WITH VAN BENTHUYSEN &amp; SONS.

Articles of agreement made and entered into the twenty-second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, between the People of the State of New York, by John Bigelow, secretary of State, and Frederic P. Olcott, comptroller of said State, acting under and by virtue of an act of the legislature of said State, entitled "An act to provide for the public printing," passed March 5, 1846, and "An act concerning the laws, journals and documents of the legislature," passed May 12, 1847, of the first part, and Charles Van Benthuyesen & Sons, of the city of Albany, of the second part, witnesseth :

That the said secretary of State and comptroller, having, in accordance with the provisions of the acts above referred to, given and caused to be duly published a notice that they, the said secretary of State and comptroller, would receive proposals for the printing provided and specified in said acts, and also in chapter 437 of the Laws of 1859, and the said parties of the second part having, in accordance with the provisions of the first above-mentioned acts, and the terms of said notice, made and delivered to said secretary of State and comptroller bids and proposals in writing to do and perform certain portions of public printing specified in said acts and known as legislative printing, one of which said bids or proposals is in the words and figures following :

In pursuance of the notice given that bids will also be received to do all the printing required by this advertisement for an aggregate or lump sum, we propose to execute, for the term of two years, ending in December, A. D. 1879, all and singular the bills, journals and documents of the senate and assembly for that portion of the session of 1878 not covered by the present contract for legislative printing, and for the session of 1879, furnishing the usual numbers and all such extra copies as may from time to time be ordered by concurrent resolution for the use of the legislature or any of the State officers, or State departments, or State institutions now existing, be the same more or less, including the binding in paper and in cloth of such of the documents as it is usual to have bound, and including all the mapping, engraving and fine paper required, and covering every charge for the completion and delivery of the work in the city of Albany, for the aggregate sum of fifty-five thousand dollars for the said term of two years, payable in the usual monthly installments. In quality of paper, sizes of type and pages, and all other details and incidentals, this bid is intended to conform to the proposals hereto attached, and for the purpose of covering and regulating such detail, said proposals are attached and hereby made a part and parcel of this bid.

And the said printing for the term of two years, ending in December, 1879, and not provided for in the existing contract with Jerome B. Parmenter, of the city of Troy, bearing date the 8th day of February, 1876, having been duly awarded by said secretary of State and comptroller to the said parties of the second part, in accordance with the provisions of the said acts, and with the terms and specifications of said notice, bid and proposals annexed hereto, the parties of

the second part do hereby covenant, promise and agree with the said party of the first part, the People of the State of New York, that they the said parties of the second part will at some suitable and convenient place in the city of Albany, execute and perform with accuracy and dispatch all the printing, illustrating, binding and lettering of all kinds and descriptions, excepting the binding of the bills, journals and documents, which is covered by the usual contract for binding provided for or intended to be provided for in the annexed proposals, embracing all the bills, journals and documents of the senate and assembly for that portion of the session of 1878 not covered by the present contract for legislative printing with Jerome B. Parmenter, and for the session of 1879, they hereby engaging to furnish not only the usual numbers, but all such extra copies as may from time to time be ordered by act, joint rule, or concurrent resolution for the use of the legislature, or of any of the State officers, or State departments, or State institutions, now existing, including the office of the superintendent of public works; to bind in paper and in cloth such of the documents as is usual to have bound, and to provide all the mapping, engraving and fine paper required, and to do and provide every other thing at their own cost and charge, necessary for the completion and delivery of the work herein provided for in the city of Albany for the aggregate sum of \$55,000 for the said term of two years ending December, 1879. Payments shall be made to the said party of the second part in equal monthly installments during each year, reserving always fifteen per cent upon the amount due until the completion of all the work to be done under this contract.

It is hereby distinctly understood that all engraving on stone, steel or wood and the engraving and printing of all maps, plans and illustrations for the legislative documents, including the cutting, folding and pasting the same, are embraced within the scope of this contract, and are to be regarded as part and parcel of the legislative printing.

And it is agreed that each page of documents or journals shall be set in long primer type, and that the pages shall be of the same size and contain the same number of lines as the senate documents and journals of 1877. And it is further understood and agreed that the paper to be used for the legislative documents and journals shall be of the same size and weight, and equal in quality to the best used in printing the senate documents of 1877.

It is understood and agreed that the paper for the senate and assembly bills shall be of the same weight and size and of quality equal to that used for the senate and assembly bills of 1877, and that the work in all respects, as to type or otherwise, shall be executed in the same manner as in that year, the lines in each section of the bills to be numbered, and with sufficient space between them for interlineation.

And it is further understood and agreed that the price for all work embraced herein shall, in every case, be understood to cover every thing to be done or furnished in or about the same, whether such work shall be upon the journals, documents or bills of the legislature.

And it is further understood and agreed that no extra pay shall be claimed or allowed for any corrections or alterations in proof-sheets.

It is hereby further expressly agreed that all printing necessary to be done during sessions of the legislature shall be promptly executed, and should the legislature at any time require any part of the work to be performed in extra haste, the work thus required shall be so done, without extra charge therefor; and that the usual number of copies of documents for the senate and assembly and all extra documents of the legislature, for members, officers and reporters of the legislature, or State officers, not delivered during the session of the legislature, shall be printed and delivered to the secretary of State, properly bound, when directed by the legislature to be bound; and in laying out the journals and documents for binding they shall be so arranged that each volume shall contain not less than one thousand pages, unless with the written assent of the secretary of State; and the journals, bills and documents required to be bound by the State binder shall be delivered to such binder within a period not exceeding eight months from the adjournment of the legislature, except as to reports printed pursuant to chapter 437, Laws of 1859.

In witness thereof the respective parties to these presents have hereto set their hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN BIGELOW, *Secretary of State.*

F. P. OLCOTT, *Comptroller.*

CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN & SONS.

Bondsmen—HUGH J. HASTINGS, LUTHER H. TUCKER.

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(D)

SCHEDULE

*Showing the amounts paid to Charles Van Benthuyesen & Sons, contractors for legislative printing, from February 9, 1878, to December 31, 1879:*

Amount paid on contract.....	\$47,437 50
Printing State engineer's report on railroads for 1877 ..	10,347 19
Printing State engineer's report on railroads for 1878 ..	11,067 91
Printing report of superintendent of insurance department for 1879.....	4,350 00
Printing report of superintendent of bank department on savings banks.....	752 00
Printing report of superintendent of bank department on banks.....	180 00
Printing report of superintendent of bank department on banks.....	925 90
Printing report of comptroller .....	169 85
Printing report of adjutant-general on fine paper.....	170 95
Printing report of State library, as per chapter 272, Laws of 1879.....	625 12
Printing report of proceedings of University Convocation, as per chapter 272, Laws of 1879.....	233 59
Printing report of regents of university, as per chapter 272, Laws of 1879.....	2,107 77

Printing report of auditor of canal department on tolls, trade and tonnage, as per chapter 272, Laws of 1879..	\$1,836 81
Printing testimony in contested election cases, as per chapter 272, Laws of 1879.....	600 00
	<hr/> \$80,804-59 <hr/>

There will be due on completion of the work under this contract, the sum of \$7,562.50, being the amount of fifteen per cent retained.

In reply to that portion of the inquiry relating to this contract, as to "whether all claims have been paid, and if not, how much still remains unpaid," the following correspondence is submitted, to wit:

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, *Jan. 24, 1880.* }

CHAS. VAN BENTHUYSEN & SONS:

GENTS—In order that I may fully respond to a resolution of inquiry from the assembly, it is necessary that this department be advised of any claim you may have under your contract for legislative printing, dated December 22, 1877. Your prompt attention will oblige

Yours resp'y,

J. W. WADSWORTH,  
*Comptroller.*

ALBANY, *January 26, 1880.*

*Hon. J. W. WADSWORTH, Comptroller, Albany:*

DEAR SIR—Your favor 24th has reached us. There are two small documents remaining of the work of 1879, which are yet to be completed and delivered; pending that we have made no tabulation of the work performed which is sufficiently definite to advise you what claim we may have.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN & SONS.

# STATE OF NEW YORK

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No. 46.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 29, 1880.

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### LIST OF GENERAL ORDERS.

G. O.

1. The governor's message.
2. An act authorizing the board of supervisors of the county of Ulster to issue bonds during the years 1880, 1881, and 1882, respectively, to pay portions of the county bonds falling due in said years.
3. An act further to amend chapter 147 of the Laws of 1876, entitled "An act granting to the United States the right to acquire the right of way necessary for the improvement of the Harlem river and Spuyten Duyvil creek, from the North river to the East river, through the Harlem kills, and ceding jurisdiction over the same," as amended by chapter 345 of the Laws of 1879.
4. An act conferring on the board of canal appraisers the power to allow amendments to claims.
5. An act relating to vacancies in office.
6. An act to suppress intemperance, by regulating the sale, keeping, and disposal of strong, spirituous and intoxicating liquors, wines, ale, and beer, in the city of New York.
7. An act in relation to janitors in district courts, in the city of New York.
8. An act for the better security of mechanics, laborers and others, who perform labor, or furnish materials, for buildings and other improvements on land, in the city of Buffalo.
9. An act to repeal chapter 402 of the Laws of 1878, entitled "An act to authorize the county clerk of Kings county to arrange, assort and repair all judgments, decrees, orders, and other papers filed or deposited in Kings county clerk's office, and to record and certify mutilated or injured writings, affecting the title to real estate in said county, and providing compensation for his services in that respect."

10. An act to repeal chapter 48 of the Laws of 1879, entitled "An act to exempt the county of Monroe from the provisions and operations of chapter 253 of the Laws of 1878, entitled 'An act relating to the term of office of the counties of Albany, Livingston, Rensselaer and Monroe.'"
11. An act to authorize the appointment of counselors at law as notaries public.
12. An act in relation to and reducing the number of justices of the peace, creating judicial districts, and providing for local inferior courts in the city of Brooklyn.
13. An act to provide for the incorporation of mutual relief associations.
14. An act to establish district courts in the city of Troy, and to provide for the election of district court justices therein.
15. An act explanatory of the act entitled "An act to amend title 3, chapter 4, of part 2d of the Revised Statutes, entitled 'Of the interest of money,' passed June 20, 1879."
16. An act to authorize the sale by towns and villages in the county of Chenango of capital stock in railroad companies.
17. An act to amend chapter 161 of the Laws of 1859, entitled "An act to erect the village of Middleburgh into a separate road district, and the several acts amendatory thereof, passed March 3, 1866; passed February 15, 1867; passed March 20, 1871, and passed May 14, 1872."
18. An act to amend chapter 431 of the Laws of 1875, entitled "An act to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to laying out public roads, and the alteration thereof."
19. An act to confirm and legalize the acts of the commissioners of highways of the town of Boonville, in building a bridge across Black river, near Crandall's Mill, in 1879, and to confirm and legalize the acts of the town auditors of said town, in auditing the bills for the expense thereof.
20. An act to regulate the transportation of freight by railroad corporations.
21. An act to regulate voting by stock and bond-holders of railroad corporations.
22. An act to amend section 2 of chapter 917 of the Laws of 1869, entitled "An act authorizing the consolidation of certain railroad companies."
23. An act to create a board of railroad commissioners, and to define and regulate their powers and duties.
24. An act to amend sections 9 and 28 of chapter 140 of the Laws of 1850, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same."
25. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same, passed April 2, 1850."

26. An act authorizing the board of supervisors of the county of Kings to purchase lands for the purposes of the national guard.
27. An act in relation to the partition of lands held by husband and wife as joint tenants, in common, or as tenants by entireties.
28. An act to enable married women to testify in certain cases of criminal prosecution against their husbands.
29. An act to amend section 7 of chapter 591, Laws of 1870, entitled "An act in relation to the custody and disposition of the money arising from the sale of the plain or common lands of the town of Hempstead, Queens county, New York, passed May 8, 1870."
30. An act in relation to the rights and liabilities of married women.
31. An act further to amend chapter 417 of the Laws of 1877, entitled "An act to repeal certain acts and parts of acts."
32. An act supplemental to the Code of Civil Procedure.
33. An act to authorize the common council of the city of Lockport to raise by tax and disburse money in providing a system of fire alarm for said city of Lockport.
34. An act to amend an act to incorporate the city of Troy, passed April 12, 1816, and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.
35. An act to amend chapter 277 of the Laws of 1868, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the incorporation of villages,' passed Dec. 7, 1847, and the several acts amending the same, so far as relates to the village of Baldwinsville, Onondaga county."
36. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the several acts relating to public instruction, passed May 2, 1864."
37. An act to amend chapter 353 of the Laws of 1878, entitled "An act in relation to the term of office of the clerk and assistant clerk of the board of supervisors of Kings county and of the engineers of the county court-house in said county."
38. An act to release all that part of the waters of Lake Ontario, together with its bays and inlets in the county of Jefferson, saving and excepting Henderson harbor and bay, from the operation of the provisions of sections 23 and 26 of chapter 534 of the Laws of 1879, entitled "An act for the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds, fish and other game."
39. An act making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of chapter 134 of the Laws of 1878, and chapter 306 of the Laws of 1879, entitled respectively "An act in relation to infectious and contagious diseases of animals, and to provide for liquidating and discharging all obligations incurred thereunder by the agents of the State."
40. An act for the improvement of the Hudson river, and to make an appropriation therefor.



41. An act making an appropriation to pay the expense of the publication of the concurrent resolutions proposing amendments to the constitution under the direction of the secretary of State.
42. An act to amend chapter 357 of the Laws of 1874, entitled "An act to amend chapter 312 of the Laws of 1859, entitled 'An act to equalize the State tax among the several counties in the State and to amend chapter 327 of the Laws of 1873 amendatory thereof.'"
43. An act for the assessment and taxation of all property in this State, and for levying taxes thereon according to its true value in money.
44. An act to consolidate and amend the charter of the city of Rochester.
45. An act to confer upon boards of supervisors power to establish and change the date of the beginning of the fiscal year in the different counties of the State.
46. An act to provide for the payment to the treasurer of Kings county of the amount of State and county taxes annually raised by the city of Brooklyn.
47. An act to exempt the town of Guilford, Chenango county, from the provisions and operations of chapter 175 of the Laws of 1870, entitled "An act creating a board of town auditors in the several towns of this State, and to prescribe their powers and duties."
48. An act to authorize the State comptroller to dispose of United States securities held by him for various trust funds, and to re-invest the proceeds from sales of said securities.
49. An act to promote honest elections.
50. An act to amend chapter 590 of the Laws of 1865, entitled "An act to incorporate the Porous Plaster Company of the city of New York."

# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 47.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 30, 1880.

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### ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE ON CRIMINAL STATISTICS,  
FOR THE YEAR 1879.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }  
ALBANY, *January 29, 1880.* }

To the Hon. GEORGE H. SHARPE,

*Speaker of the Assembly:*

SIR— I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on the statistics of crime in this State, prepared from reports of clerks of courts and sheriffs, as received by my predecessor in office, for the year ending October 31, 1879.

I am, very respectfully yours,

JOSEPH B. CARR,

*Secretary of State.*



# REPORT.

STATE OF NEW YORK :  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, {  
ALBANY, January 29, 1880.

*To the Legislature :*

The Secretary of State, in compliance with chapter 604 of the Laws of 1867, respectfully presents the following report on the statistics of crime in the State, for the year ending October 31, 1879 :

Whole number of convictions reported by county clerks in courts of record.....	3,216
Whole number of convictions reported by county clerks in courts of record in the last annual report.....	3,829
Decrease.....	613
The convictions thus reported were as follows :	
Offenses against the person.....	655
Offenses against the person, by the last annual report.....	838
Decrease.....	183
Offenses against property, with violence.....	731
Offenses against property, with violence, by the last annual report.....	1,013
Decrease.....	282
Offenses against property, without violence.....	876
Offenses against property, without violence, by the last annual report.....	1,220
Decrease.....	344
Offenses against the currency.....	74
Offenses against the currency, by the last annual report.....	103
Decrease.....	29
Other offenses not included in the foregoing.....	880
Other offenses not included in the foregoing, by the last annual report.....	655
Increase.....	225

Female convicts in courts of record.....	196
Female convicts in courts of record, by the last annual report.....	165
Increase.....	31
Convictions in courts of record, reported by county clerks...	3,216
Convictions in courts of record, reported by sheriffs.....	2,457
Excess of convictions reported by county clerks.....	759

#### SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Convictions reported by county clerks.....	29,604
Convictions reported by county clerks, by the last annual report.....	33,858
Decrease.....	4,254
Females convicted in special sessions. ....	5,772
Females convicted in special sessions, by the last annual report	6,244
Decrease.....	472

#### SHERIFFS' REPORTS OF SPECIAL SESSIONS IN CITIES.

Convictions in special sessions.....	
Convictions in special sessions, by the last annual report....	60,925

The following is a synopsis of the tabular statements annexed to this report:

Table A gives the number of convictions in courts of record during the year ending October 31, 1878, as reported by clerks of counties and criminal courts.

Table B is an abstract of Table A, giving in a condensed form the whole number of convictions in courts of record for each species of crime, specifying the county, and the number of convictions in each county.

Table C exhibits the proportions of males to females convicted in courts of record, with a classification of their offenses.

Table D is a statement of the number of convictions in courts of record, from the year 1830 to and including the year ending October 31, 1878.

Table E gives the ages, social relations, nativity, etc., of those convicted in courts of record, as reported by sheriffs.

Table F is a condensed statement of the details given in Table E.

Table G gives the occupation of those convicted in courts of record, as reported by sheriffs.

Table H is an abstract of the return of clerks of criminal courts, giving the number of indictments tried in each county at the several

terms of criminal courts, the number of convictions, the number acquitted, the number convicted on the plea of guilty, and the number of persons indicted and discharged without trial.

Table I is an abstract of Table H.

Table K is an abstract of the returns by county clerks of certificates of convictions in courts of special sessions, filed in the respective county clerks' offices during the year.

Table L is an abstract of Table K.

Table M is an abstract of the returns of the sheriffs of the counties of Albany, Broome, Cayuga, Chemung, Columbia, Dutchess, Erie, Jefferson, Kings, Monroe, New York, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Oswego, Schenectady, St. Lawrence, Ulster, and Westchester, as to convictions in courts of special sessions in the cities of Albany, Cohoes, Binghamton, Auburn, Elmira, Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Buffalo, Watertown, Brooklyn, Rochester, New York, Lockport, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Newburgh, Oswego, Schenectady, Ogdensburgh, Kingston, and Yonkers.

Table N is an abstract of Table M.

#### SYNOPSIS OF REPORT ON PARDONS, ETC.

Table A gives the total number of pardons, conditional and unconditional, commutations of sentences, and restoration to the rights of citizenship, by the Governors of this State, since the year 1846.

Table B shows the names of the persons pardoned in year 1878, the counties where convicted, crimes, sentences, and dates of pardons.

Table C shows the sentences abridged or commuted in the year 1878, with the names of the convicts.

Table D gives the names of the persons restored to the rights of citizenship in the year 1878, the counties where convicted, crimes, sentences, and dates of restoration.

Table E shows the reprieves of persons sentenced to be hanged, granted by the Governor in the year 1878, the name of the convict, crime, date of respite, sentence, and limitation of respite.

#### OFFICIAL DELINQUENCIES.

From the clerks of the counties of Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Rockland and Schenectady no reports of convictions in courts of record were received.

From the sheriffs of the counties of Greene, Hamilton, Montgomery, Putnam, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Ulster and Warren, no reports were received.

Of the twenty-four cities in the State, reports complete of convictions in courts of special sessions for twelve months were received from fifteen: Albany, Auburn, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Cohoes, Elmira, Hudson, Newburgh, Lockport, Schenectady, Ogdensburgh, New York, Rochester, Utica and Rome. From the remaining, nine reports were received as follows: Buffalo, Oswego, and Syracuse, for eleven months; Watertown, for ten months; Yonkers, for nine months; Kingston, for five months; Poughkeepsie, for four months; and no reports were received from Long Island City and Troy during the year.

JOSEPH B. CARR,  
*Secretary of State.*



# DOCUMENTS

## ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

TABLE A.

*Gives the number of convictions in courts of record during the year ending October 31, 1878, as reported by clerks of counties and criminal courts.*

### COUNTY OF ALBANY.

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions....	1878. November..	1	Embezzlement .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Larceny after a felony.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 8 months.
		2	" .....	" 6 "
		1	" 2d offense.....	State prison 4 years.
Oyer & Ter..	December..	1	Burglary, 8d degree.....	" 5 "
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
Sessions....	1879. January ...	1	Burglary, 8d degree.....	State reformatory.
		1	" " .....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	" " .....	" 8 "
		1	" " .....	State prison 8 "
		1	Larceny from the person.....	" 8 "
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 8 months.
		2	" .....	" 6 "
		1	" 2d offense .....	" 1 year.
Oyer & Ter..	January ...	1	" " .....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Burglary, 8d degree.....	State reformatory.
		1	Murder, 2d " .....	State prison life.
		1	Petit larceny after a felony...	Penitentiary 4 years.
		1	" 2d offense.....	" 2 "
		5	Violation excise law .....	Fine \$25.
Sessions....	April .....	21	" " .....	" \$50.
		1	Assault dangerous weapon...	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Bigamy.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Burglary, 8d degree.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Embezzlement.....	" 6 "
		1	False pretenses.....	" 1 year.
		1	Grand larceny.....	" 4 years.
		2	Larceny from person.....	House of refuge.
Oyer & Ter..	May .....	1	" " .....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Petit larceny.....	" 6 "
		1	Murder, 1st degree .....	Death.
		1	Assault & battery on an officer.	Penitentiary 1 year.
Sessions ...	June .....	1		



Table A.—County of Albany—(Continued).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions...	1879.			
	June .....	1	Bigamy.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Burglary, 8d degree.....	" 4 "
		1	Incest .....	State prison 5 "
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	" 2d offense .....	" 1 year.
	September..	1	Arson, 8d degree.....	State prison 7 years.
		1	Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary, 8d degree.....	" 2 years.
		1	" " .....	State prison 5 "
		1	Grand larceny.....	" 1 year.
		2	" .....	" 2 years.
		1	" .....	Penitentiary 3 "
		1	Larceny from person.....	" 5 "
Oyer & Ter..		1	Burglary, 8d degree.....	State prison 1 year.
		2	Grand larceny.....	" 1 "
		1	Larceny from person.....	" 1 "

## COUNTY OF ALLEGANY.

Oyer & Ter..	1879.			
	January ..	1	Larceny.....	House of refuge.
Sessions....	February..	1	Perjury.....	State prison 2 y. 2 m. 10 d.
		1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$80.
		1	Assault on an officer.....	" \$35.
		1	Burglary .....	State prison 4 yrs. 6 mos.
		1	Conspiracy .....	Jail 30 days and fine \$150.
		1	False pretenses.....	" 10 " " \$100.
		1	Grand larceny. ....	Fine \$100.
		1	" .....	State prison 1 year 3 mos.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Fine \$10.
		1	Violation excise law.....	" \$10.
Sessions....	April.....	5	" " .....	" \$30.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Petit " .....	Jail 3 months and fine \$50.
		1	" " .....	" 4 " " \$50.
Oyer & Ter..	June .....	1	" " .....	" 4 " " \$100.
		1	Burglary 2d degree.....	House of refuge.
Sessions....	September..	1	" .....	State reformatory.
		1	Forgery .....	" "
Oyer & Ter..	October....	2	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$30.
		1	Burglary 8d degree.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		2	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$10.
		2	" " .....	" \$30.

## COUNTY OF BROOME.

Sessions....	1879.			
	January ...	1	Burglary and larceny.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
Oyer & Ter..	March.....	1	Ass't with a deadly weapon.	State reformatory.
		1	Burglary 8d degree.....	" "
Sessions....	April.	11	Violation excise law.....	Fine.
		1	Assault and battery.....	" \$50.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	" .....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
Sessions....	September.	2	Larceny from the person..	State reformatory
		1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$15.
		1	Assault to injure.....	State prison 1 year.
		1	Assault to rob.....	" 4 years.
		1	Bigamy.....	" 3 years.
		1	Burglary and larceny.....	" 5 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	" .....	Penitentiary 3 yrs. 6 mos.
		1	" .....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.

*Table A. — (Continued).*  
COUNTY OF CATTARAUGUS.

COURTS.	Date of Conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Oyer & Ter..	1879. February ..	2	Burglary 3d degree.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
Sessions.	June.....	2	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$50.
Oyer & Ter..	September.	1	Bigamy.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
Sessions.	October ...	1	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$30.
		2	" " .....	" \$100.
		1	" " .....	" \$30.
		1	" " .....	" \$40.

## COUNTY OF CAYUGA.

Sessions. ...	1878. December ..	1	Assault and battery .....	Fine \$25.
		1	" " .....	" \$75.
		2	Petit larceny.....	" \$50.
		3	Violation excise law.....	" \$50.
		3	" " .....	" \$75.
Oyer & Ter..	1879. January....	1	Petit larceny.....	" \$5.
Sessions. ...	March.....	1	P. larceny from the person.	Jail 3 months.
		2	Assault.....	Fine \$25.
		1	Assault and battery.....	" \$75.
		1	" " .....	Jail 2 months and fine \$50.
		1	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$15.
		2	" " .....	" \$25.
		9	" " .....	" \$50.
Oyer & Ter..	May.....	2	" " .....	" \$50.
Sessions. ...	June.....	5	" " .....	" \$30.
		5	" " .....	" \$50.
Oyer & Ter..	October ...	2	" " .....	" \$50.

## COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA.

Oyer & Ter.	1879. January....	1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 1 year 4 mos.
Sessions....	March... ..	1	Forgery.....	" 2 years.
		1	Grand larceny .....	" 5 "
		1	Petit larceny.....	Fine \$12.
		1	" " .....	Jail 90 days.
Oyer & Ter.	May.....	1	Assault.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary and larceny.....	" 18 months.
		1	" " .....	State prison 2 years.
Sessions....	June .....	1	Petit larceny.....	Jail 4 months.
		1	Assault.....	" 30 days.
		1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$25.
		1	Burglary and larceny.....	State prison 2 years.
Oyer & Ter..	September.	1	" " .....	" 2 "
		1	Forgery .....	" 2 " 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
Sessions....	October....	1	Assault.....	Jail 60 days.
		1	Burglary and larceny.....	House of refuge.

## COUNTY OF CHEMUNG.

Oyer & Ter.	1878. November ..	1	Burglary 3d degree.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Burg 3d deg and grand lar.	State reformatory.
Sessions....	December..	1	" " .....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Assault on an officer.....	Fine \$50.
		1	False pretenses.....	Jail 1 month.
		1	Grand larceny .....	State prison 3 years.
Sessions....	1879. June .....	1	Petit " .....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Assault to do bodily harm.	" 1 year.

Table A.—(Continued.)

## COUNTY OF CHEMUNG.

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions....	1879. June .....	1	Assault to do bodily harm.	State prison 1 year.
		1	Grand larceny.....	1 year.
		1	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$50.
		1	" " ".....	" \$80.
Oyer & Ter..	September.	1	Burg 3d deg and larceny..	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" " ".....	3 years.
		1	Petit larceny 2d offense....	1 year.
		1	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$10.
Sessions....	October....	1	Assault and battery.....	Jail 60 days.
		1	Forgery.....	State prison 5 years.

## COUNTY OF CHEMANGO.

Oyer & Ter.	1878. November..	1	Grand larceny .....	State reformatory.
		1	" " ".....	Penitentiary 1 yr. 6 mos.
Oyer & Ter.	1879. March .....	1	Murder, 1st degree. ....	Death.
Sessions....	April.....	1	False pretenses .....	State prison 2 years.
	September.	1	Burglary and larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 yrs. 8 mos.
		1	Embezzlement .....	State prison 1 year.
		1	Grand larceny.....	1 yr. 9 mos.

## COUNTY OF CLINTON.

Sessions....	1878. November..	1	Assault and battery.....	Suspended.
		1	" " ".....	Fine \$10.
		1	" " ".....	" \$15.
		1	" " ".....	" \$25.
		1	" " ".....	Jail 10 days.
		1	Ass't, dangerous weapon..	" 60 days.
		1	Assault with intent to kill.	State prison 10 years.
		1	Extortion .....	Suspended.
		2	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$30.
		1	" " ".....	" \$50.
Oyer & Ter.	1879. January ...	1	Assault and battery .....	Jail 1 day.
		1	Bigamy.....	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		8	Burglary, 3d degree.....	4 yrs. 6 mos.
		2	Petit larceny.....	Jail 10 days.
		1	" " ".....	" 80 days.
Sessions....	June .....	1	Assault to do bodily harm.	State prison 2 years.
		1	Grand larceny .....	House of refuge.
		1	" " ".....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Jail 4 months.
		1	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$25.
		3	" " ".....	" \$30.
		1	" " ".....	" \$40.
Oyer & Ter.	September.	2	Burglary, 2d degree.....	State prison 2 years.

## COUNTY OF COLUMBIA.

Sessions....	1878. November..	1	Assault .....	Fine \$25.
		1	Assault and battery.....	" \$25.
		1	Petit larceny.....	" \$25.

Table A.—County of Columbia—(Continued).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1879.			
Oyer & Ter.	January ...	1	Burglary, 2d degree.....	House of refuge.
Sessions ...	February ..	1	Arson, 2d degree.....	Penitentiary 5 years.
		2	Assault and battery .....	" 6 months.
Sessions ...	June .....	1	Burglary, 1st degree.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	" 2d .....	" 2 "
		1	Grand larceny.....	" 2 yrs. 6 mos.
		3	Petit larceny.....	Jail 59 days.
		4	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$25.

## COUNTY OF CORTLAND.

	1878.			
Sessions ...	December .	1	Assault and battery .....	Jail 20 days.
		1	Petit larceny .....	" 60 "
		3	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$25.
		2	" " .....	" \$50.
		4	" " .....	" \$75.
		2	" " .....	" \$200.
		2	" " .....	" \$250.
	1879.			
Sessions ...	February ..	1	Assault and battery .....	" \$10.
		1	" " .....	Jail 55 days and fine \$250.
Oyer & Ter.	October....	1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
Sessions ...	October....	1	Assault and battery .....	Fine \$50.
		1	Rape.....	State prison 20 years.

## COUNTY OF DELAWARE.

	1879.			
Sessions....	January. ..	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$25.
		1	Petit larceny.....	" \$30.
		1	" after felony..	State prison 3 years.
		1	Rape.....	" 15 "
		1	Selling unwholesome food.	Fine \$75.
		1	Violation excise law.....	" \$50.
		1	" " .....	" \$100.
Oyer & Ter..	February ..	1	Assault and battery.....	" \$25.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Jail 60 days.
		1	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$30.
Sessions....	May.....	1	Larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Fine \$20.
		1	" " .....	" \$30.
		1	Violation excise law.....	" \$20.
		1	" " .....	" \$30.
		1	" " .....	" \$50.
Sessions....	October ...	2	Burglary 3d degree.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	" " .....	" 4 "

## COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.

	1878.			
Sessions. ...	December .	1	Burglary 3d degree.....	Pen'tiary 1 yr. 6 months.
		1	Keeping disorderly house..	" 1 " and fine \$250.
		1	Manlaughter 4th degree...	State prison 2 years.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 4 months.
Oyer & Ter..	December .	2	Grand larceny .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
	1879.			
Sessions. ...	April.....	1	Burglary 3d degree.....	" 3 years.
		1	Forgery 3d degree.....	State prison 8 years.
		1	Grand larceny .....	" 1 year 6 mos.
Oyer & Ter..	June .....	2	Attempt burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		2	Attempt to break jail.....	" 6 months.

Table A. — County of Dutchess — (Continued).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
1879.				
Oyer & Ter.	June .....	1	Burglary 3d degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
Sessions....	August.....	1	Forgery 3d degree.....	State prison 4 years.
Oyer & Ter.	October...	2	Burglary 3d degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" " " " " " " "	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Manslaughter 3d degree....	" 2 "
		2	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$75.
COUNTY OF ERIE.				
1878.				
Superior....	November..	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$10.
		1	" " " " " " " "	" \$20.
		1	Burg. 2d deg. and larceny..	Penitentiary 3 years.
		1	Larceny from the person..	" 90 days.
		1	Petit larceny 2d offense....	" 8 years.
Sessions....	November..	1	Assault and battery.....	Bonds.
		1	" " " " " " " "	Fine \$10.
		1	" " " " " " " "	" \$20.
		2	" " " " " " " "	" \$25.
		1	" " " " " " " "	Penitentiary 90 days.
		1	" " " " " " " "	" 6 months.
		1	" " " " " " " "	" 8 "
		1	Burglary 2d degree.....	State prison 6 years.
		1	B. 3d deg. & lar. after p. lar	State reformatory.
		1	False pretenses.....	Fine \$9.
		1	" " " " " " " "	" \$100.
		2	Forgery.....	State reformatory.
		2	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Maintaining a nuisance....	Fine \$25.
		1	Malicious mischief.....	" \$10.
		1	Petit larceny.....	" \$50.
		1	" " " " " " " "	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Receiving stolen goods....	Fine \$60.
1879.				
Superior....	January...	1	Assault and battery.....	" \$25.
		1	" " " " " " " "	Penitentiary 5 months.
		1	Grand larceny.....	" 1 year.
		1	" " " " " " " "	State reformatory.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Jail 1 day.
		1	" " " " " " " "	Fine \$20.
		1	Petit larceny after felony..	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Petit larceny from person..	" 1 year.
		3	Receiving stolen goods....	Fine \$30.
		1	Sh'ting at ano. int. bod. h'rm	Penitentiary 2 months.
Sessions....	January...	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$50.
		1	Arson 2d degree.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	"
		1	Petit larceny.....	Fine \$50.
Oyer & Ter..	April.....	1	Larceny from the person..	Penitentiary 1 year 3 mos.
Superior...	April.....	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$30.
		1	Burglary 3d degree, larceny and receiving stolen goods.	State Reformatory
		1	Larceny from the person..	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Petit larceny.....	" 60 days.
		1	Rape.....	State prison 12 years.
Sessions....	March....	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$15.
		1	" " " " " " " "	" \$25.
		1	" " " " " " " "	" \$50.
		1	" " " " " " " "	" \$350.
		1	" " " " " " " "	Penitentiary 1 year.
		3	Burglary, 2d degree, and malicious trespass.....	State Reformatory.
		1	Burglary, 2d degree, and malicious trespass.....	House of refuge.

Table A. — County of Erie — (Continued).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions....	1879. March. ....	2	Grand larceny .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		6	Keeping gambling house...	Fine \$50.
		1	Petit larceny .....	" \$35.
		1	" .....	Penitentiary 30 days.
		1	Receiving stolen goods....	Fine \$100.
		1	Violation excise law .....	" \$25.
Superior ...	June .....	1	Assault and battery.....	" \$20.
		1	" .....	" \$50.
		1	Attempt to shoot at another with intent to kill.....	Penitentiary 9 mos.
		1	False pretenses.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	" prison 5 years.
		1	Larceny from the person..	" " 2 "
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 mos.
		1	Shooting at another with intent to injure.....	State prison 5 years.
Sessions ...	September.	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$40.
		1	Burglary 1st degree.....	State reformatory.
		2	" .....	Penitentiary 1 year 10 mos.
		1	Burglary and larceny.....	Suspended.
		1	Forgery.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Grand larceny .....	" 2 years.
		1	" .....	State prison 4 "
		1	Larceny from the person..	Penitentiary 3 "
		2	" .....	State prison 5 "
		1	Misdemeanor .....	Fine \$100.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 mos.
		1	Robbery.....	State prison 5 years.
Oyer & Ter..	September.	1	Abduction.....	" 7 "
Superior....	September	1	Burglary 1st degree.....	State reformatory.
		1	Burg. 3d deg. and larceny..	" "
		1	" .....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	" .....	State prison 2 "
		1	" .....	" 3 "
		1	Embezzlement .....	" 3 "
		1	Forgery .....	" 3 "
		1	Grand larceny .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" .....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Larceny from the person..	State reformatory.
		1	" .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" .....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Manlaughter 4th degree...	Fine \$50.
		1	Robbery .....	State reformatory.
COUNTY OF ESSEX.				
Sessions....	1879. January ....	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$15.
		1	" .....	" \$25.
		2	Burglary and larceny.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Violation excise law.....	Suspended.
		1	" .....	Fine \$25.
		4	" .....	" \$50.
		1	" .....	" \$75.
Sessions....	June .....	1	Assault and battery.....	" \$15.
		3	" .....	" \$20.
		1	" .....	" \$100.
		1	" .....	Jail 1 year.
		2	Violation excise law.....	Suspended.
		1	" .....	Fine \$25.
		4	" .....	" \$50.

Table A. — (Continued).  
COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions....	1878. December..	1	Assault and battery .....	Jail 10 days.
		1	" " .....	" 20 days.
		1	Burglary .....	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	" 1st degree .....	" reformatory.
		1	" 3d degree .....	" "
Sessions....	1879. March.....	1	Grand larceny .....	" "
		1	Assault and battery .....	Fine \$10.
		1	Burglary 3d degree .....	State reformatory.
		1	" " .....	State prison 18 months.
		1	False pretenses .....	Jail 6 months.
		1	Illegal voting .....	Fine \$10.

## COUNTY OF GENESEE.

Oyer & Ter..	1878. November..	1	Forgery .....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Petit larceny .....	Fine \$20.
		3	" .....	Penitentiary 6 months.
Oyer & Ter..	1879. March.....	2	Burglary and larceny .....	House of refuge.
		1	Violation excise law .....	Fine \$25.

## COUNTY OF HERKIMER.

Sessions....	1878. December..	2	Assault and battery .....	Fine \$25.
		1	" " .....	Fine \$20.
		1	" " .....	" \$100.
		1	Assault on an officer .....	" \$50.
		1	Forgery 4th degree .....	Penitentiary 3 months.
Sessions....	May.....	1	Violation excise law .....	Fine \$20.
		2	" " .....	" \$50.
		1	" " .....	Jail 40 days.
		1	Arson 2d degree .....	State prison 7 years.
		1	Assault and battery .....	Fine \$10.
		1	" " .....	" \$25.
		1	Body stealing .....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Burglary 1st degree .....	" 10 years.
		1	Burglary and larceny .....	Suspended.
		2	" " .....	Penitentiary 3 years.
		2	" " .....	State prison 10 years.
		1	Grand larceny .....	Penitentiary 1 year 3 mos.
		2	Mov. the de'd bo'y of ahu. be.	State prison 5 years.

## COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.

Oyer & Ter..	1879. April.....	1	Burglary 3d degree .....	State reformatory.
		2	" .....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Grand larceny .....	State reformatory.
		2	Violation excise law .....	Fine \$100.
Sessions....	May.....	1	Burglary 3d degree .....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Fraudulent conveyance .....	Fine \$50.
		1	Grand larceny .....	State reformatory.
		1	Larceny 2d offense .....	Penitentiary 3 years.
		1	Petit larceny .....	" 6 months.
		2	Violation excise law .....	Fine \$100.

*Table A.—(Continued).*  
COUNTY OF KINGS.

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions ....	1878. November .	1	Assault and battery .....	Penitentiary 6 months
		2	" " .....	" 1 year.
		1	Attempt grand larceny....	Jail 29 days.
		2	" " .....	Penitentiary 9 months.
		1	Bur. 3d degree, & pet. lar..	" 2 years.
		1	" " grand lar. ....	" 5 "
		1	Exposure of person. ....	" 8 months.
		1	Keeping disorderly house..	Jail 20 days.
		2	Petit larceny from person..	Penitentiary 2 yrs. 6 mos.
		1	Murder, 2d degree .....	State prison life.
Oyer & Ter. Sessions ....	November . December .	1	Assault and battery .....	Jail 10 days.
		1	Ass't to do bodily harm ...	" 20 "
		1	" " .....	Penitentiary 2 yrs. 6 mos.
		1	Attempt burg'y, 2d degree..	" 2 yrs. 6 mos.
		1	" " 3d " .....	" 2 yrs. 6 mos.
		1	" " grand larceny ....	" 8 months.
		1	" " .....	State reformatory.
		1	" robbery, 1st deg. ....	Penitentiary 10 years.
		1	Burglary, 3d deg. & g. lar..	House of refuge.
		3	" " .....	Penitentiary 3 yrs. 6 mos.
Sessions ....	1879. January ...	1	Common gambler .....	Fine \$100.
		1	Exposure of person .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Forgery, 4th degree .....	" 2 years.
		1	Keeping disorderly house..	" 1 year.
		1	Misdemeanor .....	Jail 10 days and fine \$50.
		1	Petit larceny .....	" 20 days.
		1	" " .....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Selling obscene literature..	Pen. 6 mos. and fine \$150.
		1	Assault and battery .....	Jail 15 days.
		1	" " .....	Penitentiary 8 months.
Sessions ....	February ..	1	Attempt burglary, 3d deg..	" 1 yr. 3 mos.
		1	" " .....	" 2 yrs. 6 mos.
		2	Burglary, 2d degree .....	" 5 years.
		1	" " .....	" 10 years.
		1	Burg. 3d deg. and gd. lar..	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" " " .....	" 8 years 6 mos.
		1	" " " .....	" 5 years.
		1	" " pet. lar..	" 1 year.
		1	Embezzlement & petit lar..	" 6 months.
		1	Exposure of person .....	" 1 year.
Sessions ....	March .....	1	Grand larceny .....	" 1 year.
		1	" " .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Larceny from the person ..	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" " .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Manslaughter, 2d degree...	" 7 years.
		2	Burglary, 2d degree .....	" 5 years.
		2	" " 3d " .....	" 10 years.
		1	" " 3d " .....	" 1 year.
		2	Burg. 3d deg. & petit lar..	" 1 year.
		1	" " .....	" 1 year 3 mos.
Sessions ....	March .....	1	Forgery, 3d degree .....	" 1 year.
		1	Grand larceny .....	" 1 year 3 mos.
		1	" " .....	" 1 year 6 mos.
		3	Petit larceny .....	" 6 months.
		1	Receiving stolen goods....	" 2 years.
		2	Riot .....	" 1 year.
		2	Assault and battery .....	" 1 year.
		2	Attempt burglary, 3d deg..	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Bigamy .....	" 1 year 3 mos.



Table A.—County of Kings — (Continued).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions ....	1879. March .....	1	Burg. 3d deg. & petit lar ..	Penitentiary 8 years.
		1	Carry'g concealed weap'ns.	" 60 days.
		1	Grand larceny .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Libel .....	" 6 months.
		1	Manslaughter, 4th degree ..	" 2 years.
		1	Misdemeanor .....	Jail 20 days.
		1	Petit larceny .....	" 10 days.
Sessions ....	April .....	1	Pet. lar. from the person ..	Penitentiary 9 months.
		1	Assault and battery .....	" 1 year.
		2	Attempt burglary 3d deg ..	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" " " ..	" 2 years.
		2	" " " ..	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" grand larceny ....	" 1 year 6 mos.
		2	Burglary, 2d degree .....	" 8 years 6 mos.
		2	Burg., 3d deg. & petit lar ..	" 1 year 3 mos.
		1	" " " ..	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" " " ..	" 4 years 6 mos.
		1	Forgery, 4th degree .....	" 1 year 3 mos.
		2	Grand larceny .....	" 1 year.
		1	" .....	" 1 year 3 mos.
		1	" .....	" 2 years.
		1	" .....	" 4 years 6 mos.
		1	Larceny from the person ..	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" " ..	" 4 years 6 mos.
		1	Petit larceny .....	Jail 20 days.
		1	" .....	Penitentiary 6 months.
City .....	April .....	2	Petit lar. from the person ..	" 2 years 6 mos.
Sessions ....	May .....	1	Conspiracy .....	Fine \$250.
		1	Burglary, 3d degree .....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Burg., 3d deg. & petit lar ..	" 4 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny .....	" 1 year 3 mos.
		1	Exposure of person .....	" 1 year.
		1	Keeping disorderly house ..	Jail 15 days.
		2	Robbery, 2d degree .....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Sodomy .....	" 8 years 6 mos.
Sessions ...	June .....	1	Assault .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Assault and battery .....	" 8 mos.
		1	Assault and battery with intent to kill .....	" 8 years 6 mos.
		1	Assault with intent to steal ..	" 1 year.
		1	Bigamy .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Burglary, 3d degree and petit larceny .....	House of refuge.
		1	Grand larceny .....	State reformatory.
		1	" " .....	Penitentiary 1 year 3 mos.
		3	Keeping disorderly house ..	" 1 "
		1	Petit larceny .....	" 6 months.
		5	Assault and battery .....	" 7 "
Sessions ...	July .....	1	Assault and battery to do bodily harm .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Assault with intent to steal ..	" 3 months.
		1	Attempt grand larceny ....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		2	" petit larceny .....	" 3 months.
		1	Burglary 2d degree .....	" 7 years.
		1	" " .....	" 10 "
		3	" 3d degree .....	" 1 year 3 mos.
		1	Burg. 3d deg. & gd. larceny	" 2 years.
		1	" " " ..	" 2 " 6 mos.
		1	" petit larceny .....	" 2 " 6 mos.
		1	Forgery 3d degree .....	" 1 year.
		1	Grand larceny .....	" 1 " 3 mos.

Table A.—County of Kings—(Continued).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions....	1879. July.....	1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 16 months.
		1	" .....	" 8 years 6 mos.
		1	Indecent exposure .....	" 1 year.
		1	Keeping disorderly house..	" 6 months.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Jail 10 days.
		1	" from the person	Penitentiary 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Receiving stolen goods....	" 8 years.
Sessions....	September.	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$10.
		1	" .....	Jail 25 days.
		1	" .....	Penitentiary 8 months.
		1	" .....	" 6 "
		6	" .....	" 1 year.
		1	Ass't with intent to injure..	" 1 " 6 mos.
		1	Attempt burglary 2d degree	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 1 year 3 mos.
		2	" " .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" grand larceny.....	" 1 year 3 mos.
		1	" from	"
		1	the person .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Bigamy.....	" 1 year 3 mos.
		1	Burg. 3d deg.....	" 5 years.
		1	" and gd.larceny.	" 5 "
		1	" 3d " .....	" 1 year.
		1	" " .....	" 1 " 3 mos.
		6	" " and pt. larceny.	" 1 " 3 mos.
		1	" .....	" 4 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	" .....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	" .....	" 8 " 6 mos.
		1	Exposure of person.....	" 1 year.
		1	Keeping disorderly house..	" 8 months.
		2	" .....	" 9 "
		1	" .....	" 10 "
		3	" .....	" 1 year.
		1	Larceny from the person...	" 1 " 3 mos.
		1	" .....	" 2 years 3 mos.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Jail 10 days.
		1	" .....	" 20 "
Sessions ...	October. ...	1	Attempt burglary 3d degree	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" grand larceny.....	" 2 years.
		1	Burglary 3d degree.....	" 5 "
		1	" 3d " .....	" 2 " 6 mos.
		1	Burg. 3d deg. & gd. larceny.	" 3 "
		1	" .....	" 5 "
		2	Exposure of person.....	" 1 year.
		1	Grand larceny.....	" 2 years.
		1	Petit " .....	Jail 20 days.
		1	" " .....	House of refuge.

## COUNTY OF LEWIS.

Sessions....	1878. December..	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$10.
		1	" .....	" \$50.
		1	Forgery.....	State prison 2 years 9 mos.
		1	Grand larceny....	" " 2 years 6 mos.
		7	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$30.
Sessions....	1879. March.....	1	Rape. ....	State prison 7 years.
		3	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$20.
Oyer & Ter..	October. ...	2	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	False pretences.....	" " 4 years.

Table A.—(Continued).  
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Oyer & Ter..	1878. November..	1	Assault to do bodily harm.	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	" "
		1	Larceny.....	" "
		1	Petit larceny.....	" "
Sessions....	December..	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$20.
		1	" ".....	" \$50.
		1	Assault to do bodily harm..	Jail 6 months.
		1	Bigamy.....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Burglary and larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	" ".....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		7	Violation game law.....	Fine \$5.
Sessions....	1879. March.....	4	Assault and battery.....	" \$20.
		1	Assault to do bodily harm.	State prison 15 months.
		1	Perjury.....	" 3 years
		2	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$25.

## COUNTY OF MADISON.

Sessions....	1878. December..	1	Assault and battery.....	Jail 30 days.
		1	" ".....	" 60 days.
		1	Burglary 3d degree.....	" 2 years.
		1	Forgery.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Jail 30 days.
		1	Rec. stolen goods & larceny	Fine \$250.
		8	Riot.....	" \$50.
		1	" ".....	Jail 10 days.
Sessions....	1879. May.....	1	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$50.
		1	Assault and battery.....	Jail 6 months.
		2	Burglary and larceny.....	State reformatory.
Sessions....	September.	1	Petit larceny 2d offense....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$25.
		1	Burglary and larceny.....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fine \$25.
		1	" ".....	" \$150.
		1	Petit larceny.....	" \$50.

## COUNTY OF MONROE.

Sessions....	1878. November..	1	Burglary 3d degree.....	State reformatory.
		2	" ".....	State prison 5 years.
		2	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 4 months.
		1	" ".....	" 6 months.
		1	Robbery.....	State prison 10 years.
		1	" ".....	" 12 years.
Sessions....	1879. January....	1	Seduction.....	
		1	Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary 4 months.
		1	Burglary 3d degree.....	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" ".....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 8 months.
Sessions....	March.....	1	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$25.
		8	" ".....	" \$30.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Bigamy.....	Penitentiary 3 years.
		2	Burglary 3d degree.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Petit larceny 2d offense....	" 4 months.
		1	Receiving stolen goods....	" 30 days.

Table A.—County of Monroe — (Continued).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions....	1879. March.....	1	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$10.
		1	" " .....	" 15.
		5	" " .....	" 20.
		6	" " .....	" 30.
		4	" " .....	" 50.
Sessions....	May.....	2	" " .....	" 20.
		8	" " .....	" 30.
		7	" " .....	" 40.
		1	Burglary 2d degree.....	State prison 6 years.
Oyer & Ter..	June.....	1	Larceny 2d offense.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
Sessions....	September..	1	Burglary 3d degree.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Receiving stolen goods....	Jail 30 days and fine \$25.
		2	" " .....	State prison 5 years.
Oyer & Ter..	October....	1	Burglary 3d degree.....	Penitentiary 3 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	" 6 months.
		1	Receiving stolen goods....	" 6 months.

## COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

Sessions....	1878. November..	1	Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary 5 months.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 1 year.
		1	Larceny 2d offense.....	" 1 year.
Oyer & Ter..	1879. February...	1	Burglary 3d degree.....	" 1 year 3 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	" 1 year 3 mos.
Sessions....	March.....	1	Burglary 3d degree.....	" 1 year.
		1	Burglary and larceny.....	" 4 years.
		1	" " .....	" 5 years.
		1	" " .....	" 8 years.

## COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Sessions....	1878. November..	1	Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		6	" " .....	" 1 year.
		1	Assault to do bodily harm.	" 1 year.
		1	" " .....	" 1 year 6 mos.
		2	" " .....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" " .....	" 5 years.
		1	Assault to injure.....	" 4 years.
		1	Attempt burglary 3d degree	Penitentiary 5 months.
		2	" " .....	" 1 year.
		1	" " .....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Attempt grand larceny....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" " .....	State prison 1 year.
		1	" " .....	" 2 years.
		1	Attempt robbery 1st deg.	" 4 years.
		1	" " .....	" 5 years.
		1	Burglary 2d degree.....	" 4 years.
		2	" 3d " .....	State reformatory.
		1	" 3d " .....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		3	" 3d " .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		6	" 3d " .....	State prison 2 years.
		3	" 3d " .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 3 years.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 3 years 6 mos.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 4 years.
		1	Felony.....	" 1 year.
		1	Forgery 2d degree.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		2	" 3d " .....	State reformatory.

Table A. — County of New York — (Continued.)

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions....	1878. November..	1	Forgery 3d degree.....	State prison 4 years.
		3	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		3	".....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		2	".....	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	".....	" 2 years.
		1	".....	State prison 18 months.
		6	".....	" 2 years.
		1	".....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		2	".....	" 3 years.
		3	".....	" 4 years.
		2	".....	" 4 years 6 mos.
		1	".....	" 5 years.
		2	Grand larceny from person.	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	".....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Manslaughter 4th degree..	" 2 years.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fine \$25.
		1	".....	Pen'y 30 days & fine \$50.
		1	".....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Petit larceny.....	City prison 30 days.
		2	".....	Penitentiary 1 month.
		1	".....	" 2 months.
		1	".....	" 4 months.
		1	".....	" 5 months.
		4	".....	" 6 months.
		1	Petit larceny from person.	State prison 2 years.
		1	".....	" 3 years.
		1	Receiving stolen goods....	" 1 year.
		1	Seduction.....	" 2 years.
		3	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$5.
		1	".....	" 8.
		1	".....	" 10.
		2	".....	" 20.
		3	".....	" 25.
		3	".....	" 30.
		1	".....	" 50.
Oyer & Ter..	November..	1	False pretenses.....	Penit'y 6 mos. & fine \$4,000
		1	Manslaughter 3d degree....	State prison 3 years.
Sessions....	December..	1	Obtain'g signature by F. P.	" 3 years.
		1	Abortion.....	" 14 years.
		1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$35.
		1	".....	Penitentiary 30 days.
		1	".....	" 3 months.
		1	".....	" 9 months.
		6	".....	" 1 year.
		1	Ass't & bt. with intent to kill	State prison 3 years.
		1	".....	" 8 years.
		1	" with int. to maim	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Assault to do bodily harm..	" 2 years.
		1	".....	" 3 years.
		1	" to injure.....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Attempt burglary 1st degree	" 1 year.
		1	" 3d "	" 1 year.
		1	" 3d "	" 3 years.
		1	Bigamy.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary 3d degree.....	" 3 years.
		1	" 3d "	House of refuge.
		2	" 3d "	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" 3d "	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" 3d "	" 2 years.
		3	" 3d "	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" 3d "	State prison 1 year.

Table A. — County of New York — (Continued.)

COURTS.	Date of convictions.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions .....	1878. December...	2	Burglary 3d degree.....	State prison 2 years.
		8	" 3d " .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		2	" 3d " .....	" 3 years.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 4 years 6 mos.
		1	Embezzlement .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Forgery 3d degree.....	State reformatory.
		1	" 3d " .....	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 4 years.
		4	Grand larceny .....	State reformatory.
		1	" .....	House of refuge.
		1	" .....	Penitentiary 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" .....	" 2 years.
		1	" .....	State prison 1 year.
		1	" .....	" 1 year 9 mos.
		3	" .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		2	" .....	" 3 years.
		1	" .....	" 3 years 6 mos.
		3	" .....	" 5 years.
		2	Misdemeanor .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Obt'g goods by false pre.....	" 6 months.
		1	" " .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" " .....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Petit larceny .....	City prison 10 days.
		1	" .....	Penitentiary 2 months.
		2	" .....	" 3 months.
		1	" .....	" 5 months.
		5	" .....	" 6 months.
		4	Petit lar. from the person..	" 1 year.
		1	" " .....	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" " .....	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		2	" " .....	" 2 years.
		3	" " .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		2	Receiving stolen goods....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" " .....	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" " .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" " .....	State prison 2 years.
Sessions .....	1879. January.....	1	Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		2	" " .....	" 8 months.
		3	" " .....	" 1 year.
		1	Assault to do bodily harm	" 2 years.
		1	" " .....	State prison 3 years.
		1	" " .....	" 4 years 3 mos.
		1	" " .....	" 4 years 6 mos.
		1	" " .....	" 5 years.
		1	Attempt burglary 3d degree	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	" " .....	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Attempt grand larceny....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		2	" " .....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Attempt robbery 1st degree	" 3 years.
		1	Burglary 1st degree.....	" 5 years.
		1	" 1st " .....	" 10 years.
		1	" 2d " .....	" 2 years.
		1	" 2d " .....	" 3 years.
		1	" 2d " .....	" 3 years 6 mos.
		1	" 2d " .....	" 5 years.
		1	" 3d " .....	State reformatory.
		2	" 3d " .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 1 year 3 mos.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 15 mos.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 2 years.

Table A. — County of New York — (Continued).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions ....	1879. January ....	1	Burglary 3d degree .....	State prison 1 year.
		10	" 3d " .....	" 2 years.
		6	" 3d " .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		6	" 3d " .....	" 3 years.
		5	" 3d " .....	" 4 years.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 5 years.
		1	Forgery 3d " .....	State reformatory.
		1	" 3d " .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 3 years.
		1	" 3d " .....	State prison 1 year.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 2 years.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 4 years.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 5 years.
		1	Grand larceny .....	House of refuge.
		6	" .....	State reformatory.
		8	" .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		2	" .....	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" .....	" 18 months.
		1	" .....	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		9	" .....	" 2 years.
		2	" .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		2	" .....	" 3 years.
		1	" .....	" 3 years 6 mos.
		2	" .....	" 4 years 6 mos.
		1	" .....	" 5 years.
		1	Manslaughter 1st degree....	" life.
		1	" 3d degree....	" 4 years.
		1	" 4th degree....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fine \$50.
		1	" .....	Penitentiary 30 days.
		1	" .....	" 1 year.
		1	Murder 2d degree.....	State prison life.
		1	Obtaining goods by false p.	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	" " .....	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" " .....	" 2 years.
		1	" " .....	" 3 years.
		2	Petit larceny .....	House of refuge.
		2	" .....	Penitentiary 2 months.
		4	" .....	" 3 months.
		2	" .....	" 4 months.
		8	" .....	" 6 months.
		1	Petit lar. from the person .	House of refuge.
		5	" " .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		2	" " .....	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" " .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" " .....	State prison 1 year.
		1	" " .....	" 18 months.
		3	" " .....	" 2 years.
		3	" " .....	" 5 years.
		1	Robbery, 1st degree.....	"
		6	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$1.
		1	" .....	" 5.
		1	" .....	" 10.
		3	" .....	" 25.
		1	" .....	" 35.
		6	" .....	" 50.
Sessions ....	February ..	1	Arson, 1st degree.....	State prison life.
		4	Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Assault to do bodily harm.	State reformatory.
		1	" .....	State prison 5 years.

Table A.—County of New York—Continued.

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions ....	1879. February ..	1	Attempt burglary, 3d degr.	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	" " "	" 1 year.
		1	" " "	" 1 year 6 mos.
		2	" " "	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Burglary, 1st degree .....	" 7 years.
		2	" 3d " .....	State reformatory.
		2	" 3d " .....	House of refuge.
		1	" 3d " .....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		6	" 3d " .....	" 1 year.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 2 years.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" 3d " .....	State prison 1 year.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 18 months.
		2	" 3d " .....	" 1 year 6 mos.
		3	" 3d " .....	" 2 years.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		3	" 3d " .....	" 8 years.
		3	" 3d " .....	" 8 years 6 mos.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 4 years 6 mos.
		1	Embezzlement .....	State reformatory.
		2	Forgery, 3d degree .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" 3d " .....	State prison 1 year.
		11	Grand larceny .....	State reformatory.
		1	" .....	House of refuge.
		3	" .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		5	" .....	" 2 years.
		1	" .....	State prison 1 year.
		3	" .....	" 1 year 6 mos.
		2	" .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		3	" .....	" 3 years.
		1	" .....	" 3 years 6 mos.
		1	" .....	" 4 years.
		2	" .....	" 5 years.
		1	" .....	" 8 years.
		1	Manslaughter, 3d degree ..	City prison 30 days.
		1	" 4th " ..	State prison 2 years.
		1	" 4th " ..	State prison 2 years.
		2	Misdemeanor .....	Fine \$ 5.
		1	" .....	" \$10.
		1	" .....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	" .....	" 1 year.
		1	Obtaining goods by false p.	State prison 1 year.
		1	" " ..	City prison 30 days.
		1	Petit larceny .....	Penitentiary 1 month.
		1	" .....	" 2 months.
		4	" .....	" 3 months.
		2	" .....	" 4 months.
		1	" .....	" 6 months.
		5	" .....	" 6 months.
		2	Petit lar. from the person	State reformatory.
		1	" " ..	House of refuge.
		2	" " ..	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" " ..	" 3 years.
		1	" " ..	State prison 2 years.
		1	" " ..	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" " ..	" 3 years 6 mos.
		1	" " ..	" 10 years.
		1	Rape .....	State reformatory.
		3	Receiving stolen goods ....	House of refuge.
		1	" " ..	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" " ..	" 2 years.
		1	" " ..	State prison 2 years.



Table A.—County of New York — (Continued).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions....	1879. February..	1	Receiving stolen goods....	State prison 4 years.
		2	Robbery 1st degree.....	" 5 years.
		1	" " .....	" 20 years.
		4	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$5.
		1	" " .....	" 10.
		2	" " .....	" 25.
		9	" " .....	" 30.
		2	" " .....	" 40.
		6	" " .....	" 50.
		1	" " .....	City prison 10 d's & fine \$50
Sessions....	March.....	2	Assault.....	Penitentiary 9 months.
		1	Assault and battery.....	" 6 months.
		2	" " .....	" 1 year.
		1	Assault to do bodily harm..	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Assault to injure.....	" 5 years.
		1	Assault to steal.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Attempt burglary 3d degree	" 2 years.
		2	Attempt grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Attempt petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Attempt robbery 1st degree	House of refuge.
		1	" " .....	State prison 1 year.
		1	Burglary 1st degree.....	" 7 years.
		1	" 1st " .....	" 18 years.
		2	" 3d " .....	State reformatory.
		2	" 3d " .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 2 years.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 4 years.
		8	" 3d " .....	State prison 2 years.
		2	" 3d " .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		4	" 3d " .....	" 3 years.
		2	" 3d " .....	" 3 years 6 mos.
		6	" 3d " .....	" 4 years.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 8 years.
		1	Felony.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		8	Forgery 3d degree.....	State reformatory.
		1	" " .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		2	" " .....	State prison 1 year.
		1	" " .....	" 5 years.
		4	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		4	" " .....	House of refuge.
		4	" " .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" " .....	" 5 years.
		2	" " .....	State prison 1 year.
		1	" " .....	" 2 years.
		4	" " .....	" 2 years.
		2	" " .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		3	" " .....	" 3 years 6 mos.
		4	" " .....	" 4 years.
		4	" " .....	" 5 years.
		1	Manlaughter 3d degree...	" 2 years.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fine \$5.
		1	Murder 2d degree.....	State prison life.
		1	Perjury.....	" 7 years.
		1	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
		1	" " .....	City prison 30 days.
		2	" " .....	Penitentiary 30 days.
		1	" " .....	" 1 month.
		1	" " .....	" 2 months.
		3	" " .....	" 3 months.
		1	" " .....	" 5 months.
		6	" " .....	" 6 months.

Table A. — County of New York — (Continued).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions....	1879. March.....	4	Pet. lar. from the person..	State reformatory.
		2	" " " " ..	State prison 2 years.
		1	Receiving stolen goods....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	" " " " ..	" 1 year.
		1	" " " " ..	State prison 4 years.
		1	" " " " ..	" 5 years.
		1	Robbery 1st degree .....	" 5 years.
		1	" 1st " " ..	" 10 years.
		8	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$10.
		1	" " " " ..	" 25.
Sessions....	April.....	2	" " " " ..	" 80.
		1	Abortion .....	Penitentiary 12 years.
		1	Assault.....	City prison 10 days.
		1	Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary 30 days.
		1	" " " " ..	" 2 months.
		1	" " " " ..	" 3 months.
		1	" " " " ..	" 6 months.
		4	" " " " ..	" 9 months.
		2	" " " " ..	" 1 year.
		1	Assault to do bodily harm..	" 1 year.
		2	" " " " ..	State prison 2 years.
		1	" " " " ..	" 8 years.
		1	Assault with intent to steal.	Penitentiary 8 months.
		2	Bigamy.....	" 1 year.
		2	" " " " ..	State prison 1 year.
		1	" " " " ..	" 2 years.
		1	" " " " ..	" 8 years.
		1	Burglary 1st degree.....	State reformatory.
		1	" 1st " " ..	State prison 10 years.
		1	" 2d " " ..	" 8 years.
		2	" 3d " " ..	State reformatory.
		1	" 3d " " ..	State prison 1 year.
		1	" 3d " " ..	" 1 year 6 mos.
		5	" 3d " " ..	" 2 years.
		6	" 3d " " ..	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" 3d " " ..	" 3 years.
		2	" 3d " " ..	" 8 years 6 mos.
		1	" 3d " " ..	" 6 years 6 mos.
		1	Embezzlement.....	" 3 years.
		2	" " " " ..	" 4 years.
		1	Forgery 3d degree.....	State reformatory.
		1	" " " " ..	Penitentiary 1 year.
		2	" " " " ..	State prison 1 year.
		1	" " " " ..	" 5 years.
		3	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	" " " " ..	Penitentiary 30 days.
		4	" " " " ..	" 1 year.
		1	" " " " ..	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" " " " ..	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" " " " ..	" 2 years.
		4	" " " " ..	" 3 years.
		5	" " " " ..	" 4 years.
		1	Obt'g goods by false pre..	Penitentiary 4 months.
		2	" " " " ..	State prison 8 years.
		1	Petit larceny.....	City prison 60 days.
		2	" " " " ..	Penitentiary 30 days.
		1	" " " " ..	" 2 months.
		6	" " " " ..	" 3 months.
		1	" " " " ..	" 4 months.
		7	" " " " ..	" 6 months.

Table A.—County of New York—(Continued).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions.....	1879. April.....	3	Petit lar. from the person..	State reformatory.
		2	" " ..	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" " ..	State prison 1 year.
		2	" " ..	" 1 year 6 mos.
		2	" " ..	" 2 years.
		4	" " ..	" 2 years 6 mos.
		2	" " ..	" 3 years.
		1	Receiving stolen goods ....	State reformatory.
		1	" " ..	State prison 1 year 9 mos.
		1	" " ..	" 3 years 6 mos.
		1	" " ..	" 5 years.
		1	Robbery 1st degree.....	State reformatory.
		2	" " ..	State prison 10 years.
		1	Assault.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	" ..	" 1 year.
Sessions.....	May.....	2	Assault and battery.....	City prison 30 days.
		1	" " ..	Penitentiary 1 month.
		2	" " ..	" 3 months.
		1	" " ..	" 6 months.
		1	Ass'tlt & bat. with int. to kill.	" 5 years.
		1	Assault to do bodily harm..	House of refuge.
		1	" " ..	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" " ..	" 2 years.
		1	" " ..	State prison 1 year.
		1	" " ..	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" " ..	" 4 years.
		1	" " ..	" 5 years.
		1	" to injure.....	State reformatory.
		1	" to steal.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Attempt burg. 3d degree...	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" 3d " ..	" 2 years.
		1	" 3d " ..	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Attempt grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" ..	State prison 1 year.
		2	Burglary 1st degree.....	Penitentiary 5 years.
		5	" 3d " ..	State reformatory.
		8	" 3d " ..	Penitentiary 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" 3d " ..	" 2 years.
		8	" 3d " ..	State prison 1 year.
		8	" 3d " ..	" 2 years.
		2	" 3d " ..	" 2 years 6 mos.
		4	" 3d " ..	" 3 years.
		2	" 3d " ..	State prison 4 years.
		1	" 3d " ..	" 5 years.
		8	Felony.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Forgery, 3d degree.....	State reformatory.
		1	" 3d " ..	State prison 3 years.
		7	Grand larceny .....	State reformatory.
		1	" ..	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" ..	" 2 years.
		2	" ..	State prison 1 year.
		1	" ..	" 2 years.
		2	" ..	" 4 years.
		2	" ..	" 5 years.
		1	Manslaughter, 4th degree..	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Obt'g goods by f. pretenses.	State reformatory.
		1	" " ..	Penitentiary 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" " ..	State prison 2 years.
		1	" " ..	" 3 years.
		1	Petit larceny.....	City prison 60 days.
		1	" ..	Penitentiary 2 months.
		6	" ..	" 3 months.

Table A.—County of New York—(Continued).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Date of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions ....	1879. May .....	2	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 4 months.
		6	" " " " ..	" 6 months.
		2	Petit lar. from the person..	State reformatory.
		1	" " " " ..	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" " " " ..	" 2 years.
		1	" " " " ..	State prison 2 years.
		3	" " " " ..	" 2 years 6 mos.
		4	" " " " ..	" 5 years.
		4	Receiving stolen goods....	State reformatory.
		1	" " " " ..	State prison 1 year.
		1	" " " " ..	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Robbery, 1st degree.....	" 8 years.
		1	" 1st " " ..	" 18 years.
		1	Sodomy.....	" 7 years.
		1	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$30.
		1	" " " " ..	" 50.
Sessions ....	June .....	1	Arson, 1st degree. ....	State prison life.
		1	Assault.....	Fine \$10.
		2	" and battery.....	Penitentiary 2 months.
		1	" " " " ..	" 3 months.
		4	" " " " ..	" 6 months.
		3	" " " " ..	" 1 year.
		1	Ass't & b with intent to kill.	State prison 6 years.
		2	Assault to do bodily harm.	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" " " " ..	State prison 1 year.
		1	" " " " ..	" 4 years 6 mos.
		1	" " " " ..	" 5 years.
		1	Ass't with intent to injure.	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" " " " ..	State prison 4 years.
		1	Attempt burg. 1st degree..	State reformatory.
		1	" 2d " " ..	" "
		1	" 2d " " ..	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		2	" 3d " " ..	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Attempt grand larceny....	" 6 months.
		1	" petit lar. from per.	State prison 1 year.
		1	" robbery 1st deg...	State reformatory.
		1	Bigamy.....	" "
		1	" " " " ..	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary, 1st degree.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	" 1st " " ..	" 6 years.
		1	" 2d " " ..	Penitentiary 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" 2d " " ..	State prison 5 years.
		3	" 3d " " ..	State reformatory.
		1	" 3d " " ..	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" 3d " " ..	" 2 years.
		1	" 3d " " ..	State prison 1 year.
		1	" 3d " " ..	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" 3d " " ..	" 2 years.
		3	" 3d " " ..	" 2 years 6 mos.
		2	" 3d " " ..	" 3 years.
		2	" 3d " " ..	" 3 years 6 mos.
		1	" 3d " " ..	" 6 years.
		1	Embezzlement.....	State reformatory.
		1	Forgery 3d degree.....	" "
		2	" 3d " " ..	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" 3d " " ..	State prison 2 years.
		1	" 3d " " ..	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	House of refuge.
		3	" " " " ..	State reformatory.
		2	" " " " ..	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" " " " ..	" 1 year 6 mos.
		2	" " " " ..	" 2 years.

Table A.—County of New York — (Continued).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions .....	1879. June.....	1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 1 year.
		2	" .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		2	" .....	" 3 years.
		1	" .....	" 3 years 6 mos.
		3	" .....	" 4 years.
		2	Manslaughter 4th degree....	" 2 years.
		9	Misdemeanor .....	Fine \$10.
		5	" .....	" 15.
		2	" .....	" 20.
		2	" .....	" 50.
		1	" .....	" 100.
		1	" .....	Penitentiary 1 month.
		2	Petit larceny.....	City prison 1 day.
		1	" .....	" 5 days.
		1	" .....	Penitentiary 1 month.
		1	" .....	" 3 months.
		2	" .....	" 4 months.
		3	" .....	" 6 months.
		2	Petit lar. from the person	State reformatory.
		1	" .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" .....	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" .....	" 3 years.
		1	Receiving stolen goods....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 mos.
		2	" .....	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$10.
		1	" .....	" 20.
		5	" .....	" 30.
		4	" .....	" 50.
		1	" .....	City prison 15 days.
		2	" .....	" 30 days.
Sessions....	July .....	1	Abortion.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Assault.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Assault and battery.....	" 6 months.
		2	" .....	" 1 year.
		1	Assault to injure.....	" 2 years.
		1	" .....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		2	Attempt burglary 2d degree	" 2 years.
		1	" .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Attempt grand larceny....	" 1 year.
		2	Burglary 2d degree.....	" 2 years.
		1	" 2d .....	" 5 years.
		1	" 3d .....	House of refuge.
		1	" 3d .....	State reformatory.
		3	" 3d .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" 3d .....	State prison 1 year.
		1	" 3d .....	" 18 months.
		2	" 3d .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		2	" 3d .....	" 3 years.
		1	Forgery 3d degree.....	State reformatory.
		1	" .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Grand larceny .....	House of refuge.
		1	" .....	State reformatory.
		2	" .....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	" .....	State prison 18 months.
		2	" .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		2	" .....	" 3 years 6 mos.
		1	" .....	" 5 years.
		1	Murder 1st degree.....	Death.
		1	Obt'g goods by false pre...	State reformatory.
		2	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.

Table A. — County of New York — (Continued).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions.....	1879. July.....	2	Petit larceny.....	City prison 1 day.
		1	" .....	Penitentiary 60 days.
		8	" .....	" 8 months.
		5	" .....	" 6 months.
		1	" .....	" 1 year.
		2	Petit lar. from the person..	" 1 year.
		1	" .....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Receiving stolen goods....	Penitentiary 30 days.
		1	" .....	" 1 year.
		1	" .....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Robbery 1st degree.....	" 20 years.
Sessions.....	August....	1	Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary 1 month.
		1	" .....	" 8 months.
		2	" .....	" 6 months.
		4	" .....	" 1 year.
		1	Assault to do bodily harm..	State reformatory.
		2	" .....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		2	" .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Ass't with intent to injure..	State prison 2 years.
		1	Attempt burg. 8d degree....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	" 8d .....	State prison 1 year.
		1	Attempt robbery 1st degree	" 2 years 6 mos.
		2	Burglary 2d degree.....	House of refuge.
		8	" 8d .....	State reformatory.
		8	" 8d .....	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		2	" 8d .....	" 2 years.
		2	" 8d .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" 8d .....	" 3 years.
		2	" 8d .....	" 4 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	House of refuge.
		3	" .....	State reformatory.
		1	" .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" .....	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		4	" .....	" 2 years.
		1	" .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" .....	" 3 years.
		1	" .....	" 4 years.
		1	Grand lar. from the person.	State reformatory.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary 1 month.
		1	Obt'g goods by false pre....	State reformatory.
		1	" .....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Petit larceny.....	City prison 5 days.
		1	" .....	City prison 10 days.
		1	" .....	" 30 days.
		2	" .....	Penitentiary 1 month.
		1	" .....	" 8 months.
		1	" .....	" 4 months.
		9	" .....	" 6 months.
		4	Petit lar. from the person	State prison 1 year.
		1	" .....	" 1 year 6 mos.
		4	" .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" .....	" 3 years.
		1	" .....	" 4 years.
		1	" .....	" 5 years.
Sessions.....	September.	1	Receiving stolen goods....	State reformatory.
		2	Robbery 1st degree.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Arson 4th degree.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Assault.....	" 6 months.
		1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$5.
		1	" .....	" 10.
		2	" .....	City prison 10 days.

Table A.—County of New York — (Continued).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions....	1879. September.	2	Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		6	" " .....	" 6 months.
		6	" " .....	" 1 year.
		2	Assault to do bodily harm	State reformatory.
		1	" " .....	Penitentiary 3 years.
		1	" " .....	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" " .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		3	" " .....	" 3 years.
		1	" " .....	" 3 years.
		1	Assault with intent to inj'r	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Assault with intent to r'vsh	State prison 4 years 6 mos.
		1	" " .....	Penitentiary 9 months.
		1	Attempt burglary 3d degree	" 1 year 6 mos.
		2	" " .....	" 3 months.
		3	Attempt petit larceny.....	" 4 months.
		1	" " .....	" 1 year.
		1	Bigamy.....	State prison 20 years.
		1	Burglary 1st degree .....	" 5 years.
		2	" 2d " .....	" 10 years.
		3	" 2d " .....	House of refuge.
		1	" 3d " .....	State reformatory.
		4	" 3d " .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		4	" 3d " .....	" 18 months.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 2 years.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 5 years.
		1	" 3d " .....	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		2	" 3d " .....	" 2 years.
		6	" 3d " .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		4	" 3d " .....	" 3 years.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 3 years 6 mos.
		2	" 3d " .....	" 4 years.
		2	" 3d " .....	" 5 years.
		2	" 3d " .....	" 6 years.
		1	Felony.....	State reformatory.
		1	Forgery 3d degree.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	" 3d .....	State reformatory.
		5	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		8	" .....	" 1 year 6 mos.
		2	" .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" .....	" 3 years.
		1	" .....	" 5 years.
		1	" .....	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		3	" .....	" 2 years.
		7	" .....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		6	Keeping disorderly house..	Fine \$25.
		1	" .....	City prison 1 month.
		1	Misdemeanor .....	Pen. 20 days and fine \$1.
		1	" .....	" 80 " 1.
		1	" .....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		3	" .....	" 6 months.
		1	Murder 2d degree.....	State prison life.
		1	Obt. goods by false preten.	" 3 years.
		3	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 30 days.
		1	" .....	" 1 month.
		3	" .....	" 2 months.
		7	" .....	" 3 months.
		4	" .....	" 4 months.
		11	" .....	" 6 months.
		1	Petit larceny from the per.	House of refuge.
		6	" " .....	State reformatory.
		4	" " .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" " .....	" 1 year 6 mos.

Table A.—County of New York — (Continued).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions....	1879. September.	1	Petit larceny from the per.	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	" "	State prison 1 year.
		1	" "	" 15 months.
		3	" "	" 1 year 6 mos.
		2	" "	" 2 years.
		1	" "	" 2 years 6 mos.
		2	" "	" 4 years.
		1	" "	" 5 years.
		2	Receiving stolen goods....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Robbery 1st degree.....	State reformatory.
		1	" 1st " .....	State prison 6 years.
		1	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$100.
		1	" " .....	City prison 1 day.
Sessions....	October ...	1	Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary 30 days.
		2	" " .....	" 60 days.
		1	" " .....	" 2 months.
		1	" " .....	" 3 months.
		4	" " .....	" 6 months.
		2	" " .....	" 1 year.
		1	Assa't with intent to injure.	State reformatory.
		1	" " .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Assa't with intent to maim.	" 1 year.
		1	" " ravish.	State reformatory.
		1	" " .....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Attempt burglary 3d deg..	Penitentiary 1 year.
		2	" forgery 3d degree.	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 months.
		1	At. pet. lar. from the per..	City prison 1 month.
		1	Bigamy .....	State prison 3 years.
		3	Burglary 3d degree.....	State reformatory.
		1	" 3d " .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	" 3d " .....	State prison 1 year.
		2	" 3d " .....	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 2 years.
		2	" 3d " .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 3 years.
		1	Embezzlement.....	State reformatory.
		4	Grand larceny.....	"
		1	" .....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		3	" .....	" 1 year.
		1	" .....	" 2 years.
		1	" .....	State prison 1 year.
		2	" .....	" 1 year 6 mos.
		4	" .....	" 2 years.
		3	" .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		3	" .....	" 3 years.
		2	" .....	" 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Manslaughter, 3d degree...	" 3 years.
		2	" 3d " .....	" 4 years.
		1	" 4th " .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		2	Misdemeanor .....	" 5 months.
		1	Obt'g goods by f. pretenses.	State reformatory.
		1	Petit larceny .....	City prison 1 day.
		2	" .....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		2	" .....	" 4 months.
		5	" .....	" 6 months.
		2	Petit lar. from the person..	" 1 year.
		1	" " " .....	State prison 1 year.
		1	" " " .....	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" " " .....	" 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Receiving stoten goods....	City prison 1 month.



Table A.—County of New York — (Continued).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions....	1879. October....	1	Receiving stolen goods....	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" " " " " " " "	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Robbery 1st degree.....	" 5 years.
		1	" " " " " " " "	" 10 years.
Oyer & Ter..	Feb. 3d	1	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$40.
	to	2	Arson 1st degree.....	State prison life.
	Oct. 20th	1	Burglary 2d degree.....	" 4 years.
		1	" 3d " " " " " "	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Forgery 1st " " " " " "	State prison 10 years.
		1	" 3d " " " " " "	" 4 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	" " " " " " " "	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Manslaughter 1st degree...	State prison 15 years.
		1	" 3d " " " " " "	" 4 years.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fine \$25.
		4	Murder 2d degree.....	State prison life.
		1	Obt'g goods by f. pretenses.	" 2 years 6 mos. and fine \$6,000.

## COUNTY OF NIAGARA.

Sessions....	1878. December..	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$30.
		1	" " " " " " " "	Jail 2 days.
		1	" " " " " " " "	" 20 days.
		1	" " " " " " " "	Penitentiary 4 months.
		1	" on an officer.....	Jail 30 days and fine \$25.
		1	Ass't with a deadly weapon,	State prison 1 year
		1	" " " " " " " "	" 1 year 10 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	" 2 years.
		1	" and larceny.....	" 1 year.
		1	Forgery.....	" 1 year.
		2	Larceny from the person..	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Rape.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$30.
		1	" " " " " " " "	" \$50.
Sessions....	1879. March.....	1	Assault and battery.....	" \$40.
		1	" " " " " " " "	Penitentiary 6 months.
		2	" with intent to kill..	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Burglary 2d degree.....	" 7 years.
		1	" 3d " " " " " "	" 1 year.
		1	" 3d " " " " " "	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	False pretenses.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		2	Petit larceny.....	Fine \$25.
		1	Receiving stolen goods....	State prison 6 years.
Oyer & Ter..	April... ..	1	Murder 2d degree.....	life.
Sessions....	June .....	1	Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary 8 months.
		1	" to do bodily harm..	Fine \$175.
		1	" " " " " " " "	Jail 60 days.
		1	Bigamy.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Petit larceny.....	" 3 months.
		1	" " " " " " " "	" 6 years.
		1	Receiving stolen goods....	" 6 years.
Oyer & Ter..	September.	2	Burglary 3d deg. and larc'y	" 1 year.

## COUNTY OF ONEIDA.

Oyer & Ter..	1878. November..	1	Assault and battery.....	Jail 2 months.
		1	Burglary 1st deg. and larc'y	State prison 7 years.

Table A.—County of Oneida—(Continued).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Oyer & Ter..	1878. November..	1	Embezzlement.....	Jail 2 months.
		1	Forgery 3d degree.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	" 1 year.
Sessions....	December .	1	".....	" 2 years.
		1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$100.
Oyer & Ter..	1879. January....	1	Larceny from the person..	State reformatory.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Fine \$50.
Sessions....	February..	1	Burglary 1st deg. and larc'y	State prison 10 years.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	".....	" 6 months.
Oyer & Ter..	March.....	1	Robbery 1st degree.....	State prison 8 years.
		4	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$30.
		1	".....	" 50.
		2	Burglary 3d deg. and larc'y	House of refuge.
Oyer & Ter..	May.....	3	".....	State Prison 2 years.
		2	".....	Penitentiary 2 years.
Sessions....	June.....	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$50.
		1	".....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Burglary 3d degree.....	State reformatory.
		1	Forgery 3d degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Rape.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	A. and B. with intent to kill	" 6 years.
		2	Assault on an officer.....	Penitentiary 5 months.
		1	Burglary 1st degree.....	State reformatory.
		1	".....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Burglary 3d deg. and larc'y	" 2 years.
Sessions....	September.	2	".....	" 3 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	" 2 years.

## COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.

Sessions....	1878. November..	1	Assault and battery.....	Suspended.
		1	" with intent to kill..	Penitentiary 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" " " rav..	" 3 years.
		1	" " " ".....	Suspended.
		1	Bigamy.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Burglary and larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Burglary 1st degree.....	State prison 8 years.
		1	" 2d ".....	" 3 years.
		1	" 3d ".....	" 3 years.
		1	" 3d ".....	" 5 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Suspended.
		3	".....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
Oyer & Ter..	1879. January...	1	".....	Fine \$25.
		1	".....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Seduction.....	" 3 years.
		1	Burglary 3d degree.....	State reformatory.
		1	" 3d ".....	Penitentiary 3 years.
		1	" 3d ".....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Murder 2d degree.....	House of refuge.
		2	Assault and battery.....	Suspended.
		1	".....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary 2d degree.....	State prison 10 years.
		1	" 3d ".....	" 5 years.
		1	False pretenses.....	Suspended.
		1	Grand larceny.....	"
		1	".....	Penitentiary 3 years.

Table A.—County of Onondaga — (Continued).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions....	1879. February..	1	Rape.....	State prison 20 years.
		2	Violation excise law.....	Suspended.
		1	" ".....	Fine \$30.
		1	" ".....	Penitentiary 1 month.
Oyer & Ter..	March.....	1	Bigamy.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Manslaughter 4th degree...	Penitentiary 1 year.
Sessions....	April.....	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$50.
		1	" ".....	Pen. 6 months & fine \$50.
		1	Burglary 3d degree.....	" 4 months.
		1	" 3d ".....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Keeping gambling house..	Fine \$1,000.
		2	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Fine \$100.
		1	" ".....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Rec. stolen goods and lar..	Fine \$25.
		1	" ".....	" 250.
		1	Violation excise law.....	Suspended.
		8	" ".....	Fine \$50.
Sessions....	May.....	1	Assault and battery.....	" 100.
		1	Burglary 3d degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		8	" 3d ".....	" 3 years.
		2	Receiving stolen goods...	" 3 years.
		1	Rec. stolen goods and lar..	Fine \$25.
		1	" ".....	Penitentiary 3 years.
		1	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$50.
Oyer & Ter..	May.....	1	Burglary 3d degree.....	State reformatory.
Oyer & Ter..	September.	1	Burglary and larceny.....	"
		1	" ".....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	" 5 years.
Sessions....	October....	1	Attempt burglary 3d deg..	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Burglary 3d degree.....	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" 3d ".....	State prison 4 years.
		1	False pretenses.....	Pen. 8 months & fine \$250.
		1	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$25.

## COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Sessions....	1879. January...	2	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Rape.....	State prison 20 years.
Oyer & Ter..	February..	2	Burglary and larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
Oyer & Ter..	May.....	1	" ".....	State reformatory.
Sessions....	June.....	1	" ".....	"
		1	" ".....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Receiving stolen goods....	" 4 years.

## COUNTY OF ORANGE.

Sessions....	1878. December..	1	Perjury.....	State prison 1 year.
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## COUNTY OF ORLEANS.

Sessions...	1878. November..	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$30.
		1	" ".....	" 150.
		1	Ass't with intent to ravish.	State prison 4 years 6 mos.
		4	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$25.
		1	" ".....	" 40.
		9	" ".....	" 50.
Oyer & Ter..	1879. October...	1	Manslaughter 3d degree....	State prison 4 years.

Table A.—(Continued).

## COUNTY OF OSWEGO.

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions ....	1878. December..	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$50.
		1	Ass'tt with intent to ravish.	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary, 3d degree.....	" 1 year.
		1	" 3d " .....	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$50.
Sessions ....	1879. February..	2	Assault and battery.....	" 50.
Sessions ....	May.....	1	Bigamy.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary 3d deg. and lar...	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Petit larceny .....	Fine \$5.
		2	" .....	" 50.
Oyer & Ter..	June .....	1	Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary 3d deg. and lar...	State prison 5 years.
		1	Petit larceny .....	Penitentiary 6 mos.
Sessions ....	September.	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$50.
		1	" .....	" 50.
		1	Ass'tt & bat. on an officer..	" 50.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Petit larceny .....	Fine \$50.
		1	Violation excise law.....	" 50.
Oyer & Ter..	October....	1	Assault and battery.....	" 25.

## COUNTY OF OTSEGO.

Sessions ....	1878. December .	1	Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary 2 months.
		1	" .....	" 3 months.
		1	Burglary and larceny .....	" 1 year.
		1	Grand larceny .....	" 1 year.
Oyer & Ter..	1879. January ...	1	Assault and battery.....	" 6 months.
		1	Bigamy .....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Burglary and larceny ....	State reformatory.
		1	Forgery .....	" .....
		1	" .....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Petit larceny, 2d offense...	" 2 years.
Oyer & Ter..	February ..	1	Murder, 1st degree.....	Death.
Sessions ....	March.....	2	Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		2	Burglary and larceny .....	State reformatory.
		1	Petit larceny, 2d offense...	" .....
Sessions ....	June .....	3	Grand larceny .....	" .....
		3	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$50.
Oyer & Ter..	September.	1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.

## COUNTY OF PUTNAM.

Oyer & Ter..	1879. June .....	1	Larceny from the person ..	State prison 1 year.
Sessions ....	September.	1	Assault and battery .....	Fine \$25.
		1	Grand larceny .....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Violation excise law.....	Suspended.

## COUNTY OF QUEENS.

Sessions.....	1878. November..	1	Bigamy.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Trespassing on railroad....	" 7 years.
		1	" .....	" 8 years.
Oyer & Ter..	1879. January....	1	Assault and battery.....	Jail 30 days.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 5 years.

Table A.—County of Queens — (Continued).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of conviction.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions....	March .....	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$75.
		1	Assault to do bodily harm..	State prison 5 years.
		1	Burglary.....	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	" .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" .....	" 5 years.
		1	" .....	" 10 years.
		1	" 1st degree.....	" 15 years.
		2	Burglary and larceny.....	" 3 years.
		1	" .....	" 3 years 6 mos.
		2	" .....	" 4 years.
		5	" .....	" 5 years.
		1	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine \$20.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
Sessions....	June.....	1	" .....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Jail 1 day.
		1	Arson .....	State prison 5 years 6 mos.
		1	Assault and battery.....	House of refuge.
		1	Assault to ravish.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Burglary.....	" 5 years.
		2	" .....	" 10 years.
		1	Larceny from the person...	" 5 years.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 4 months.
		1	" .....	" 9 months.
Sessions....	September.	1	" .....	" 1 year.
		1	Assault and battery.....	Jail 60 days.
		1	Attempt to commit arson..	Penitentiary 9 months.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 3 years.
		1	" .....	" 5 years.
		2	Burglary and larceny.....	" 4 years.
		5	" .....	" 5 years.
		1	" .....	" 10 years.
		1	" .....	" 15 years.
		2	Grand larceny.....	" 2 years.
		2	" .....	" 3 years.
Oyer & Ter..	October.....	1	" .....	" 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Assault .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary 3d degree....	" 1 year.

## COUNTY OF RENSSELAER.

Sessions....	1879. January .	1	Arson 2d degree .....	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Assault with intent to kill..	" 1 year.
		2	Burglary 3d degree.....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Larceny from the person..	" 1 year.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 mos. & fine \$50.
		1	Violation excise law. ....	Suspended.
		3	" .....	Fine \$1.
		2	" .....	" 3.
		5	" .....	" 5.
		135	" .....	" 10.
		68	" .....	" 20.
		39	" .....	" 15.
		1	" .....	" 50.
Oyer & Ter..	February..	1	Burglary and larceny .....	House of refuge.
Sessions....	March.....	2	" .....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" .....	" 4 years.
Sessions....	April.....	1	Petit larceny.....	Jail 30 days.
		1	Robbery.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Assault to ravish.....	" 5 years.
		1	Burglary 3d degree.....	House of refuge.

Table A. — County of Rensselaer — (Continued).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions. . .	1879. April. . . . .	1	Burglary 3d degree. . . . .	State prison 3 years.
		1	Grand larceny . . . . .	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Rape . . . . .	State prison 15 years.
Sessions. . . .	June . . . . .	1	Assault and battery . . . . .	Fine \$30
		1	Burglary 3d degree. . . . .	State prison 1 year.
		1	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 5 years.
		1	False pretenses. . . . .	" 8 years.
		1	Grand larceny. . . . .	" 2 years.
		11	Violation excise law. . . . .	Fine \$5.
		6	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 10.
		2	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 15.
		1	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 20.
Sessions . . . .	September.	1	False pretenses . . . . .	Jail 20 days.
		1	Larceny from the person. . . . .	" 3 months.

## COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Oyer & Ter..	1879. May . . . . .	1	Murder . . . . .	Death.
Sessions. . . .	June . . . . .	1	Assault and battery. . . . .	Fine \$5.
		1	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 10.
		1	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 50.
		1	Perjury. . . . .	State prison 1 year.

## COUNTY OF SARATOGA.

Sessions. . . .	1878. December. . .	1	Assault and battery . . . . .	Fine \$75.
		2	Burglary 3d degree. . . . .	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		2	Defacing building. . . . .	Jail 10 days and fine \$75.
		1	Grand larceny . . . . .	State prison 1 year.
		1	Petit larceny . . . . .	Jail 10 days.
Oyer & Ter..	1879. February. . .	1	Burglary 3d degree. . . . .	State prison 3 years 2 mos.
Sessions. . . .	March . . . . .	1	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny. . . . .	" 1 year.
Sessions. . . .	July . . . . .	1	Assault. . . . .	Fine \$10.
		1	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 15.
		2	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 20.
		1	Burglary. . . . .	House of refuge.
		1	Grand larceny . . . . .	State prison 1 year.
		3	Petit larceny . . . . .	Jail 3 months.
		1	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 8 months.
Oyer & Ter..	October. . . .	1	Assault with intent to ravish	State prison 3 years.
		1	Grand larceny . . . . .	" 5 years.

## COUNTY OF SCHENECTADY.

Oyer & Ter..	1878. November. . .	1	Grand larceny. . . . .	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 4 years 6 mos.
		1	Violation excise law. . . . .	Fine \$75.

## COUNTY OF SCHUYLER.

Sessions. . . .	1879. February. . .	1	Assault and battery . . . . .	Fine \$15.
		1	Petit larceny. . . . .	Jail 90 days.
		1	Violation excise law. . . . .	Fine \$25.
		1	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 35.
Sessions. . . .	September.	1	Assault and battery . . . . .	" 25.
		2	Burglary and larceny . . . . .	State reformatory.
		1	Violation excise law. . . . .	Fine \$65.

Table A.— (Continued).

## COUNTY OF SENECA.

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions....	1878. December..	2	Assault and affray .....	Fine \$20.
		2	" " .....	" 25.
		1	Assault and battery .....	Jail 30 days.
		1	Assault to ravish .....	State reformatory.
Sessions....	1879. March .....	1	Burglary and larceny.....	State prison 4 years.

## COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Sessions....	1878. December..	1	Arson 3d degree .....	State prison 7 years.
		1	Attempt grand larceny....	" 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny .....	" 2 years.
		1	" " .....	" 5 years.
		2	Perjury.....	" 5 years.
		1	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$50.
Oyer & Ter..	1879. January ...	1	Burglary 3d degree.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	" "
		1	Subornation of perjury. .	State prison 6 years 2 mos.
Sessions....	" April... ..	3	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$75.
		1	Petit larceny 2d offense....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		2	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$75.
		1	" " .....	Jail 5 days.
Oyer & Ter..	May .....	1	" " .....	Fine \$50.
Sessions....	August ....	1	Burglary and larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Grand larceny .....	State prison 5 years.
		1	" " .....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Keeping bawdy house....	Jail 3 months and bonds.
Oyer & Ter..	October ...	1	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$50.
		1	Larceny from the person..	Jail 3 months and fine \$50.

## COUNTY OF STEUBEN.

Sessions....	1878. December..	1	Burglary 1st degree.....	State reformatory.
		1	" 3d " .....	" "
		3	Keeping gambling house..	Fine \$50.
		2	Violation excise law.....	" 25.
		1	" " .....	" 50.
		1	" " .....	" 100.
Sessions....	1879. February ..	1	" " .....	" 25.
		4	" " .....	" 50.
		3	Keeping disorderly house..	" 100.
Oyer & Ter..	April.....	5	Violation excise law.....	" 25.
		1	" " .....	" 50.
		2	Arson 2d degree .....	State reformatory.
		1	Burglary 3d degree.....	" "
Sessions....	June ....	1	" " .....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Keeping gambling rooms..	Suspended.
		1	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$15.
		2	" " .....	" 25.
		1	" " .....	" 50.
		2	" " .....	" 60.

Table A.— (Continued).

## COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions....	1879. March.....	1	Arson.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Burglary 3d degree.	" 3 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	" 1 year.
		1	" .....	" 3 years.
		1	" .....	" 5 years.
		1	" .....	" 8 years.
		8	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$25.
		1	" .....	" 30.
		1	" .....	" 50.
Sessions....	September.	1	Arson 4th degree.....	State prison 2 years.
		2	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$10.
		1	Burg. 3d degree & pt'y lar.	State prison 2 years.
		1	Malicious trespass.....	Jail 30 days.
		1	Petit larceny.....	" 10 days.
		1	" .....	" 30 days.

## COUNTY OF SULLIVAN.

Sessions....	1878. January....	1	Assault on an officer.....	Jail 30 days.
		1	Burglary and larceny.....	State prison 1 year 3 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" .....	" 4 years 6 mos.
Oyer & Ter..	May.....	1	Burglary and larceny.....	State reformatory.
Sessions....	June .....	1	Assault and battery.....	Jail 30 days.
		2	Burglary and larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		3	" .....	State prison 3 years.
		2	" .....	" 5 years.
		1	Embezzlement .....	Fine \$100.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.

## COUNTY OF TIOGA.

Oyer & Ter..	1878. December..	1	Burglary 3d deg. & larceny.	Penitentiary 2 years.
Sessions....	1879. February..	1	Burglary 3d deg. & larceny.	State reformatory.
		1	Keeping gaming house....	Fine \$50.
		1	Violation excise law... ..	" 15.
		2	" .....	" 25.
		3	" .....	" 30.
		3	" .....	" 50.
		6	" .....	" 75.
Oyer & Ter..	April.....	1	Burglary 3d deg. & larceny.	State reformatory.
		1	" 3d .....	State prison 1 year.
		1	" 3d .....	" 2 years.
Sessions....	September.	1	Assault to ravish.....	Fine \$90.
		1	" and battery.....	" 15.
		1	Grand larceny .....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Keeping gambling house..	Fine \$60.
		3	Violation excise law.....	" 75.
		1	" .....	Jail 30 days.

## COUNTY OF TOMPKINS.

Sessions....	1878. r..	1	Keeping bawdy house....	Fine \$30.
		1	" .....	" 100.
		1	Violation excise law .....	" 75.



Table A. — County of Tompkins— (Continued).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Oyer & Ter.	1879. March.....	2	Burglary and larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 1 year.
		1	Larceny.....	Fine \$100.
		1	Violation excise law.....	" 30.
Sessions....	May.....	1	Burglary and larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	" .....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Keeping bawdy house.....	Fine \$60.
		1	" .....	" 75.
		1	" .....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Malicious mischief.....	" 9 months.
		1	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$15.
		1	" .....	" 30.

## COUNTY OF ULSTER.

Oyer & Ter.	1878. November..	1	A. & B. with intent to kill..	State prison 1 year.
		1	Burglary 3d degree.....	" 2 years.
		1	" 3d .....	" 3 years.
		2	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$30.
Sessions....	December..	1	Assault and battery.....	Pen'y 1 year and fine \$250.
		1	Burglary 3d degree.....	State prison 3 years.
Oyer & Ter.	1879. January ...	1	Arson.....	State prison 10 years.
		1	Assault and battery.....	Jail 3 months.
		1	Forgery .....	State prison 2 years.
Sessions....	March. ...	1	Aiding prisoner to escape..	Suspended.
		1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$50.
		1	Violation excise law.....	" 25.
Oyer & Ter.	April.....	1	Burglary 2d degree.....	State prison 6 years.
		1	Forgery .....	" 5 years.
Sessions....	June .....	1	Assault and battery.....	Pen'y 6 mos and fine \$75.
		1	Assault on an officer.....	Fine \$20.
		1	Violation excise law.....	Suspended.
		1	" .....	Fine \$25.
		4	" .....	" 30.
Sessions....	September.	1	Arson 4th degree.....	State reformatory.
		1	Embezzlement.....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Keeping disorderly house..	Penitentiary 6 months.
		3	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$30.
		2	" .....	" 50.

## COUNTY OF WARREN.

Sessions....	1879. May.....	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$20.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 months.

## COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

Oyer & Ter.	1878. December..	1	Assault to ravish.....	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Burglary 3d degree.....	" 1 year.
		3	" 3d .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
		2	Grand larceny .....	" 2 years 6 mos.
Sessions....	December..	3	Burglary 3d degree.....	" 4 years 9 mos.
Oyer & Ter.	1879. February..	1	Murder 2d degree.....	" life.
Sessions....	March.....	1	Grand larceny.....	" 2 years 6 mos.
Oyer & Ter.	June .....	2	Burglary 3d degree.....	House of refuge.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 3 mos.
Sessions....	September.	1	Keeping gambling house..	Fine \$100.

Table A.—(Continued).

## COUNTY OF WAYNE.

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions....	1879. January...	1	Burglary 3d degree.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year 4 mos.
		2	Violation excise law .....	Fine \$30.
Oyer & Ter. Sessions....	January... April.....	1	" " .....	" 50.
		1	Murder 2d degree.....	State prison life.
		1	Violation excise law .....	Fine \$25.
		1	" " .....	" 100.

## COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.

Sessions ....	1878. November..	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$50.
		1	" " .....	Jail 10 days.
		1	" " .....	Penitentiary 4 months.
		1	" " .....	" 6 months.
		1	Assault to do bodily harm.	" 3 years.
		1	Embezzlement .....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Grand larceny .....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	" " .....	" 3 years.
		1	Obt'g goods by f. pretenses.	Fine \$24.
		1	Ob'g money .....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Fine \$50.
Oyer & Ter..	December .	1	Assault to do bodily harm.	State prison 3 years.
Sessions ....	1879. February ..	1	Grand larceny .....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Petit larceny.....	" 3 months.
		1	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$30.
Sessions ....	April.....	1	" " .....	" 50.
		4	Assault and battery .....	" 25.
		1	" " .....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	" " .....	" 9 months.
		1	Assault to do bodily harm.	" 4 years.
		1	Burg. 3d deg. & grand lar..	House of refuge.
		1	Cruelty to animals .....	Fine \$25.
		1	Forgery 3d degree .....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Keeping gambling house ..	Penitentiary 9 months.
		3	Riot.....	" 1 year.
		2	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$30.
		2	" " .....	" 50.
Sessions ....	June .....	2	Assault and battery.....	" 50.
		1	Assault to do bodily harm.	Penitentiary 3 years.
		1	Grand larceny .....	" 5 years.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fine \$150.
		1	Petit larceny .....	Jail 30 days.
		1	" " .....	Penitentiary 6 months.
Sessions ....	September.	1	Rape .....	State prison 10 years.
		1	Assault and battery .....	Fine \$10.
		1	" " .....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Ass't with intent to ravish..	State prison 4 years.
		1	" " .....	" 4 years 6 mos.
		2	Burglary 2d degree.....	" 8 years.
		1	Burg. 3d deg. & grand lar..	" 4 years.

## COUNTY OF WYOMING.

Sessions....	1879. January ...	1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fine \$20.
Sessions....	June.....	2	Assault and battery.....	" 30.
		1	Attempt to break jail.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary.....	" 15 mos.

Table A.—County of Wyoming — (Continued).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions....	1879. September.	1	Burglary and larceny.....	State prison 18 years.
		1	Forgery .....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 mos.
		1	" .....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
Oyer & Ter..	September.	1	Violation excise law.....	Fine \$30.
		2	Arson 1st degree.....	State prison life.
COUNTY OF YATES.				
Oyer & Ter..	1878. November..	1	Arson.....	House of refuge.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years.
Sessions....	1879. January....	2	Burglary and larceny.....	" 4 years 6 mos.
		1	Keeping gambling house..	Fine \$100.
		3	Larceny .....	State prison 1 year 3 mos.
		1	Malicious mischief.....	Penitentiary 63 days.
		1	Violation excise law.....	Suspended.
		5	" " .....	Fine \$25.
		1	" " .....	" 100.
		1	" " .....	Jail 30 days.
		1	" " .....	" 30 days and fine \$75.
		1	" " .....	Penitentiary 63 days.
		1	" " .....	" 3 months.
Sessions....	June.....	1	Assault.....	Fine \$100.
		1	Keeping gambling room...	" 50.

TABLE B.

*Abstract of convictions for criminal offenses by courts of record in the several counties in the State of New York, during the year ending October 31, 1879.*

	Albany.	Allegany.	Broome.	Cattaraugus.	Cayuga.	Chautauque.	Chemung.	Chenango.	Clinton.	Columbia.	Cortland.	Delaware.	Dutchess.	Erie.	Kaseo.	Franklin.	Fulton.	Genesee.	Greene.	Hamilton.	Herkimer.
Abduction.....																					
Abortion.....																					
Aiding prisoner to escape.....																					
Arson.....	1																				1
Assault.....				2	4	3	1	1	6	3	4	3		1	8	3					1
Assault and battery.....	1	1	2																		
Assault on an officer.....	1	1	1																		
Assault with a deadly weapon.....																					
Assault with intent to do bodily harm.....																					
Assault with intent to injure.....			1				2		1					3							
Assault with intent to kill.....									1												
Assault with intent to maim.....																					
Assault with intent to rape.....			1																		
Assault with intent to rob.....																					
Attempt to break jail.....													2								
Attempt to commit arson.....																					
Attempt to commit burglary.....													2								
Attempt to commit forgery.....																					
Attempt to commit grand larceny.....																					
Attempt to commit larceny from the person.....																					
Attempt to commit petit larceny.....																					
Burglary.....	2		1	1			1		1												
Burglary and larceny.....	11	4	1	2		5	3	1	6	3		3	5	2	2	5		2		1	5
Carrying concealed weapons.....																					
Conspiracy.....																					
Embezzlement.....	2	1																			
Embezzlement and larceny.....																					
Exposure of person.....																					
Extortion.....																					
False pretenses.....	1	1					1							3							

Table B.—(Continued).

	Albany.	Allegheny.	Broome.	Cattaraugus.	Cayuga.	Chemung.	Chenango.	Clinton.	Columbia.	Cortland.	Delaware.	Dutchess.	Essex.	Franklin.	Fulton.	Genesee.	Greene.	Hamilton.	Herkimer.
Felony.....	73	31	28	10	42	17	19	23	17	20	19	21	106	24	11	8	..	..	23
Forgery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand larceny.....	7	4	5	..	3	..	1	..	1	1	1	3	12	1	..	1	..	..	1
Incest.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Keeping disorderly house.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larceny after felony.....	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larceny from the person.....	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manslaughter.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Misdemeanor.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murder.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perjury.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petty larceny.....	9	5	1	..	3	4	1	4	4	1	4	1	10	..	..	4	..	..	..
Petty larceny 2d offense.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rape.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Receiving stolen goods.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Receiving stolen goods and larceny.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Riot.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seduction.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sodomy.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Voting illegally.....	26	12	11	7	22	3	8	8	4	13	6	2	1	14	1	1	..	..	4
* Violation excise law.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
+ Malicious mischief.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
+ Keeping gaming house.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
+ Attempt to commit robbery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	73	31	28	10	42	17	19	23	17	20	19	21	106	24	11	8	..	..	23

\* Violating excise law before voting illegally. + Malicious mischief next after libel. † Keeping gaming house next after keeping disorderly house.  
 ‡ Attempt to commit robbery next after attempt to commit rape.

TABLE B.—(Continued).

[illegible]

TABLE B.—(Continued).

	Jefferson.	Kings.	Lewis.	Livingston.	Madison.	Monroe.	Montgomery.	New York.	Niagara.	Oneida.	Onondaga.	Ontario.	Orange.	Orleans.	Oswego.	Putnam.	Queens.	Rensselaer.	Richmond.	Bookland.
Larceny after felony.....																				
Larceny from the person.....																				
Libel.....	11	11						124	2	1						1	1	2	1	
Manslaughter.....		2						17			1			1						
Madameanor.....	1	4			2			42	1		2						1			
Murder.....		1						8	1		1									
Perjury.....								1												
Petit larceny.....	1			1				131	4	3	6	2	1		5	2	4	2	1	
Petit larceny second offense.....	1	18			1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1								
Rape.....			1			5		1	1	1										
Receiving stolen goods.....		2			1			40	2		6									
Receiving stolen goods and larceny.....								1												
Riot.....		2			4			20	1											
Robbery.....		1				1														
Seduction.....		1																		
Sodomy.....								1												
Treason.....																				
Violating illegality.....																				
* Violating excise law.....																				
† Malicious mischief.....	4		10	9	2	43		75		5	10			14	3	1		274		
‡ Keeping gaming house.....																				
! Attempt to commit robbery.....		1						7												
Total.....	13	205	18	25	20	73	9	1438	36	36	71	9	1	18	22	4	56	297	5	

\* Violation excise law before voting illegally. † Malicious mischief next after libel. ‡ Keeping gaming house next after keeping disorderly house.  
! Attempt to commit robbery next after attempt to commit rape.

Table B. — (Continued).

[illegible]



TABLE B.—(Continued).

	Jefferson.	Kings.	Lewis.	Livingston.	Madison.	Monroe.	Montgomery.	New York.	Niagara.	Oneida.	Onondaga.	Ontario.	Orange.	Orleans.	Oswego.	Otsego.	Putnam.	Queens.	Rensselaer.	Richmond.	Bookland.
Larceny after felony .....																					
Larceny from the person .....																					
Libel .....	11							124	2	1							1	1	2	/	
Manslaughter .....	2							17			1			1							
Misdemeanor .....	1				2			42	1		1							1			
Murder .....	1	1						8	1		1					1					
Perjury .....				1				1					1								
Petit larceny .....	1	18		1	1	2	1	181	4	3	6	2			6	2		4	2	1	
Petit larceny second offense .....	1				1	2		1		1	1	1									
Rape .....			1					1	1	1	1										
Receiving stolen goods .....	2					6		40	2		6								1		
Receiving stolen goods and larceny .....					1			1													
Riot .....		2						1													
Robbery .....		1						30		1											
Seduction .....		1				1		1			1										
Sodomy .....								1													
Trespass .....																		2			
Violating illegality .....																					
* Violating excise law .....						43		75		5	10			14	2	8	1		274		
† Malicious mischief .....	4		10	9	2																
‡ Keeping gaming house .....											1										
§ Attempt to commit robbery .....		1						7													
Total .....	13	205	13	26	30	73	9	1438	36	39	71	9	1	13	22	22	4	56	297	5	

\* Violation excise law before voting illegally. † Malicious mischief next after libel. ‡ Keeping gaming house next after keeping disorderly house.  
 § Attempt to commit robbery next after attempt to commit rape.

*Table B. — (Continued).*

[illegible]

TABLE B.—(Continued).

	Jefferson.	Kings.	Lewis.	Livingston.	Madison.	Monroe.	Montgomery.	New York.	Niagara.	Oneida.	Onondaga.	Ontario.	Orange.	Orleans.	Oswego.	Otsego.	Putnam.	Queens.	Rensselaer.	Richmond.	Rockland.
Larceny after felony.....		11						124	2	1							1	1	2		
Larceny from the person.....		1						17						1						1	
Libel.....		2						42	1		1										
Manlaughter.....		4			2			8	1		1							1			
Misdemeanor.....	1	1						1			1										
Murder.....		1						181	4	3	5	2	1		5	2		4	2	1	
Perjury.....		18		1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1									
Petit larceny.....	1				1	2		1	1	1	1										
Petit larceny second offense.....	1				1	2		1	1	1	1										
Rape.....		2	1					1	1	1	1										
Receiving stolen goods.....		2			1	5		40	2		6										
Receiving stolen goods and larceny.....					1			1													
Riot.....		1			4	2		20		1											
Robbery.....		1				1		1													
Seduction.....		1						1													
Sodomy.....		1						1													
Treason.....																		2			
Voting illegally.....																					
* Violating excise law.....	4		10	9	2	43		75		5	10			14	2	8	1		274		
+ Malicious mischief.....																					
† Keeping gaming house.....											1										
‡ Attempt to commit robbery.....		1						7													
Total.....	13	205	13	25	20	73	9	1438	36	39	71	9	1	13	22	22	4	56	297		5

\* Violation excise law before voting illegally. † Malicious mischief next after libel. ‡ Keeping gaming house next after keeping disorderly house.  
 ‡ Attempt to commit robbery next after attempt to commit rape.

**Table B. — (Continued).**

[illegible]

Table B.—(Continued).

	Schoharie.	Saratoga.	Schenectady.	Schuyler.	Seneca.	St. Lawrence.	Steuben.	Suffolk.	Sullivan.	Tioga.	Tompkins.	Ulster.	Warren.	Washington.	Wayne.	Westchester.	Wyoming.	Yates.	Aggregate.
Keeping disorderly house.....						1	3				5	1							25
Larceny after felony.....						1													4
Larceny from the person.....						1													103
Libel.....																			1
Manslaughter.....																			24
Misdemeanor.....		2				9								1	1	2	1		70
Murder.....						2													18
Perjury.....						2													7
Petit larceny.....				1		1		2			1		1			4	1		298
Petit larceny second offense.....		5				1													15
Rape.....						1													11
Receiving stolen goods.....																			55
Receiving stolen goods and larceny.....																			7
Riot.....																8			27
Robbery.....																			9
Seduction.....																			4
Sodomy.....																			1
Trespass.....								1											3
Voting illegally.....																			1
* Violation excise law.....			1	3		9	21	5		24	4	14				5	6	1	700
* Malicious mischief.....											1								11
† Keeping gaming house.....							4			2				1		1		2	3
‡ Attempt to commit robbery.....																			17
Total.....	22	3	8	8	7	24	34	18	15	34	17	31	2	16	8	49	13	22	3,216

\* Violating excise law before voting illegally. † Malicious mischief next after libel. ‡ Keeping gaming house next after keeping disorderly house.  
 § Attempt to commit robbery next after attempt to commit rape.

TABLE C.

*Number of Males and Females convicted of criminal offenses by Courts of Record in the State of New York, during the year 1879, with the classification of such offenses.*

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.		
Crimes.	Males.	Females.
Abduction .....	1	....
Abortion .....	2	1
Assault .....	20	1
Assault and battery .....	265	15
Assault on an officer .....	10	....
Assault to do bodily harm .....	58	2
Assault with a deadly weapon .....	5	....
Assault to injure .....	17	....
Assault to kill .....	13	....
Assault to maim .....	2	....
Assault to rape .....	15	....
Assault to rob .....	4	1
Attempt to commit larceny from the person .....	8	....
Larceny from the person .....	150	18
Manslaughter .....	28	1
Murder .....	18	....
Rape .....	11	....
Seduction .....	4	....
	<u>621</u>	<u>84</u>

## OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITH VIOLENCE.

Attempt to commit burglary .....	50	....
Attempt to commit larceny .....	20	3
Attempt to commit robbery .....	17	....
Burglary .....	456	2
Burglary and larceny .....	149	1
Felony .....	4	2
Robbery .....	27	....
	<u>728</u>	<u>8</u>

## OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Crimes.	Males.	Females.	Crimes.	Males.	Females.
Arson .....	20	1	Larceny after felony .....	4	....
Attempt to commit arson .....	1	....	Petit larceny .....	261	37
Embezzlement .....	15	....	Petit larceny second offense .....	15	....
Embezzlement and larceny .....	1	....	Receiving stolen goods .....	51	4
False pretenses .....	89	1	Receiving stolen goods & lar. .....	7	....
Grand larceny .....	891	28		<u>805</u>	<u>71</u>

## OFFENSES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Attempt to commit forgery .....	2	....
Forgery .....	72	....
	<u>74</u>	<u>....</u>

## OTHER OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.

Crimes.	Males.	Females.	Crimes.	Males.	Females.
Aiding prisoner to escape .....	1	....	Libel .....	1	....
Attempt to break jail .....	3	....	Malicious mischief .....	8	....
Bigamy .....	24	8	Misdemeanor .....	67	8
Carrying concealed weapons .....	1	....	Perjury .....	7	....
Conspiracy .....	8	....	Riot .....	9	....
Exposure of person .....	8	....	Trespass .....	3	....
Extortion .....	1	....	Violation excise law .....	643	57
Incest .....	1	....		<u>797</u>	<u>83</u>
Keeping disorderly house .....	5	20			
Keeping gaming house .....	17	....			



[illegible]

## OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.

[illegible]

## OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

[illegible]





Breaking jail.	19	7	4	7	5	8	2	4	5	6	5		3	6	6	2
Breach of the peace.													1			
Bribery at election.																
Rugby.								1		2				2		2
Carrying liquor in jail.									2							
Carrying slung-shot.							3	1					1			
Cheating.																
Compounding petit larceny.																
Compounding misdemeanor.																
Conspiracy and false imprisonment.	4	13	9	1	8	7	6		2	4	1	11	8	6	3	8
Conspiracy and libel.																
Conspiracy and riot.																
Contempt of court.							1	2								
Crime against nature.	1	1	2	1	1	1			3	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
Criminal contempts											1	1	6	2	1	
Cruelty to animals																
Disorderly persons																
Embezzlement																
Escapes.																
Exposing the person																
Extortion										1	1	1				1
Ferrying without license.										2	6	4	1			1
Gaming.							1		1							1
Giving liquor to prisoners																
Giving or receiving a challenge to fight a duel.								2			3	6	1		6	7
Horse-racing.	23										3	6	4		4	1
Illegally offering to vote.										5	3	3	6	7	4	5
Illegal voting.										1	1			1	1	1
Illegal registering name as voter			1	4			5	2	1	2			1	1	1	1
Incest.																
Incoination.									6	2	1			1	2	6
Indecent exposure																
Insuring lottery tickets									2		4	2				2
Insuring numbers in lottery									3	1	11	5	42	53		56
Keeping disorderly or bawdy house.										20	8	2			3	5
Keeping dis dly house, & selling liquor without l'nse															29	3
Keeping dis dly house, & selling liquor without l'nse										10	15	11	7	17	9	23
Keeping gaming-house.												1		1		1
Keeping gaming-house.																
Keeping gaming-h'se, & selling liquor without l'nse																
Keeping lottery office																
Letting bawdy-house.									1		3	2				
Libel.	5			4			2	3	5	4	1	7	16	9	4	5
Malicious mischief																
Malpractice as physician.															1	1
Marrying married person.																
Mayhem																
Misdemeanor.																
Nuisance.	12	23	30	65	69	71	66	31	15	9	4	12	3	8	6	
Official malpractice.	6	3	2	6	3	5	2	2	3	9	1	3	3	1	15	13
										1			6		2	2

Table D.—(Continued).

CRIME.		1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
Obstructing railroad track.																		
Opening sealed letter.		13	6	7	9	9	8	4	8	6	3	13	3	9	10	9	1	3
Perjury.																		
Piloting without license.																		
Prize fighting.																		
Procuring illegal voters.																		
Publishing obscene papers, etc.																		
Receiving dead bodies, etc.																		
Refusing to assist an officer.																		
Rescue.																		
Resisting public officer.		10	11	5	18	39	63	36	30	21	23	72	83	66	45	23	24	44
Riot.																		
Riot and attempt at rescue.																		
Riot and trespass.																		
Selling goods at auction contrary to law.																		
Selling liquor to Indians.																		
Selling liquor without license.																		
Selling liquor to minors.																		
Selling liquor without license and to Indians.																		
Selling lottery tickets.																		
Selling unwholesome provisions.																		
Selling liquor on Sunday.																		
Solicitation to commit felony.																		
Setting up lottery.																		
Selling obscene prints.																		
Stakeholding.																		
Sodomy.																		
Subornation of perjury.																		
Tavern sign, erecting without license.																		
Trespass.		5	11	15	6	4	16	4	7	11	8	8	14	23	7	11	16	13
Trespass on Indian lands.																		
Unlawful assembly.																		
Usury.																		
Violating quarantine law.																		
Violating the grave.																		
Violating gambling law.																		
Violating emigrant law.																		
Writing threatening letter.																		
Not given.																		
Violating excise laws.																		
Violating illegally.																		
Violating fish law.																		
Total.		144	94	98	153	146	227	150	145	164	186	274	427	376	336	312	520	440
		1,069	966	966	1,113	899	1,076	963	1,091	1,088	1,118	1,343	1,515	1,062	1,570	1,497	1,689	1,571



Table D.—(Continued).

CRIME.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	186
Poisoning and assault.....														
Poisoning with intent to kill.....	1		3	2										
Procuring abortion.....	6	7	10	4	8		11	17	8	15	13	7	13	17
Rape.....							14	77						
Riot and affray.....														
Riot and assault.....														
Riot, assault and battery, and aiding an escape.....	8	50	35	20	18	21	3	33	23	13	24	20	9	3
Riot, assault and battery, and rescue.....														
Seduction.....	1				4	2		1	1	2	1		3	
Sodomy.....														
	335	437	397	397	409	411	432	420	395	435	375	434	425	599
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.														
Attempt to commit larceny.....														29
Accessory to burglary and larceny.....														19
Attempt to commit burglary.....														
Attempt at felony.....														
Attempt to rob.....														
Burglary.....	1	18	24	65	114	90	130	152	226	178	220	205	184	247
Burglary and arson.....														
Burglary and larceny.....	90	75	71	57	42	78	11	38	19	39	59	65	83	57
Felony.....	1													4
Forcible entry.....														
Petit larceny from the person.....	17	18	11	19	12	17	22	13	16	12	38	21	22	25
Robbery.....														
Robbery after a felony.....														
	123	120	150	199	143	223	185	199	263	243	340	339	341	331
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.														
Accessory to arson.....	2													
Accessory to grand larceny.....														
Arson.....	7	8	12	12	13	12	8	11	12	8	14	12	10	18
Attempt to commit arson.....														
Attempt to commit grand larceny.....														
Attempt to commit petit larceny.....	8	4	1	1	7	1	6	13	18	22	34	60	93	
Attempt to obtain property by false pretenses.....														
Buying pretended title to land.....														
Embezzlement.....	2	6	2											
Fraudulent concealment of property.....	2	2			1	2	4	7	3	2	4	2		
Grand larceny.....	155	218	250	240	249	286	386	273	249	264	364	293	295	332

Table D.—(Continued).

CRIME.		1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
OTHER OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.															
Cheating.....															
Compounding petit larceny.....															
Compounding misdemeanor.....										4	2				
Conspiracy.....		6	2		9										
Conspiracy and false imprisonment.....															
Conspiracy and libel.....															
Conspiracy and riot.....											1				2
Contempt of court.....		2		2			2								
Crime against nature.....															
Criminal contempts.....			6				1								
Cruelty to animals.....							3			2	1	23	3	1	4
Disorderly persons.....															
Embezzlement.....															
Escapes.....					2		2			8	2				
Exposing the person.....			1		3		2	7	5				1		
Extortion.....															
Ferrying without license.....					1		1		10	3	3	1		2	
Gaming.....															
Giving liquor to prisoners.....															
Giving or receiving a challenge to fight a duel.....		1	1					2							
Horse-racing.....		3		1											
Illegally offering to vote.....		2	6	5	4	2	3	8	6	20	2	3	12	6	5
Illegal voting.....		2										1	2		3
Illegally registering name as voter.....		2								2	2	1	21	2	22
Intest.....															10
Intoxication.....			5	1											
Indecent exposure.....															
Insuring lottery tickets.....		2		1											
Keeping numbers in lottery.....		38	52	57	41	15	38	2	56	33	29	31	26	29	26
Keeping disorderly or bawdy-house.....		1	3	2				10							
Keeping liquor without license.....															
Keeping disorderly house and selling liquor without license.....															
Keeping bawdy-house.....		12	17	20	16	14	6	14	26	17	14	13	12	12	8
Keeping gaming-house.....		3													
Keeping gaming-house, and selling liquor without license.....									1						
Keeping bawdy-house.....															
Letting bawdy-house.....															
Label.....			2		3	4									
Malicious mischief.....							1	1	14	3	1				3
Malpractice as physician.....					4	9	2	14		3	5	16	2	19	12
Marrying married person.....		2													
Mayhem.....															
Misdemeanor.....															
Nuisance.....		10	15		10	12	1	91	23	2	32	19	2	5	31
Official malpractice.....		1	1					8	15	8	12	3	2	3	7



Table D.—(Continued).

CRIME.		1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
OTHER OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.															
Cheating															
Compounding petit larceny.															
Compounding misdemeanor.															
Conspiracy	6	2			9					4	2				
Conspiracy and false imprisonment.															
Conspiracy and libel.															
Conspiracy and riot.															
Contempt of court.															
Crime against nature.	2			2			2				1				2
Criminal contempts.															
Cruelty to animals.		6				1									
Disorderly persons.					3	3				2	1	23	3	1	4
Embezzlement															
Escapes.					2	2									
Exposing the person.					3	2					8				
Extortion	1				1	1									
Ferrying without license.															
Gaming									10	3	3	1		2	
Gaming liquor to prisoners.															
Giving or receiving a challenge to fight a duel.															
Horse-racing	1	1													
Illegally offering to vote.	3														
Illegally voting.	2	6		5	4	2	3	3	6	20	2	3	12	6	5
Illegally registering name as voter.															
Intest.	2									2	2	1	2	2	8
Intoxication															
Indecent exposure															
Issuing lottery tickets		5		1											
Issuing lottery tickets															
Issuing numbers in lottery	2														
Keeping disorderly or bawdy-house	28	32	57	41	15	38	2	56	33	29	29	31	26	29	26
Keeping liquor without license.	1	3	2				10								
Keeping bawdy-house and selling liquor without license.															
Keeping gaming-house	12	17	20	16	14	6	14	14	26	17	14	13	12	12	8
Keeping gaming-house, and selling liquor without license.	3														
Keeping bawdy-house.															
Letting bawdy-house.									1						
Libel.															
Malicious mischief		2			3	4	1	1	14	3	1				3
Malpractice as physician.															
Marrying married person				2	4	9	2	14		3	5	16	2	19	12
Mayhem	2														
Misdemeanor.															
Nuisance.	10	15			10	12	1	91	23	2	32	19	2	5	31
Official malpractice.	1	1						8	15	8	12	3	2	3	7



Table D.—(Continued).

CRIME.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Obstructing railroad track.....													3	2
Opening sealed letter.....			1										6	9
Perjury.....	8	2	6	9	7	3	4	1	3	6	2	2	6	5
Piloting without license.....														
Prize fighting.....														
Prohibiting illegal voters.....	1	2	1	1										
Publishing obscene papers, &c.....														
Receiving dead bodies, &c.....														
Refusing to assist an officer.....	2	2	4	6				10	2	5				3
Rescue.....	44	91	74	69	93	69		91	54	88			22	16
Resisting public officer.....														
Riot.....														
Riot and attempt at rescue.....										2				
Riot and trespass.....														
Selling goods at auction contrary to law.....	3	4	8									2		2
Selling liquor to Indians.....	229	159	272	178	200	255	341	508	353	23	12	94	361	388
Selling liquor without license.....														
Selling liquor to minors.....														
Selling liquor without license and to Indians.....	8													
Selling lottery tickets.....	5	10	7	4	4	6		9	9	1		1	3	3
Selling unwholesome provisions.....													1	
Selling liquor on Sunday.....														
Solicitation to commit felony.....	1													
Settling up lottery.....														
Selling obscene prints.....														
Stakeholding.....														
Sodomy.....														
Subornation of perjury.....								1						
Tavern sign, erecting without license.....	12	13	10	21	5	4	3	19	4			8		
Trespass.....		1												
Trespass on Indian lands.....														
Unlawful assembly.....									1			1		
Usury.....														
Violating quarantine law.....														
Violating the grave.....	2			1										
Violating gambling law.....														
Violating emigrant law.....														
Writing threatening letter.....														
Not given.....														
Violating excise laws.....														
Violating illegally.....														
Violating fish laws.....														
Total.....	1,994	1,837	1,531	1,552	1,482	1,902	1,844	2,117	1,830	1,507	1,554	1,712	2,091	1,901
	40	425	404	410	401	434	553	893	556	212	168	206	505	545







Table D.—(Continued).

CRIME.	1981.	1982.	1983.	1984.	1985.	1986.	1987.	1988.	1989.	1970.	1971.	1972.	1973.	1974.	1975.	1976.	1977.	1978.	1979.
Compounding misdemeanor.....																			
Conspiracy.....						4		8	7							4	2	6	3
Conspiracy and false imprisonment.....																			
Conspiracy and libel.....																			
Conspiracy and riot.....																	1		
Contempt of court.....															1	2			
Crime against nature.....															2	1			
Criminal contempts.....	3	1						7	5	9	4	13	10	2	3	14	3	1	
Cruelty to animals.....												2	2	1					
Disorderly persons.....	4	2	7	7				15											
Embezzlement.....								7											
Escapes.....	5	4	1							2	8					8		6	8
Exposing the person.....													2					1	1
Extortion.....											1								
Ferrying without license.....	3		4	4	4	1	13		2				10	5	1	14	3		
Gaming.....																			
Giving liquor to prisoners.....																			
Giving or trying a challenge to fight a duel.....																			
Horse-racing.....																			
Illegally offering to vote.....	5	8						5	7	4		3				6			
Illegal voting.....																			
Illegal registering name as voter.....																	1		1
Incest.....	22	8	9	3	3	9	9	22	1			3	7	1	5	3	3	2	
Indecent exposure.....								6	4						5		6		
Insuring lottery tickets.....								1											
Insuring numbers in lottery.....	36	39	14	5	42	16	33	41	45	18	39	35	26	10	12	13	30	19	25
Keeping disorderly or bawdy-house.....																			
K'ping d'ad h'ae, & s'ing l'qr w'th'ut lic.....			1	27															
K'ping d'wd-h'ae, & s'ing l'qr w'th'ut lic.....						12	20	11	23	9	8	22	2	13	6		13	12	17
Keeping gaming house.....	4	8	5	10	4														
K'ping g'ing h'ae, & s'ing l'qr w'th'ut lic.....																			
Keeping lottery office.....			1		1	1	6												
Letting bawdy-house.....																			
Libel.....																			
Malicious mischief.....	18	3	5	10	13	4	7	3	3	3	3	1			1	2		1	1
Malpractice as physician.....																			
Marrying married person.....			1		1												7	6	3
Mayhem.....																			
Misdemeanor.....	9	41	15	2	4	171	100	9	37	1	1	2	1						
Nuisance.....	2	8	10	4	10	4	6	2		24	13	15	23	45	37	8	108	120	70
Official malpractice.....												9	11					2	

[illegible]







TABLE E.

*Giving the ages, nativity, and social relations of persons convicted in courts of record of the several counties, as reported to the office of the Secretary of State by the sheriffs of the respective counties, for the year ending October 31, 1879.*

## ALBANY COUNTY.

	Arson.	Assault and battery.	Assault on an off- cer.	Assault with a dan- gerous weapon.	Bigamy.	Burglary 3d degree.	Embezzlement.	Embezzlement and larceny.	False pretenses.	Grand larceny.	Incest.	Larceny after tel- ony.	Larceny from the person.	Murder.	Petit larceny.	Petit larceny 2d offense.	Violation excise law.	Total.
Number reported.....	1	1	1	1	5	11	1	1	1	4	1	1	6	5	4	9	28	87
Males.....	1	1	1	1	5	11	1	1	1	4	1	1	6	5	4	9	28	87
Females.....																		
Under 16 years of age.....																		
From 15 to 21 years of age.....				1		8												
From 21 to 25 years of age.....						4			1	8			1	1	1	2		2
From 25 to 30 years of age.....					1	8		1		5			1	1	1	1		13
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	1					1					1		1	1	1			11
From 40 to 50 years of age.....		1			1	1				2	1	1	1	1	1			5
From 50 to 60 years of age.....			1				1											6
Unknown.....		1	1			1	1			2	1	1	2	1	2		28	33
Married.....		1			2	1	1			2	1	1	2	1	2			14
Single.....	1			1	1	10	1	1	1	9			4	1	2	6		33
Unknown.....			1						1	6			4	2	7	5	28	81
Natives of United States.....		1		1	1	11		1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1		40
Natives of Ireland.....																		6
Natives of France.....																		2
Natives of Canada.....	1																	20
Unknown.....			1				1						2					30
Can read and write.....	1	1		1	2	10		1	1	6			4	2	6	6	28	40
Can read only.....										1	1				1			6
Cannot read or write.....						1				1	1	1	2					8



Table E.—(Continued).

## ALLEGANY COUNTY.

	Burglary.	Burglary and larceny.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Larceny.	Petit larceny.	Rape.	Robbery.	Total.
Number reported.....	1	1	1	2	2	6	1	1	16
Males.....	1	1	1	2	2	6	1	1	16
Under 15 years of age.....					2				2
From 15 to 21 years of age.....						1		1	2
From 21 to 25 years of age.....						4	1		5
From 25 to 30 years of age.....			1						1
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	1	1				1			3
From 40 to 50 years of age.....					1				1
Unknown.....				2					2
Married.....	1			1	1	2			5
Married and having children.....		1							1
Single.....			1	1	1	4	1	1	9
Natives of United States.....	1	1	1	2	2	6	1	1	15
Can read and write.....		1	1			6			8
Unknown.....	1			2	2		1	1	7
Had religious instruction.....			1						1
Unknown.....	1	1		2	2	6	1	1	14
Parents living.....	1			2	1				4
Father living.....								1	1
Parents dead.....		1	1		1		1		4
Unknown.....						6			6
Unknown.....	1	1	1	2	2	6	1	1	15
Temperate.....			1						1
Unknown.....	1	1		2	2	6	1	1	14

## BROOME COUNTY.

	Assault with a deadly weapon.	Assault with intent to kill.	Assault with intent to rob.	Bigamy.	Burglary.	Burglary and larceny.	Grand larceny.	Larceny.	Larceny from the person.	Total.
Number reported.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	2	15
Males.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	14
Females.....								1		1
From 15 to 21 years of age.....								1	1	2
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	1		1		1	1		1		5
From 25 to 30 years of age.....				1					1	2
From 30 to 40 years of age.....						1	1	2		4
From 40 to 50 years of age.....		1						1		2
Married.....		1		1		1	1			4
Single.....		1	1					5	2	8
Unknown.....	1				1	1				3
Natives of United States.....	1		1	1	1		1	4	2	13
Natives of Ireland.....		1						1		2
Unknown.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	2	15
Unknown.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	2	15
Parents living.....					1	1	1	1		4
Father living.....								1		1
Mother living.....	1		1					1	2	5
Parents dead.....		1		1		1		2		5
Before convicted.....			1				1	2	1	5
Never before convicted.....	1	1		1	1	2		3	1	10
Temperate.....	1				1	1	1	3	1	8
Intemperate.....		1	1	1		1		2		7

Table E.— (Continued).

## CAYUGA COUNTY.

	Forgery.	Larceny.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Petit larceny.	Total.
Number reported .....	1	1	12	1	1	16
Males .....	1	1	12	1	1	16
Unknown .....	1	1	12	1	1	16
Unknown .....	1	1	12	1	1	16
Unknown .....	1	1	12	1	1	16
Unknown .....	1	1	12	1	1	16
Unknown .....	1	1	12	1	1	16
Unknown .....	1	1	12	1	1	16
Unknown .....	1	1	12	1	1	16
Unknown .....	1	1	12	1	1	16
Unknown .....	1	1	12	1	1	16

## CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Larceny.	Total.
Number reported.....	1	1	1	3
Males .....	1	1	1	3
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	1	1	1	3
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	1	1	1	3
Married .....	1	1	1	3
Single .....	1	1	1	3
Natives of United States .....	1	1	1	3
Can read and write .....	1	1	1	3
Had religious instruction .....	1	1	1	3
Never had religious instruction .....	1	1	1	3
Mother living .....	1	1	1	3
Parents dead .....	1	1	1	3
Before convicted .....	1	1	1	3
Never before convicted.....	1	1	1	3
Intemperate.....	1	1	1	3



Table E.—Chenango County.— (Continued).

	Assault and battery.	Burglary.	Embezzlement.	Grand larceny.	Larceny.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Petit larceny.	Violation excise law.	Total.
Had religious instruction.....							1			1
Never had religious instruction.....	1			2						3
Unknown.....		1	1		1	1		1	10	15
Parents living.....				1					1	2
Father living.....								1	1	2
Mother living.....	1								1	2
Parents dead.....			1	1	1	1			1	5
Unknown.....		1					1		6	8
Before convicted.....				2						2
Never before convicted.....	1		1		1			1	4	8
Unknown.....		1				1	1		6	9
Temperate.....			1	1						2
Intemperate.....				1	1					2
Unknown.....	1	1				1	1	1	10	15

## COLUMBIA COUNTY.

	Arson.	Assault and battery.	Burglary.	Embezzlement.	Grand larceny.	Larceny from the person.	Petit larceny.	Total.
Number reported.....	1	4	2	1	1	1	5	15
Males.....		4	2	1	1	1	5	14
Females.....	1							1
Under 15 years of age.....	1							1
From 15 to 21 years of age.....					1		2	3
From 21 to 25 years of age.....			1					1
From 25 to 30 years of age.....				1			2	3
From 30 to 40 years of age.....		3	1			1	1	6
From 40 to 50 years of age.....		1						1
Married.....		2	1					3
Single.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	12
Natives of United States.....	1	4	2	1	1	1	4	14
Natives of Ireland.....							1	1
Can read and write.....		3	2	1		1	5	12
Cannot read or write.....	1	1			1			3
Unknown.....	1	4	2	1	1	1	5	15
Parents living.....		1					1	2
Father living.....							1	1
Mother living.....			1		1			2
Parents dead.....	1	3	1	1		1	3	10
Before convicted.....		2	2		1		1	6
Never before convicted.....	1	2		1		1	4	9
Temperate.....	1	2	1	1	1	1		7
Intemperate.....		2	1				5	8



Table E.—Chenango County.— (Continued).

	Assault and battery.	Burglary.	Embezzlement.	Grand larceny.	Larceny.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Petit larceny.	Violation excise law.	Total.
Had religious instruction.....							1			1
Never had religious instruction.....	1			2						3
Unknown.....		1	1	1	1	1		1	10	15
Parents living.....				1					1	2
Father living.....								1	1	2
Mother living.....	1								1	2
Parents dead.....			1	1	1	1			1	5
Unknown.....		1					1		6	8
Before convicted.....				2						2
Never before convicted.....	1		1		1			1	4	8
Unknown.....		1				1	1		6	9
Temperate.....			1	1						2
Intemperate.....				1	1					2
Unknown.....	1	1				1	1	1	10	15

## COLUMBIA COUNTY.

	Arson.	Assault and battery.	Burglary.	Embezzlement.	Grand larceny.	Larceny from the person.	Petit larceny.	Total.
Number reported.....	1	4	2	1	1	1	5	15
Males.....		4	2	1	1	1	5	14
Females.....	1							1
Under 15 years of age.....	1							1
From 15 to 21 years of age.....					1		2	3
From 21 to 25 years of age.....			1					1
From 25 to 30 years of age.....				1			2	3
From 30 to 40 years of age.....		3	1			1	1	6
From 40 to 50 years of age.....		1						1
Married.....		2	1					3
Single.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	12
Natives of United States.....	1	4	2	1	1	1	4	14
Natives of Ireland.....							1	1
Can read and write.....		3	2	1		1	5	12
Cannot read or write.....	1	1			1			3
Unknown.....	1	4	2	1	1	1	5	15
Parents living.....		1					1	2
Father living.....							1	1
Mother living.....			1		1			2
Parents dead.....	1	3	1	1		1	3	10
Before convicted.....		2	2		1		1	6
Never before convicted.....	1	2		1		1	4	9
Temperate.....	1	2	1	1	1	1		7
Intemperate.....		2	1				5	8



Table E.—(Continued).

## DELAWARE COUNTY.

	Burglary.	Larceny after felony.	Rape.	Total.
Number reported.....	3	1	1	5
Males.....	3	1	1	5
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	1			1
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	1			1
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	1		1	2
Over 40 years of age.....		1		1
Married.....			1	1
Single.....	3	1		4
Natives of United States.....	3	1	1	5
Unknown.....	3	1	1	5
Unknown.....	3	1	1	5
Parents dead.....	3	1	1	5
Before convicted.....		1		1
Never before convicted.....	3		1	4
Temperate.....		1		1
Intemperate.....	3		1	4

## DUTCHESS COUNTY.

	Attempt to commit burglary.	Breaking jail.	Grand larceny.	Total.
Number reported.....	2	2	1	5
Males.....	2	2	1	5
From 21 to 25 years of age.....		2		2
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	2			2
From 30 to 40 years of age.....			1	1
Unknown.....	2	2	1	5
Natives of United States.....		2	1	3
Unknown.....	2			2
Unknown.....	2	2	1	5
Unknown.....	2	2	1	5
Parents living.....	2			2
Parents dead.....			1	1
Unknown.....		2		2
Unknown.....	2	2	1	5
Unknown.....	2	2	1	5

Table E.—(Continued).

## ERIE COUNTY.

	Abduction.	Administering pol- son.	Arson.	Assault and battery.	Assault to do bod- ily harm.	Assault with intent to injure.	Assault with intent to kill.	Burglary.	Burglary and larcy.	Embezzlement.	False pretenses.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Keeping gambling house.	Larceny after fel- ony.	Larceny from the person.	Manslaughter.	Malicious mischief.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Petit larceny, 2d offense.	Rape.	Receiving stolen goods.	Robbery.	Violation excise law.	Total
Number reported .....	1	1	1	23	1	1	1	8	8	1	3	4	13	6	1	19	1	1	1	10	1	1	9	1	1	109
Males .....	1	1	1	21	1	1	1	8	8	1	3	4	13	6	1	19	1	1	1	10	1	1	9	1	1	100
Females .....																										9
Under 15 years of age .....																										3
From 15 to 21 years of age .....																										6
From 21 to 25 years of age .....																										8
From 25 to 30 years of age .....	1			2				4	2		1	2	2			1	1	1	1	2			2			16
From 30 to 35 years of age .....		1		5	1		1	1	1	1		2	1			4	1			1						23
From 35 to 40 years of age .....				8				1	1	1		1	1			1				1						17
From 40 to 45 years of age .....			1	4				1	1	1		1	1			1				1						25
From 45 to 50 years of age .....				1				1	1			1	2			1				1						14
From 50 to 60 years of age .....				1				1	1			1	2			1				1						9
Unknown .....				1					1			1	4			1				1						8
Married .....			1	5		1	1		2	1	1	1	2			1				1						27
Single .....	1	1		17		1	1	6	6		2	3	8			10	1			1						79
Natives of United States .....	1			14	1	1	1	8	6	1	3	4	4			1	1			8						62
Natives of Ireland .....				8				1	1				1			1	1			1						8
Natives of Germany .....				1				1	1				1			1				1						4
Natives of England .....		1		1									1			1				1						8
Natives of Scotland .....				1									1			1				1						4
Natives of France .....			1	1									1			1										3
Natives of Canada .....				3									1			1										6
Unknown .....	1	1	1	23	1	1	1	8	1	1	8	4	18	6	1	12	1			1			5	1	1	106
Unknown .....	1	1	1	22	1	1	1	8	8	1	8	4	18	6	1	12	1			1			5	1	1	106
Parents living .....		1		14				1	6		2	2	6			7				2			2			43
Father living .....			1	1				3	3		2	2	2			1				3			1			9
Mother living .....				2	1	1		2	2	1	1	2	4			3	1			2			2			25
Parents dead .....	1			5				3	1		2	2	2	6		2				2				1		4
Unknown .....																			1							



Table E.—(Continued).

## ESSEX COUNTY.

	Burglary and larceny.	Total.
Number reported.....	2	2
Males.....	2	2
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	1	1
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	1	1
Single.....	2	2
Natives of United States.....	2	2
Unknown.....	2	2
Had religious instruction.....	2	2
Parents living.....	2	2
Before convicted.....	1	1
Never before convicted.....	1	1
Intemperate.....	2	2

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

	Assault on an officer.	Burglary.	False pretenses.	Rape.	Voting illegally.	Total.
Number reported.....	2	6	1	1	1	11
Males.....	2	6	1	1	1	11
From 15 to 21 years of age.....		3				3
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	1	2				3
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	1				1	2
From 30 to 40 years of age.....		1	1			2
From 40 to 50 years of age.....				1		1
Married.....		1	1		1	3
Single.....	2	5		1		8
Natives of United States.....	2	5			1	8
Natives of Ireland.....				1		1
Natives of Canada.....		1	1			2
Can read and write.....	2	5			1	8
Can read only.....		1	1	1		3
Had religious instruction.....	2	5	1	1	1	10
Unknown.....		1				1
Parents living.....	2	3				5
Father living.....			1			1
Mother living.....		1		1		2
Parents dead.....		2			1	3
Before convicted.....		1				1
Never before convicted.....	2	5	1	1	1	10
Temperate.....		6	1		1	8
Intemperate.....	2			1		3

Table E.—(Continued).

## FULTON COUNTY.

	Arson.	Burglary.	Total.
Number reported .....	1	4	5
Males.....	1	4	5
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	1	3	3
From 21 to 30 years of age.....	1	1	2
Married.....	1	1	2
Single.....	1	3	3
Natives of United States.....	1	4	4
Natives of Ireland.....	1	1	1
Can read and write.....	1	3	4
Cannot read or write.....	1	1	1
Had religious instruction.....	1	1	1
Never had religious instruction.....	1	4	4
Parents living.....	1	2	3
Father living.....	1	1	1
Mother living.....	1	1	1
Never before convicted.....	1	4	5
Temperate.....	1	3	4
Unknown.....	1	1	1

## GENESEE COUNTY.

	Burglary and larceny.	Forgery.	Petit larceny.	Total.
Number reported.....	2	1	4	7
Males.....	2	1	4	7
Under 15 years of age.....	1	1	1	1
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	1	1	1	1
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	1	1	1	1
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	1	1	1	1
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	1	1	1	1
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	1	1	1	1
Over 50 years of age.....	1	1	1	1
Married.....	1	1	1	1
Single.....	2	1	1	3
Unknown.....	1	1	1	1
Natives of United States.....	2	1	1	2
Natives of Ireland.....	1	1	1	1
Natives of Germany.....	1	1	1	1
Natives of England.....	1	1	1	1
Natives of Canada.....	1	1	1	1
Can read and write.....	1	1	4	5
Unknown.....	2	1	1	2
Had religious instruction.....	2	1	4	7
Parents living.....	1	1	1	1
Father living.....	1	1	1	1
Mother living.....	1	1	1	1
Parents dead.....	1	1	1	1
Unknown.....	1	1	1	1
Never before convicted.....	1	1	4	5
Unknown.....	2	1	1	2
Temperate.....	2	1	1	3
Intemperate.....	1	1	1	4

Table E.—(Continued).

## HERKIMER COUNTY.

	Burglary and larceny.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Misdemeanor.	Violation excise law.	Total.
Number reported.....	5	1	1	3	1	11
Males.....	5	1	1	3	1	11
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Married.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3
Single.....	4	1	1	2	.....	8
Natives of United States.....	5	1	1	3	.....	10
Natives of England.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Can read and write.....	5	1	1	2	1	10
Cannot read or write.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Never had religious instruction.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	7
Unknown.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	4
Parents living.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Mother living.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Parents dead.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	5
Never before convicted.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Unknown.....	5	1	.....	3	1	10
Intemperate.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	7
Unknown.....	1	1	1	.....	1	4

## JEFFERSON COUNTY.

	Assault.	Burglary.	Keeping disorderly house.	Larceny from the person.	Petit larceny.	Violation excise law.	Total.
Number reported.....	1	6	1	3	2	4	17
Males.....	1	6	.....	3	2	1	13
Females.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	4
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	6
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Married.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	5
Single.....	1	6	1	1	2	1	12
Natives of United States.....	1	6	1	2	2	3	15
Natives of Ireland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Natives of Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Can read and write.....	.....	3	1	2	1	1	8

Table E.—Jefferson county—(Continued).

	Assault.	Burglary.	Keeping disorderly house.	Larceny from the person.	Petit larceny.	Violation excise law.	Total.
Can read only.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	5
Unknown.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Had religious instruction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Unknown.....	1	6	1	8	.....	4	15
Parents living.....	1	4	.....	1	2	.....	8
Father living.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Mother living.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Parents dead.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	5
Before convicted.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	4
Unknown.....	1	6	.....	1	1	4	13
Temperate.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	4
Intemperate.....	.....	6	1	2	1	3	13

Table E.—(Continued).

## LEWIS COUNTY.

	Burglary.	False pretences.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Rape.	Total.
Number reported.....	2	1	1	1	1	6
Males.....	2	1	1	1	1	6
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Single.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Unknown.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	4
Natives of United States.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3
Natives of Ireland.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Natives of England.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Natives of Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	2	1	1	1	1	6
Unknown.....	2	1	1	1	1	6
Parents living.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Mother living.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Parents dead.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Unknown.....	2	1	1	1	1	6
Unknown.....	2	1	1	1	1	6

## LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

	Assault to do bodily harm.	Assault with intent to kill.	Burglary.	Burglary and larceny.	Grand larceny.	Perjury.	Petit larceny.	Total.
Number reported.....	2	1	1	2	3	1	6	16
Males.....	2	1	1	2	3	1	6	16
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	7
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	2	1	1	2	3	1	6	16
Natives of United States.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	1	5	12
Natives of Ireland.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Natives of Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Natives of Scotland.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unknown.....	2	1	1	2	3	1	6	16
Unknown.....	2	1	1	2	3	1	6	16
Parents living.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	6
Father living.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Mother living.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Parents dead.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	6
Before convicted.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Never before convicted.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	7
Unknown.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	1	7
Unknown.....	2	1	1	2	3	1	6	16



Table E. — (Continued).

## KINGS COUNTY.

	Abortion.	Assault and battery.	Assault to do bodily harm.	Assault with intent to kill.	Assault with intent to rob.	Attempt to commit burglary.	Attempt to commit larceny.	Attempt to commit robbery.	Bigamy.	Burglary.	Burglary and larceny.	Carrying concealed weapon.	Embezzlement and larceny.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Indecent exposure.	Keeping disorderly house.	Larceny from the person.	Libel.	Malignant mischief.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Petit larceny, 2d offense.	Receiving stolen goods.	Riot.	Robbery.	Total.
Number reported	117	1	1	1	1	8	6	1	41	26	1	1	1	2	14	4	5	11	1	1	2	2	11	1	2	2	139	
Males	117	1	1	1	1	8	3	1	31	25	1	1	1	2	13	4	5	11	1	1	2	2	9	1	2	2	125	
Females	1								10	1					1								2				14	
From 15 to 21 years of age.	1								1	1					4		6	8					2				26	
From 21 to 25 years of age.	5					4	4		1	4			1		6		1	6				1	9				44	
From 25 to 30 years of age.	1								1	2				2	1	1	1	1				1	3				25	
From 30 to 40 years of age.	5	1		1		1	2	1	3	4	6	1			1	2	1	1			2	1	3		2		34	
From 40 to 50 years of age.	2									1					1		2										8	
From 50 to 60 years of age.																	5	2				2	1				2	
Married	1	3	1	1		1			3	6	3			1	1		5	2									37	
Single	14				1	7	6	1		2	23	1	1	1	11	4	2	9					10	1		1	103	
Natives of United States	1	3	1	1	1	8	5	1	3	9	19		1	2	5	2	2	8			2	2	2			2	95	
Natives of Ireland.	6								1	5					1	1	3	2					2				29	
Natives of Germany	2					1			1							1	2	1									12	
Natives of England.										1							3	1									3	
Other foreign countries.																											13	
Can read and write	117	1	1	1		8	6		31	25	1	1	1	2	13	4	4	11	1	1	1	3	7	1	1	2	137	
Can read only.																											7	
Cannot read or write.																											5	
Unknown.	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	1	4	11	26	1	1	2	14	4	5	11	1	1	2	3	11	1	2	2	139	
Parents living	10					2			6	4			1	1	3	1	1	1				2	4				51	
Father living.	2					2				2				1	2	1	1	1				2	4				17	
Mother living.	3	1				2	3		2	4	5	1		1	3	8		3	1	1	2		8				83	

Parents dead.....	1	2	.....	1	2	3	1	2	1	5	.....	4	3	.....	3	.....	2	1	2	38
Before convicted.....	1	1	.....	1	1	26	1	4	.....	2	14	4	5	11	2	11	2	2	2	4
Never before convicted.....	1	1	1	1	8	6	1	4	7	26	1	1	5	11	1	2	2	2	2	135
Unknown.....	1	1	1	1	8	6	1	4	11	36	1	1	6	11	1	2	2	2	2	139

Table E.—(Continued).

## MADISON COUNTY.

	Assault and bat- tery.	Petit larceny.	Receiving stolen goods.	Riot.	Violation excise law.	Total.
Number reported.....	1	1	1	4	1	8
Males.....	1	1	1	4	1	8
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	1					1
From 21 to 25 years of age.....			1			1
From 25 to 30 years of age.....				3		3
From 30 to 40 years of age.....		1				1
From 40 to 50 years of age.....					1	1
Unknown.....				1		1
Married.....		1	1	3	1	6
Single.....	1			1		2
Natives of United States.....	1	1	1	3	1	7
Natives of Ireland.....				1		1
Unknown.....	1	1	1	4	1	8
Unknown.....	1	1	1	4	1	8
Parents living.....	1			3	1	5
Mother living.....			1			1
Parents dead.....		1		1		2
Unknown.....	1	1	1	4	1	8
Temperate.....			1			1
Intemperate.....	1	1		4	1	7

## COUNTY OF MONROE.

	Assault and bat- tery.	Attempt to com- mit burglary.	Bigamy.	Burglary 2d de- gree.	Burglary 3d de- gree.	Grand larceny.	Petit larceny.	Petit larceny 2d offense.	Receiving stolen goods.	Robbery.	Violation excise law.	Total.
Number reported.....	1	1	1	1	9	1	5	2	6	2	43	72
Males.....	1	1	1	1	9	1	5	2	6	2	41	70
Females.....											2	2
From 15 to 21 years of age.....			1		2	1	2		1			7
From 21 to 25 years of age.....					5			1	3			9
From 25 to 30 years of age.....					1		2					3
From 30 to 40 years of age.....		1		1	1			1				4
From 40 to 50 years of age.....										1		1
From 50 to 60 years of age.....									2			2
Unknown.....	1						1			1	43	46
Married.....			1		1		1	1	1			5
Single.....		1		1	8	1	3	1	5	2		22
Unknown.....	1						1				43	45
Natives of United States.....			1	1	6	1	4	1	2	2		13
Natives of Ireland.....					1							1
Natives of Germany.....		1			1			1	3			6
Natives of England.....									1			1
Natives of Canada.....					1							1
Unknown.....	1						1				43	45
Can read and write.....		1		1	9	1	4	2	5	2		25
Cannot read or write.....			1						1			2
Unknown.....	1						1				43	45
Had religious instruction.....				1		1		1	4			7
Unknown.....	1	1	1		9		5	1	2	2	43	65
Unknown.....	1	1	1	1	9	1	5	2	6	2	43	72
Before convicted.....		1			5		2	2		2		13
Never before convicted.....			1		4	1	2		6			14
Unknown.....	1						1				43	45
Unknown.....	1	1	1	1	9	1	5	2	6	2	43	73

Table E.—(Continued).

## NEW YORK COUNTY

	Abandonment.	Abortion.	Arson.	Arson 1st degree.	Arson 4th degree.	Assault.	Assault and battery.	Assault to do bodily harm.	Assault with a deadly weapon.	Assault with intent to injure.	Assault with intent to kill.	Assault with intent to maim.	Assault with intent to rape.	Assault with intent to rob.	Attempt bur- glary 1st degree.	Attempt bur- glary 2d degree.	Attempt bur- glary 3d degree.	Attempt to com- mit grand larceny.	At. to com. d larceny.	At. to com. petit larceny.	At. to com. petit larceny.	Attempt to com- mit rape.	Attempt to com- mit robbery 1st degree.	Bigamy.	Burglary 1st degree.	Burglary 2d degree.	Burglary 3d degree.	Carrying con- cealed weapons.	Cruelty to animals.
Number reported	1	4	1	4	1	39	16	1	39	10	1	1	1	4	1	29	2	3	3	7	4	1	6	12	18	30	262	4	2
Males	1	4	1	4	1	32	14	1	36	10	1	1	1	4	1	29	2	3	3	7	4	1	6	12	18	30	262	4	2
Females	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Under 15 years of age	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
From 15 to 24 years of age	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
From 25 to 34 years of age	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
From 35 to 44 years of age	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
From 45 to 54 years of age	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
From 55 to 64 years of age	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
From 65 to 74 years of age	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Over 75 years of age	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Single	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Married	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Native of United States	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Natives of Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Natives of Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Natives of England	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Natives of Scotland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Natives of France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Natives of Canada	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other foreign countries	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Can read and write	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Can read only	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Can read or write	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parents living	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Father living	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mother living	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parents dead	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Before convicted	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Never before convicted	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Temperate	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1









Table E.—(Continued).  
NIAGARA COUNTY.

	Assault and battery.	Assault with a deadly weapon.	Assault with intent to kill.	Bigamy.	Burglary.	Burglary and larceny.	False pretenses.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Larceny from the person.	Murder 2d degree.	Petit larceny.	Receiving stolen goods.	Resisting an officer.	Rape.	Violation excise law.	Total.
Number reported	9	8	5	1	4	5	1	2	1	8	1	4	1	1	2	2	45
Males	9	8	5	1	4	5	1	2	1	8	1	4	1	1	2	1	48
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Under 15 years of age	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
From 15 to 21 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
From 21 to 25 years of age	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	11
From 25 to 30 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
From 30 to 40 years of age	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	8
From 40 to 50 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	9
Over 60 years of age	..	1	2	..	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	9
Unknown	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	17
Married	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Single	6	2	2	..	4	5	..	1	1	8	1	2	1	1	1	1	9
Unknown	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Natives of United States	6	3	3	1	4	5	1	1	1	3	..	8	..	1	2	1	35
Natives of Ireland	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Natives of Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Natives of England	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Natives of Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Natives of Canada	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Unknown	3	8	5	1	4	5	1	2	1	8	1	4	1	..	..	2	4
Unknown	9	9	5	1	4	5	1	2	1	8	1	4	1	1	2	2	45
Unknown	9	8	5	1	4	5	1	2	1	8	1	4	1	1	2	2	45
Parents living	2	1	2	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	8	..	1	1	..	13
Mother living	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Parents dead	8	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	8



Table E. — County of Niagara— (Continued).

	Assault and battery.	Assault with a deadly weapon.	Assault with intent to kill.	Bigamy.	Burglary.	Burglary and larceny.	False pretenses.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Larceny from the person.	Murder 2d degree.	Petit larceny.	Receiving stolen goods.	Resisting an officer.	Rape.	Violation excise law.	Total.
Unknown .....	4	1	2	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	20.
Before convicted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Never before convicted.....	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	14
Unknown .....	5	3	3	1	3	5	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	30
Temperate .....	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Intemperate .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unknown .....	5	3	2	1	3	5	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32

Table E.—(Continued).

## COUNTY OF ONEIDA.

	Assault and battery.	Burglary.	Burglary and larceny.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Larceny from the person.	Petit larceny.	Rape.	Robbery.	Total.
Number reported.....	4	18	1	2	1	2	8	1	1	28
Males.....	3	18	1	2	1	2	8	1	1	27
Females.....	1									1
Under 15 years of age.....		2								2
From 15 to 21 years of age.....		3		1						4
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	1			1		1	1		1	5
From 25 to 30 years of age.....		8	1			1		1		6
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	1	4					1			6
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	2	1					1			4
Over 50 years of age.....					1					1
Married.....	2	2	1		1			1		7
Single.....	1	11		2		2	8		1	20
Unknown.....	1									1
Natives of United States.....	3	12	1	2	1	2	2		1	24
Natives of Ireland.....	1						1			2
Other foreign countries.....		1						1		2
Can read and write.....	4	18	1	2	1	2	8	1	1	28
Had religious instruction.....	4	11	1	2	1	2	8	1	1	26
Unknown.....		2								2
Parents living.....	8	6	1	1		1	2	1	1	16
Parents dead.....		4								4
Unknown.....	1	8		1	1	1	1			8
Before convicted.....			1	2						3
Never before convicted.....	3	18			1	1	2	1	1	23
Unknown.....	1					1	1			3
Temperate.....	3	18		1	1	1	8	1		23
Intemperate.....	1		1	1		1			1	5

Table E.— (Continued).

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.

	Assault.	Assault and battery.	Assault with intent to kill.	Attempt to commit burglary.	Bigamy.	Burglary.	Burglary and larceny.	False pretenses.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Keeping gaming-house.	Larceny from the person.	Manslaughter 4th degree.	Misdemeanor.	Murder 1st degree.	Murder 2d degree.	Petit larceny.	Rape.	Receiving stolen goods.	Riot.	Seduction.	Violation excise law.	Total.
Number reported.....																							
Males.....	1	6	2	1	2	16	9	2	1	6	1	1	1	9	1	1	9	1	2	2	1	10	84
Females.....						16	9	1	1	9	1	1	1	9	1	1	9	1	2	2	1	10	83
Under 15 years of age.....								1															
From 15 to 21 years of age.....						4	2	1						2		1							3
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	1	4			1	7	3		1	3		1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
From 25 to 30 years of age.....						4	3				1			1	1	1	1	1	1				25
From 30 to 40 years of age.....		1				4	3	1		2	1			1	1	1	1	1	1				20
From 40 to 50 years of age.....		1				1	1			1				1	1		1						9
From 50 to 60 years of age.....		1	1			1	1			1							1						6
Over 60 years of age.....			2		2	4					1	1		2			1	1					31
Married.....		3	2								1	1						1					52
Single.....	1	6		1		12	9	2	1	7			1	3	1	1	2		1	2	1	2	1
Unknown.....																							66
Natives of United States.....	1	8	1		2	12	7	1	1	8	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	8	66
Natives of Ireland.....		1		1		1											2						6
Natives of Germany.....										1							2						9
Natives of England.....						2	1	1						1			1						9
Natives of Canada.....						1																	1
Can read and write.....			2	1	2	13	8	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1		6	1	2	2	1	10	73
Can read only.....																							1
Cannot read or write.....						2	1			1													1
Unknown.....	1	9	2	1	2	16	9	2	1	9	1	1	1	6	1	1	6	1	2	2	1	10	84
Parents living.....		2				4	3			4				3	1		2		1	1			23
Father living.....		1			1	2	4											1					13
Mother living.....	1	3				2	2	2		3	1	1		2			2		1	1			23



Table E.—(Continued).

## COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

	Burglary and lar- ceny.	Petit larceny.	Rape.	Total.		Burglary and lar- ceny.	Petit larceny.	Rape.	Total.
Number reported.....	2	2	1	5	Cannot read or write.....	1	...	...	1
Males.....	2	1	1	4	Had religious instruction..	...	2	1	3
Females.....	...	1	...	1	Never had religious inst'n..	2	...	...	2
From 15 to 21 years of age.	2	...	...	2	Parents living.....	1	...	...	1
From 21 to 25 years of age.	...	2	...	2	Father living.....	1	...	1	2
From 25 to 30 years of age.	...	1	1	2	Mother living.....	...	1	...	1
From 30 to 40 years of age.	...	1	1	2	Parents dead.....	...	1	...	1
Married.....	2	2	...	4	Before convicted.....	2	...	1	3
Single.....	2	1	1	4	Never before convicted.....	...	2	...	2
Natives of United States..	2	1	1	4	Temperate.....	2	1	...	3
Natives of Ireland.....	...	1	...	1	Intemperate.....	2	1	1	4
Can read and write.....	1	2	1	4					

## COUNTY OF ORANGE.

	Arson.	Grand larceny.	Perjury.	Total.		Arson.	Grand larceny.	Perjury.	Total.
Number reported.....	1	4	1	6	Cannot read or write.....	...	1	1	2
Males.....	1	4	1	6	Had religious instruction..	1	4	1	6
From 21 to 25 years of age.	1	4	...	5	Parents living.....	1	4	...	5
From 25 to 30 years of age.	...	1	1	2	Unknown.....	...	1	...	1
Married.....	1	1	...	2	Never before convicted....	1	4	...	5
Single.....	1	3	...	4	Unknown.....	...	1	...	1
Natives of United States..	1	4	...	5	Temperate.....	1	4	...	5
Natives of Ireland.....	...	1	1	2	Unknown.....	...	1	...	1
Can read and write.....	1	3	...	4					

## COUNTY OF ORLEANS.

	Attempt to commit rape.	Manslaughter 3d degree.	Total.		Attempt to commit rape.	Manslaughter 3d degree.	Total.
Number reported.....	1	1	2	Can read only.....	...	1	1
Males.....	1	1	2	Had religious instruction....	1	1	2
From 25 to 30 years of age..	1	...	1	Parents living.....	...	1	1
From 30 to 40 years of age..	...	1	1	Mother living.....	1	...	1
Married.....	1	1	2	Never before convicted.....	1	1	2
Natives of United States.....	1	...	1	Temperate.....	...	1	1
Natives of Canada.....	...	1	1	Intemperate.....	1	...	1
Can read and write.....	1	...	1				

Table E.—(Continued).  
COUNTY OF OSWEGO.

	Assault and battery.	Assault with intent to rape.	Burglary.	Burglary and larceny.	Grand larceny.	Petit larceny.	Violation excise law.	Total.
Number reported.....	6	1	2	3	2	2	1	17
Males.....	6	1	2	3	2	2	1	17
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Over 60 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Married.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Single.....	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	7
Unknown.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Natives of United States.....	3	1	2	3	2	2	1	14
Natives of Ireland.....	3	1	2	3	2	2	1	8
Can read and write.....	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	12
Can read only.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Cannot read or write.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Unknown.....	6	1	2	3	2	2	1	17
Parents living.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	7
Mother living.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Unknown.....	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Before convicted.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	5
Never before convicted.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	6
Unknown.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Temperate.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	8
Intemperate.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Unknown.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	5

## COUNTY OF OTSEGO.

	Assault and battery.	Bigamy.	Burglary.	Burglary and larceny.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Murder 1st degree.	Petit larceny 2d offense.	Total.
Number reported.....	6	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	17
Males.....	6	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	17
Under 15 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Married.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	6
Single.....	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	7
Unknown.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4
Natives of United States.....	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	11
Natives of Ireland.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Natives of Germany.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other foreign countries.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3
Unknown.....	5	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	17
Unknown.....	5	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	17
Parents living.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	6
Unknown.....	5	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	11
Before convicted.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Never before convicted.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	5
Unknown.....	5	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	10
Temperate.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3
Intemperate.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown.....	5	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	13

Table E.—(Continued).

## COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

	Burglary and lar- ceny.	Petit larceny.	Rape.	Total.		Burglary and lar- ceny.	Petit larceny.	Rape.	Total.
Number reported.....	2	2	1	5	Cannot read or write.....	1	..	..	1
Males.....	2	1	1	4	Had religious instruction..	..	2	1	3
Females.....	..	1	..	1	Never had religious inst'n..	2	..	..	2
From 15 to 21 years of age.	2	..	..	2	Parents living.....	1	..	..	1
From 21 to 25 years of age.	..	2	..	2	Father living.....	1	1	..	2
From 50 to 60 years of age.	..	1	1	1	Mother living.....	..	1	..	1
Married.....	..	1	1	1	Parents dead.....	1	1	..	1
Single.....	2	2	..	4	Before convicted.....	2	1	..	3
Natives of United States..	2	1	1	4	Never before convicted.....	..	2	..	2
Natives of Ireland.....	..	1	..	1	Temperate ..	..	1	..	1
Can read and write.....	1	2	1	4	Intemperate.....	2	1	1	4

## COUNTY OF ORANGE.

	Arson.	Grand larceny.	Perjury.	Total.		Arson.	Grand larceny.	Perjury.	Total.
Number reported.....	1	4	1	6	Cannot read or write.....	..	1	1	2
Males.....	1	4	1	6	Had religious instruction..	1	4	1	6
From 21 to 25 years of age.	1	4	..	5	Parents living.....	1	4	..	5
From 30 to 40 years of age.	..	1	1	1	Unknown.....	..	..	1	1
Married.....	..	1	1	2	Never before convicted.....	1	4	..	5
Single.....	1	3	..	4	Unknown.....	..	1	1	1
Natives of United States..	1	4	..	5	Temperate.....	1	4	..	5
Natives of Ireland.....	..	1	1	1	Unknown.....	..	1	..	1
Can read and write.....	1	3	..	4					

## COUNTY OF ORLEANS.

	Attempt to commit rape.	Manslaughter 2d degree.	Total.		Attempt to commit rape.	Manslaughter 2d degree.	Total.
Number reported.....	1	1	2	Can read only.....	..	1	1
Males.....	1	1	2	Had religious instruction....	1	1	2
From 25 to 30 years of age..	1	..	1	Parents living.....	..	1	1
From 30 to 40 years of age....	..	1	1	Mother living.....	1	..	1
Married.....	1	1	2	Never before convicted.....	1	1	2
Natives of United States.....	1	1	2	Temperate.....	..	1	1
Natives of Canada.....	..	1	1	Intemperate.....	1	..	1
Can read and write.....	1	..	1				

Table E.—(Continued).  
COUNTY OF OSWEGO.

	Assault and bat- tery.	Assault with in- tent to rape.	Burglary.	Burglary and lar- ceny.	Grand larceny.	Petit larceny.	Violation excise law.	Total.
Number reported.....	6	1	2	3	2	2	1	17
Males.....	6	1	2	3	2	2	1	17
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	6
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	6
Over 60 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5
Married.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5
Single.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	7
Unknown.....	4	1	2	3	2	2	1	5
Natives of United States.....	3	1	2	3	2	2	1	14
Natives of Ireland.....	3	1	2	3	2	2	1	8
Can read and write.....	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	12
Can read only.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Cannot read or write.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Unknown.....	6	1	2	3	2	2	1	17
Parents living.....	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	7
Mother living.....	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
Unknown.....	5	1	2	3	2	2	1	8
Before convicted.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	5
Never before convicted.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	6
Unknown.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Temperate.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	8
Intemperate.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Unknown.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	5

## COUNTY OF OTSEGO.

	Assault and bat- tery.	Bigamy.	Burglary.	Burglary and lar- ceny.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Murder 1st de- gree.	Petit larceny 2d offense.	Total.
Number reported.....	5	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	17
Males.....	5	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	17
Under 15 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown.....	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	4
Married.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	6
Single.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Unknown.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	4
Natives of United States.....	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	11
Natives of Ireland.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Natives of Germany.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other foreign countries.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3
Unknown.....	5	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	17
Unknown.....	5	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	17
Parents living.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	6
Unknown.....	5	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	11
Before convicted.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2
Never before convicted.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	5
Unknown.....	5	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	10
Temperate.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3
Intemperate.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown.....	5	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	18



Table E.—(Continued).

## QUEENS COUNTY.

	Arson.	Assault and battery.	Assault to do bodily harm.	Assault with intent to rape.	Attempt to commit burglary.	Bigamy.	Burglary.	Burglary and larceny.	Grand larceny.	Larceny from the person.	Obstructing railroad track.	Petit larceny.	Total.
Number reported...	1	2	1	1	1	1	8	3	4	1	2	2	27
Males.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	8	3	3	1	2	1	25
Females.....									1				2
From 15 to 21 years of age.....		1		1				1	2				5
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	1						2	1		1			5
From 25 to 30 years of age.....		1	1				3		1		1		9
From 30 to 40 years of age.....					1	1	1	1				1	6
From 40 to 50 years of age.....											1	1	2
Unknown.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	8	3	4	1	2	2	27
Natives of United States.....	1	2	1		1		7	2	2	1	2	2	21
Natives of Germany.....				1		1		1	2				5
Unknown.....							1						1
Unknown.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	8	3	4	1	2	2	27
Unknown.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	8	3	4	1	2	2	27
Unknown.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	8	3	4	1	2	2	27
Unknown.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	8	3	4	1	2	2	27
Unknown.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	8	3	4	1	2	2	27

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

	Arson.	Burglary and larceny.	Grand larceny.	Keeping disorderly house.	Larceny from the person.	Perjury.	Petit larceny 2d offense.	Total.
Number reported.....	1	2	6	1	1	3	1	15
Males.....	1	2	5		1	3	1	13
Females.....			1	1				2
From 15 to 21 years of age.....			1		1			2
From 21 to 25 years of age.....		2						2
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	1		2			1	1	5
From 30 to 40 years of age.....						1		1
From 40 to 50 years of age.....			3	1		1		5
Married.....	1	1	3	1		3	1	10
Single.....		1	3		1			5
Natives of United States.....		1	5	1	1	3		11
Natives of Ireland.....							1	1
Natives of England.....		1						1
Natives of Canada.....	1		1					2
Can read and write.....	1	2	6	1	1	3	1	15
Had religious instruction.....	1	2	6	1	1	3	1	15
Parents living.....		1	1		1			3
Father living.....			1					1
Mother living.....			2	1				3
Parents dead.....		1				2	1	4
Unknown.....	1		2			1		4
Before convicted.....	1		3		1		1	6
Never before convicted.....		2	3	1		1		7
Unknown.....						2		2
Temperate.....		1	2	1		1		5
Intemperate.....	1	1	4		1	2		10

Table E.— (Continued.)

## SARATOGA COUNTY.

	Burglary.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Misdemeanor.	Total.
Number reported.....	5	1	2	1	9
Males.....	5	1	2	1	9
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	4
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	4
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	4
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	3	1	1	1	6
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	5	1	2	1	9
Unknown.....	5	1	1	1	8
Natives of United States.....	5	1	1	1	8
Natives of Ireland.....	5	1	1	1	8
Can read and write.....	5	1	2	1	9
Had religious instruction.....	5	1	2	1	9
Parents living.....	1	1	1	1	4
Father living.....	1	1	1	1	4
Mother living.....	1	1	1	1	4
Parents dead.....	4	1	1	1	7
Before convicted.....	4	1	1	1	7
Unknown.....	1	1	2	1	5
Temperate.....	1	1	2	1	5
Intemperate.....	4	1	1	1	7

## SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

	Burglary.	Grand larceny.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Petit larceny 2d offense.	Total.
Number reported.....	3	3	1	3	1	11
Males.....	3	3	1	3	1	11
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	2	1	1	2	1	7
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	1	2	1	1	1	6
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	1	2	1	1	1	6
Unknown.....	2	1	1	3	1	8
Single.....	1	2	1	1	1	6
Unknown.....	3	3	1	3	1	11
Natives of United States.....	3	3	1	3	1	11
Natives of Ireland.....	3	3	1	3	1	11
Natives of France.....	3	3	1	3	1	11
Unknown.....	3	3	1	3	1	11
Had religious instruction.....	3	3	1	3	1	11
Unknown.....	3	3	1	3	1	11
Father living.....	3	3	1	3	1	11
Mother living.....	3	3	1	3	1	11
Parents dead.....	3	3	1	3	1	11
Unknown.....	3	3	1	3	1	11
Before convicted.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Never before convicted.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Unknown.....	2	1	1	2	1	7
Temperate.....	1	1	1	2	1	6
Intemperate.....	2	2	1	3	1	9
Unknown.....	2	1	1	3	1	8

Table E.—(Continued).

## SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

	Larceny from the person.	Total.		Larceny from the person.	Total.
Number reported.....	1	1	Unknown.....	1	1
Males.....	1	1	Unknown.....	1	1
Unknown.....	1	1	Unknown.....	1	1
Unknown.....	1	1	Unknown.....	1	1
Unknown.....	1	1	Unknown.....	1	1

## SENECA COUNTY.

	Assault.	Assault and battery.	Assault with intent to rape.	Total.		Assault.	Assault and battery.	Assault with intent to rape.	Total.
Number reported.....	1	4	1	6	Unknown.....	1	4	1	6
Males.....	1	4	1	6	Had religious instruction..	1	4	1	6
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	2	2	1	5	Unknown.....	4	1	5	
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	1	1	1	3	Parents living.....	2	1	3	
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	Mother living.....	1	1	1	
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	1	1	1	2	Parents dead.....	2	1	3	
Married.....	1	1	1	4	Before convicted.....	1	2	3	
Single.....	3	3	1	2	Never before convicted.....	2	1	3	
Natives of United States..	1	2	1	4	Unknown.....	1	4	5	
Natives of Ireland.....	2	2	1	2					

Table E.—(Continued).

## STEBEN COUNTY.

	Arson 2d degree.	Burglary 1st degree	Burglary 3d degree.	Forgery.	Robbery.	Total.
Number reported.....	2	1	3	1	1	8
Males.....	2	1	3	1	1	8
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	2	1	1			4
From 21 to 25 years of age.....			1		1	2
From 25 to 30 years of age.....				1		1
From 40 to 50 years of age.....			1			1
Married.....			1			1
Single.....	2	1	2	1	1	7
Natives of United States.....	2	1	3	1	1	8
Can read and write.....	1	1	2	1	1	6
Cannot read or write.....	1		1			2
Had religious instruction.....	2		3	1	1	7
Never had religious instruction.....		1				1
Parents living.....	1	1	2		1	5
Father living.....	1					1
Mother living.....			1			1
Parents dead.....				1		1
Before convicted.....			1		1	2
Never before convicted.....	2	1	2	1		6
Temperate.....		1				1
Intemperate.....	2		3	1	1	7

## SUFFOLK COUNTY.

	Arson.	Burglary.	Total.		Arson.	Burglary.	Total.
Number reported.....	1	5	6	Natives of United States.....	1	5	6
Males.....	1	5	6	Unknown.....	1	5	6
From 15 to 21 years of age.....		2	2	Unknown.....	1	5	6
From 21 to 25 years of age.....		2	2	Unknown.....	1	5	6
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	1		1	Before convicted.....		1	1
From 60 to 60 years of age.....		1	1	Unknown.....	1	4	5
Unknown.....	1	5	6	Unknown.....	1	5	6

Table E. — (Continued).  
SULLIVAN COUNTY.

	Burglary & larceny.	Grand larceny.	Total.
Number reported.....	1	2	3
Males.....	1	2	3
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	1	2	3
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	1	1	2
Married.....	1	1	2
Single.....	1	2	3
Natives of United States.....	1	2	3
Can read and write.....	1	2	3
Had religious instruction.....	1	2	3
Parents living.....	1	2	3
Parents dead.....	1	1	2
Never before convicted.....	1	2	3
Intemperate.....	1	2	3

TIOGA COUNTY.

	Assault with intent to ravish.	Burglary & larceny.	Grand larceny.	Total.		Assault with intent to ravish.	Burglary & larceny.	Grand larceny.	Total.
Number reported.....	1	1	2	4	Unknown.....	1	1	2	4
Males.....	1	1	2	4	Unknown.....	1	1	2	4
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	1	1	1	3	Unknown.....	1	1	2	4
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	1	1	2	4	Parents living.....	1	1	2	4
Unknown.....	1	1	1	3	Father living.....	1	1	2	4
Married.....	1	1	1	3	Mother living.....	1	1	2	4
Single.....	1	1	1	3	Unknown.....	1	1	2	4
Unknown.....	1	1	1	3	Unknown.....	1	1	2	4
Natives of United States.....	1	1	2	4	Unknown.....	1	1	2	4

Table E.—(Continued).

## TOMPKINS COUNTY.

	Assault and bat- tery.	Burglary and larceny.	Grand larceny.	Petit larceny.	Violation excise law.	Total.
Number reported.....	1	6	1	1	1	10
Males.....	1	6	1	1	1	10
From 21 to 25 years of age.....		3				3
From 30 to 40 years of age.....		2		1		3
From 40 to 50 years of age.....			1		1	2
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	1					1
Over 60 years of age.....		1				1
Married.....	1	2		1	1	5
Single.....		4	1			5
Natives of United States.....	1	6	1	1	1	10
Can read and write.....	1	5	1		1	8
Can read only.....				1		1
Unknown.....		1				1
Had religious instruction.....	1	6	1	1	1	10
Parents living.....		2				2
Mother living.....		1				1
Parents dead.....	1	3			1	5
Unknown.....			1	1		2
Before convicted.....	1	2	1			4
Never before convicted.....		3			1	4
Unknown.....		1		1		2
Temperate.....				1	1	2
Intemperate.....	1		1			2
Unknown.....		6				6

## WASHINGTON COUNTY

	Assault and bat- tery.	Burglary.	Grand larceny.	Keeping gam- ing house.	Petit larceny.	Rape.	Violation excise law.	Total.
Number reported.....	1	9	4	1	1	1	3	20
Males.....	1	9	4	1	1	1	3	19
Females.....							1	1
Under 15 years of age.....		1						1
From 15 to 21 years of age.....		2	2			1		5
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	1	4	1					6
From 25 to 30 years of age.....		1						1
From 30 to 40 years of age.....							1	1
From 40 to 50 years of age.....		1					1	2
From 50 to 60 years of age.....			1	1	1		1	4
Married.....			1	1	1		2	5
Single.....	1	9	3			1	1	15
Natives of United States.....		6	4	1	1	1	2	15
Natives of Ireland.....	1	1					1	3
Natives of England.....		1						1
Natives of France.....		1						1
Can read and write.....		5	2	1			2	10
Unknown.....	1	4	2		1	1	1	10
Unknown.....	1	9	4	1	1	1	3	20
Parents living.....	1	2	1			1		5
Father living.....		1						1
Mother living.....		2	1					3
Parents dead.....		4	2	1	1		3	11
Before convicted.....		8	2	1	1	1	1	14
Never before convicted.....	1	1	2				2	6
Intemperate.....					1			1
Unknown.....	1	9	4	1		1	3	19

Table E.—(Continued.)

## WAYNE COUNTY.

	Grand larceny.	Murder.	Petit larceny 2d offense.	Total.		Grand larceny.	Murder.	Petit larceny 2d offense.	Total.
Number reported.....	1	1	1	3	Had religious instruction..	1	1	1	3
Males.....	1	1	1	3	Parents living.....	1	1	.....	2
From 15 to 21 years of age	1	.....	1	2	Parents dead.....	.....	.....	1	1
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	1	.....	1	Before convicted.....	.....	.....	1	1
Single.....	1	1	1	3	Never before convicted ..	1	1	.....	2
Natives of United States..	1	1	1	3	Temperate.....	1	.....	.....	1
Can read and write.....	1	1	1	3	Intemperate.....	.....	1	1	2

Table E.—(Continued).  
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

	Assault and battery.	Assault to do bodily harm.	Assault with a dangerous weapon.	Assault with intent to rape.	Burglary 2d degree.	Burglary and larceny.	Cruelty to animals.	Embezzlement and larceny.	Felony.	Forgery 2d degree.	False pretenses.	Grand larceny.	Keeping gaming-house.	Petit larceny.	Rape.	Riot.	Violation of excise law.	Total.
Number reported.....	18	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	4	1	3	5	48
Males.....	18	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	4	1	3	5	48
Under 16 years of age.....																		
From 16 to 21 years of age.....																		
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	2	1		1		1						2		1	1			8
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	3	1												1				9
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	3		2		2					1			1	1		1	1	11
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	1						1		1									6
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	1																	2
Over 60 years of age.....			1					1										2
Married.....	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1		1		1			2	5	17
Single.....	9	2	1	2	2	2		1	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	31
Natives of United States.....	13	2		2	2	2	1		1	1	1	4	1	2	1	3	4	40
Natives of Ireland.....			2											1			1	3
Natives of Germany.....											1			1				2
Natives of England.....									1									1
Natives of Scotland.....			1															1
Can read and write.....	10	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	1	1	5	41
Cannot read or write.....	8				1													7
Unknown.....	13	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	4	1	3	6	48
Parents living.....	2	2		1							1	2		2				11
Father living.....	2																	2
Mother living.....	3				1									2		3	1	11
Parents dead.....	6		2	1	1	2	1	1	1		1	2	1	1	1	3	4	24
Before convicted.....	3																	13
Never before convicted.....	10	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	6	35
Temperate.....	8	1		2		2	1	1	1		2	2		1			3	19
Intemperate.....	10	1	3		2					1		2	1	3		3	3	29



Table E.—(Continued).

## WYOMING COUNTY.

	Arson, 1st degree.	Burglary & larceny.	Grand larceny.	Total.		Arson, 1st degree.	Burglary & larceny.	Grand larceny.	Total.
Number reported .....	2	1	1	4	Can read and write.....	2	1	1	4
Males .....	2	1	1	4	Unknown .....	2	1	1	4
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	1	1	1	3	Had religious instruct'n.....	1	1	1	3
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	1	1	1	3	Mother living.....	1	1	1	3
Over 30 years of age.....	1	1	1	3	Parents dead.....	1	1	1	3
Married.....	1	1	1	3	Before convicted.....	2	1	1	4
Unknown.....	2	1	1	4	Never before convicted.....	1	1	1	3
Natives of United States.....	1	1	1	3	Temperate.....	2	1	1	4
Natives of Ireland.....	1	1	1	3	Intemperate.....	2	1	1	4

## YATES COUNTY.

	Arson.	Burglary and larceny.	Grand larceny.	Malicious mischief.	Violation excise law.	Total.
Number reported .....	1	2	4	2	13	22
Males .....	1	2	4	2	11	20
Females.....	1	1	1	1	2	6
Under 15 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Single.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Unknown.....	1	2	4	2	13	22
Natives of United States.....	1	2	4	2	13	22
Natives of Ireland.....	1	2	4	2	13	22
Unknown.....	1	2	4	2	13	22
Can read and write.....	1	2	4	2	13	22
Unknown.....	1	2	4	2	13	22
Never had religious instruction.....	1	2	4	2	13	22
Unknown.....	1	2	4	2	13	22
Parents living.....	1	2	4	2	13	22
Parents dead.....	1	2	4	2	13	22
Unknown.....	1	2	4	2	13	22
Unknown.....	1	2	4	2	13	22
Unknown.....	1	2	4	2	13	22

**TABLE F.**  
*Condensation of Abstract E.*

[illegible]

Table F.—Condensation of Abstract E.—(Continued).

	Number reported.	Males.	Females.	Under 15 years of age.	From 15 to 21 years of age.	From 21 to 25 years of age.	From 25 to 30 years of age.	From 30 to 40 years of age.	From 40 to 50 years of age.	From 50 to 60 years of age.	Over 60 years of age.	Unknown.	Married.	Single.	Unknown.	Natives of United States.	Foreigners.	Unknown.	Can read and write.	Can read only.	Cannot read or write.	Parents living.	Father living.	Mother living.	Parents dead.	Unknown.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Before convicted.	Never before convicted.	Unknown.		
Larceny from the person.....	159	147	12	9	49	40	1	25	24	9	2	1	29	128	3	127	31	1	131	7	12	19	36	11	23	91	6	121	12	36	32	94	13
Larceny after felony.....	3	3																															
Libel.....	1	1																															
Malicious mischief.....	4	4																															
Manslaughter.....	17	17																															
Misdemeanor.....	39	39																															
Murder.....	22	21	1	1	3	5	4	3	4	1	1	1	11	11	14	12	5	13	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	12	14	15	4	3	2	19	1
Obstructing railroad track.....	2	2																															
Perjury.....	6	6																															
Petty larceny.....	272	232	40	9	63	60	50	42	26	7	3	6	40	202	10	203	67	2	228	6	9	29	43	15	38	157	19	202	29	41	40	190	42
Petit larceny.....	16	16																															
Petit larceny second offense.....	14	14																															
Rape.....	59	56	3	1	14	16	12	7	6	2	1	1	17	42	3	39	29	47	2	3	7	8	2	13	30	6	45	3	11	6	47	6	
Receiving stolen goods.....	3	3																															
Resisting an officer.....	11	11																															
Riot.....	28	28																															
Robbery.....	132	122	10	6	7	6	4	2	4	1	1	1	4	22	2	10	1	26	2	2	3	4	1	4	2	3	18	2	19	4	18	8	
Selection.....	2	2																															
Solony.....	212	185	19	1	6	19	8	2	19	8	2	1	133	41	135	45	11	156	45	1	166	3	2	2	2	2	40	165	19	8	185	1	
Violation excels law.....	1	1																															
Violation health act.....	1	1																															
Violation lottery law.....	1	1																															
Violation lottery law.....	1	1																															
Violation sanitary code.....	12	11	1																														
Voting illegally.....	1	1																															
Total.....	2457	2298	159	47	568	534	431	374	198	65	21	229	552	1612	295	1097	547	213	1826	52	77	362	402	130	328	1244	353	1459	338	689	903	1327	527

TABLE G.

*Occupation of persons convicted in Courts of Record in 1879, as reported by the Sheriffs.*

	No. of persons.		No. of persons.
Agents .....	18	Laundress .....	1
Bakers .....	21	Machinists .....	27
Barbers .....	19	Marble-cutter .....	1
Bartender .....	1	Masons .....	13
Bayman .....	1	Merchants .....	39
Bill poster .....	1	Messengers .....	2
Blacksmiths .....	18	Moulders .....	8
Boatmen .....	5	Musician .....	1
Boilermaker .....	1	Oystermen .....	11
Bookbinders .....	3	Painters .....	42
Book-keepers .....	3	Peddlers .....	73
Bootblacks .....	5	Photographer .....	1
Boxmaker .....	1	Physicians .....	8
Brakeman .....	1	Plumbers .....	25
Brewer .....	1	Porters .....	10
Brokers .....	2	Printers .....	29
Broommaker .....	1	Prostitutes .....	9
Brushmakers .....	2	Reporter .....	1
Burnermaker .....	1	Restaurantier .....	1
Butchers .....	28	Roofer .....	1
Cabinetmakers .....	5	Safemaker .....	1
Canvasser .....	1	Sailors .....	31
Carpenters .....	40	Saloon keepers .....	15
Carpentermaker .....	1	Salesman .....	1
Carriagemaker .....	1	Seamstresses .....	5
Cigarmakers .....	14	Servants .....	55
Civil engineer .....	1	Sexton .....	1
Clerks .....	181	Shoemakers .....	45
Clothier .....	1	Speculators .....	6
Cooks .....	14	Spinners .....	2
Coopers .....	16	Stair joiners .....	2
Cutlers .....	2	Stewards .....	3
Dressmaker .....	1	Stock tender .....	1
Drivers .....	72	Stone-cutters .....	5
Engineers .....	8	Tailors .....	27
Engravers .....	2	Teachers .....	2
Exporter .....	1	Telegraph operators .....	4
Farmers .....	75	Tinker .....	1
Filecutter .....	1	Tinroofer .....	1
Firemen .....	7	Tinsmiths .....	17
Fishermen .....	5	Tramp .....	1
Gambler .....	1	Undertaker .....	1
Gardner .....	1	Upholsterers .....	3
Gas-fitter .....	1	Wagonmaker .....	1
Glove-cutter .....	1	Waiters .....	44
Grocers .....	3	Watchmaker .....	1
Harnessmakers .....	2	Weavers .....	5
Hatters .....	3	No occupation .....	294
Hotel keepers .....	12	Not reported .....	185
Housekeepers .....	59		
Jewelers .....	4		
Laborers .....	527		
Lathers .....	3		
			<u>2,457</u>

TABLE H.

*Abstract of the Returns of the Clerks of Criminal Courts, giving the number of indictments tried in each county at the several terms of criminal courts; the number of convictions; the number acquitted; the number of cases in which juries did not agree; the number convicted on the plea of guilty, and the number of persons indicted and discharged without trial.*

	Whole number of indictments tried.	Number on which convictions were had.	Number on which defendants were acquitted.	Number on which jury did not agree.	Number of persons convicted on confession.	Number of indictments on which persons were discharged without trial.
<b>COUNTY OF ALBANY.</b>						
Sessions, November, 1878.....	6	8	2	1	3	.....
Oyer and Terminer, December, 1878	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, January, 1879.....	8	4	4	.....	6	.....
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1879..	6	1	5	.....	80	.....
Sessions, April, 1879.....	2	1	1	.....	9	1
Oyer and Terminer, May, 1879.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Sessions, June, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Sessions, September, 1879.....	4	8	1	.....	6	.....
Oyer and Terminer, October, 1879..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
	29	15	13	1	64	5
<b>COUNTY OF ALLEGANY.</b>						
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1879..	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Sessions, February, 1879.....	9	4	4	1	10	25
Sessions, April, 1879.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, June, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Sessions, September, 1879.....	5	.....	4	1	.....	8
Oyer and Terminer, October, 1879..	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
	19	9	8	2	20	34
<b>COUNTY OF BROOME.</b>						
Sessions, January, 1879.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	3
Oyer and Terminer, March, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	2
Sessions, April, 1879.....	8	2	1	.....	8	.....
Sessions, September, 1879.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2
	9	7	2	.....	16	7
<b>COUNTY OF CATTARAUGUS.</b>						
Oyer and Terminer, February, 1879..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
Sessions, June, 1879.....	2	.....	1	1	2	.....
Oyer and Terminer, September, 1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Sessions, October, 1879.....	2	1	1	.....	1	3
	4	1	2	1	9	5
<b>COUNTY OF CAYUGA.</b>						
Sessions, December, 1878.....	6	1	5	.....	9	.....
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1879..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Sessions, March, 1879.....	3	2	1	.....	14	1
Oyer and Terminer May, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Sessions, June, 1879.....	1	.....	.....	1	10	3
Oyer and Terminer, October, 1879..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	10	3	6	1	39	4

Table H. — (Continued).

	Whole number of indictments tried.	Number on which convictions were had.	Number on which defendants were acquitted.	Number on which jury did not agree.	Number of persons convicted on confession.	Number of indictments on which persons were discharged without trial.
<b>COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUE.</b>						
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1879..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sessions, March, 1879..	6	2	4	.....	2	10
Oyer and Terminer, May, 1879 .....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....
Sessions, June, 1879 .....	8	1	7	.....	3	7
Oyer and Terminer, September, 1879 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Sessions, October, 1879 .....	9	1	8	.....	1	4
	24	4	20	.....	18	21
<b>COUNTY OF CHEMUNG.</b>						
Oyer and Terminer, November, 1878.	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Sessions, December, 1878 .....	8	1	7	.....	3	.....
Sessions, June, 1879 .....	7	6	2	.....	.....	2
Oyer and Terminer, September, 1879 .....	1	.....	1	.....	5	.....
Sessions, October, 1879 .....	6	2	4	.....	.....	19
	23	8	15	.....	11	21
<b>COUNTY OF CHENANGO.</b>						
Oyer and Terminer, November, 1878.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1879 ...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, April, 1879 .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Sessions, September, 1879 .....	2	.....	2	.....	8	4
	4	2	2	.....	5	9
<b>COUNTY OF CLINTON.</b>						
Sessions, November, 1878 .....	2	1	1	.....	10	.....
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1879 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3
Sessions, June, 1879 .....	1	1	.....	.....	8	1
Oyer and Terminer, September, 1879 ..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	3	1	.....	26	4
<b>COUNTY OF COLUMBIA.</b>						
Sessions, November, 1878 .....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1
Oyer and Terminer January, 1879 ..	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Sessions, February, 1879 .....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Sessions, June, 1879 .....	3	1	2	.....	9	.....
	7	4	3	.....	13	1
<b>COUNTY OF CORTLAND.</b>						
Sessions, December, 1878 .....	5	3	2	.....	12	4
Sessions, February, 1879 .....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, October, 1879 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sessions, October, 1879 .....	4	2	2	.....	.....	1
	12	9	5	.....	18	5

Table H.—(Continued).

	Whole number of indictments tried.	Number on which convictions were had.	Number on which defendants were acquitted.	Number on which jury did not agree.	Number of persons convicted on confession.	Number of indictments on which persons were discharged without trial.
<b>COUNTY OF DELAWARE.</b>						
Sessions, January, 1879.....	5	4	1	.....	3	3
Oyer and Terminer, February, 1879.	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Sessions, May, 1879.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	7
Sessions, October, 1879.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10	8	2	.....	11	10
<b>COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.</b>						
Sessions, December, 1878.....	8	8	.....	.....	1	.....
Oyer and Terminer, December, 1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Sessions, February, 1879.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Sessions, April, 1879.....	8	3	5	.....	.....	3
Oyer and Terminer, June, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Sessions, August, 1879.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	1
Oyer and Terminer, October, 1879..	4	4	.....	.....	2	.....
	22	11	11	.....	10	6
<b>COUNTY OF ERIE.</b>						
Oyer and Terminer, November, 1878	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Superior, November, 1878.....	13	4	9	.....	1	4
Sessions, November, 1878.....	13	9	4	.....	13	8
Superior, January, 1879.....	4	2	2	.....	10	.....
Sessions, January, 1879.....	4	2	2	.....	2	.....
Sessions, March, 1879.....	6	1	5	.....	17	7
Oyer and Terminer, April, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Superior, April, 1879.....	6	2	4	.....	3	1
Superior, June, 1879.....	3	2	1	.....	6	1
Sessions, September, 1879.....	10	6	4	.....	8	4
Oyer and Terminer, September, 1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Superior, September, 1879.....	4	4	.....	.....	10	.....
	64	32	32	.....	71	25
<b>COUNTY OF ESSEX.</b>						
Sessions, January, 1879.....	2	2	.....	.....	9	2
Oyer and Terminer, June, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Sessions, June, 1879.....	2	2	.....	.....	11	4
	4	4	.....	.....	20	10
<b>COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.</b>						
Sessions, December, 1878.....	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....
Sessions, March, 1879.....	2	2	.....	.....	3	.....
	4	4	.....	.....	7	.....
<b>COUNTY OF GENESEE.</b>						
Oyer and Terminer, November, 1878.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2
Sessions, January, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Oyer and Terminer, March, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Sessions, April, 1879.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Sessions, September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
	1	.....	1	.....	5	10

Table H.—(Continued).

	Whole number of indictments tried.	Number on which convictions were had.	Number on which defendants were acquitted.	Number on which jury did not agree.	Number of persons convicted on confession.	Number of indictments on which persons were discharged without trial.
<b>COUNTY OF HERKIMER.</b>						
Sessions, December, 1878.....	4	8	1	.....	7	2
Sessions, May, 1879.....	6	4	2	.....	9	3
	10	7	3	.....	16	5
<b>COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.</b>						
Oyer and Terminer, November, 1878.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, April, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Sessions, May, 1879.....	7	4	8	.....	3	1
	8	4	4	.....	9	1
<b>COUNTY OF KINGS.</b>						
Sessions, November, 1878.....	10	7	3	.....	5	2
Oyer and Terminer, November, 1878.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, December, 1878.....	19	8	11	.....	12	8
Sessions, January, 1879.....	19	10	9	.....	9	5
Sessions, February, 1879.....	7	3	4	.....	14	3
Sessions, March, 1879.....	7	6	1	.....	7	.....
Sessions, April, 1879.....	14	6	8	.....	18	10
City, April, 1879.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, May, 1879.....	7	4	3	.....	3	6
Sessions, June, 1879.....	18	5	8	.....	9	9
Sessions, July, 1879.....	17	11	6	.....	14	4
Sessions, September, 1879.....	31	20	11	.....	18	2
Sessions, October, 1879.....	10	4	6	.....	7	4
	157	86	71	.....	116	58
<b>COUNTY OF LEWIS.</b>						
Sessions, December, 1878.....	2	1	1	.....	10	1
Sessions, March, 1879.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Oyer and Terminer, October, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
	3	2	1	.....	16	1
<b>COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.</b>						
Oyer and Terminer, November, 1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Sessions, December, 1878.....	4	3	1	.....	10	1
Sessions, March, 1879.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	1
	6	3	3	.....	17	2
<b>COUNTY OF MADISON.</b>						
Sessions, December, 1878.....	9	7	1	1	4	6
Sessions, May, 1879.....	4	3	1	.....	2	5
Sessions, September, 1879.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	3
	14	11	2	1	9	14
<b>COUNTY OF MONROE.</b>						
Sessions, November, 1878.....	10	5	5	.....	4	1
Sessions, January, 1879.....	8	4	4	.....	10	2
Sessions, March, 1879.....	8	3	5	.....	20	4
Sessions, May, 1879.....	6	1	5	.....	17	17
Oyer and Terminer, June, 1879.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Sessions, September, 1879.....	3	1	2	.....	3	3
Oyer and Terminer, October, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
	36	14	22	.....	58	27



Table H.—(Continued).

	Whole number of in- dictments tried.	Number on which con- victions were had.	Number on which de- fendants were ac- quitted.	Number on which jury did not agree.	Number of persons con- victed on confession.	Number of indictments on which persons were discharged without trial.
<b>COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.</b>						
Sessions, November, 1878.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Oyer and Terminer, February, 1879.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Sessions, March, 1879.....	1	1	.....	.....	8	1
	2	2	.....	.....	7	1
<b>COUNTY OF NEW YORK.</b>						
Sessions, November, 1878.....	38	15	28	.....	91	41
Oyer and Terminer, November, 1878.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2
Sessions, December, 1878.....	40	23	17	.....	74	29
Sessions, January, 1879.....	35	21	14	.....	146	36
Oyer and Terminer, February, 1879.....	10	9	1	.....	9	.....
Sessions, February, 1879.....	57	25	32	.....	138	30
Sessions, March, 1879.....	48	24	24	.....	108	25
Sessions, April, 1879.....	37	17	20	.....	106	16
Sessions, May, 1879.....	41	18	23	.....	117	22
Sessions, June, 1879.....	43	18	25	.....	121	43
Sessions, July, 1879.....	5	3	2	.....	60	10
Sessions, August, 1879.....	24	11	13	.....	76	14
Sessions, September, 1879.....	70	28	42	.....	164	29
Sessions, October, 1879.....	39	26	13	.....	73	26
	490	241	249	.....	1,232	331
<b>COUNTY OF NIAGARA.</b>						
Sessions, December, 1878.....	10	8	2	.....	7	.....
Sessions, March, 1879.....	10	7	3	.....	4	.....
Oyer and Terminer, April, 1879.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, June, 1879.....	8	6	2	.....	2	.....
Oyer and Terminer, September, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	29	22	7	.....	15	.....
<b>COUNTY OF ONEIDA.</b>						
Oyer and Terminer, November, 1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Sessions, December, 1878.....	3	1	1	1	.....	3
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Sessions, February, 1879.....	5	3	2	.....	6	.....
Oyer and Terminer, March, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Oyer and Terminer, May, 1879.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Sessions, June, 1879.....	5	2	3	.....	2	3
Sessions, September, 1879.....	8	1	5	2	8	37
	22	7	12	3	30	43

Table H.—(Continued.)

	Whole number of indictments tried.	Number on which convictions were had.	Number on which defendants were acquitted.	Number on which jury did not agree.	Number of persons convicted on confession.	Number of indictments on which persons were discharged without trial.
<b>COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.</b>						
Sessions, November, 1878.....	11	6	5	.....	12	2
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Sessions, February, 1879.....	5	2	1	2	11	11
Oyer and Terminer, March, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Sessions, April, 1879.....	7	4	1	2	10	9
Sessions, May, 1879.....	4	2	2	.....	8	5
Oyer and Terminer, May, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Oyer and Terminer, September, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Sessions, October, 1879.....	3	2	1	.....	8	.....
	80	16	10	4	54	29
<b>COUNTY OF ONTARIO.</b>						
Sessions, January, 1879.....	2	1	1	.....	2	1
Oyer and Terminer, February, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Oyer and Terminer, May, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sessions, June, 1879.....	5	1	4	.....	2	.....
	7	2	5	.....	7	1
<b>COUNTY OF ORANGE.</b>						
Oyer and Terminer, November, 1878.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Sessions, December, 1878.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	3	1	1	1	.....	.....
<b>COUNTY OF ORLEANS.</b>						
Sessions, November, 1878.....	4	2	1	1	15	.....
Oyer and Terminer, June, 1879.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, October, 1879..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6	3	2	1	15	.....
<b>COUNTY OF OSWEGO.</b>						
Sessions, December, 1878.....	8	3	.....	.....	2	.....
Sessions, February, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Sessions, May, 1879.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	.....
Oyer and Terminer, June, 1879.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	14
Sessions, September, 1879.....	4	4	.....	.....	2	.....
Oyer and Terminer, October, 1879..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	11	11	.....	.....	11	14
<b>COUNTY OF OTSEGO.</b>						
Sessions, December, 1878.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	5
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1879..	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Oyer and Terminer, February, 1879..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, March, 1879.....	2	2	.....	.....	3	.....
Sessions, June, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Oyer and Terminer, September, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	8	7	1	.....	15	6

Table H.—(Continued).

	Whole number of indictments tried.	Number on which convictions were had.	Number on which defendants were acquitted.	Number on which jury did not agree.	Number of persons convicted on confession.	Number of indictments on which persons were discharged without trial.
<b>COUNTY OF PUTNAM.</b>						
Sessions, February, 1879.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	1
Oyer and Terminer, June, 1879.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, September, 1879.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
	4	2	1	1	2	1
<b>COUNTY OF QUEENS.</b>						
Sessions, November, 1878.....	5	8	2	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Sessions, March, 1879.....	5	5	.....	.....	16	.....
Sessions, June, 1879.....	9	6	3	.....	4	.....
Sessions, September, 1879.....	2	1	1	.....	18	.....
Oyer and Terminer, October, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	21	15	6	.....	42	.....
<b>COUNTY OF RENSSELAER.</b>						
Sessions, January, 1879.....	2	2	.....	.....	258	.....
Oyer and Terminer, February, 1879.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Sessions, March, 1879.....	6	1	5	.....	5	.....
Sessions, April, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Sessions, June, 1879.....	3	2	1	.....	23	.....
Sessions, September, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	12	5	7	.....	293	.....
<b>COUNTY OF RICHMOND.</b>						
Oyer and Terminer, May, 1879.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Sessions, June, 1879.....	10	4	6	.....	.....	.....
	11	5	6	.....	.....	1
<b>COUNTY OF SARATOGA.</b>						
Sessions, December, 1878.....	6	3	2	1	4	.....
Oyer and Terminer, February, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sessions, March, 1879.....	3	1	2	.....	1	1
Sessions, July, 1879.....	6	5	1	.....	5	2
Oyer and Terminer, October, 1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	15	9	5	1	13	3
<b>COUNTY OF SCHENECTADY.</b>						
Oyer and Terminer, November, 1878.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....
<b>COUNTY OF SCHUYLER.</b>						
Sessions, February, 1879.....	2	1	1	.....	3	3
Sessions, September, 1879.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7	6	1	.....	3	3

Table H.—(Continued).

	Whole number of in- dictments tried.	Number on which con- victions were had.	Number on which de- fendants were ac- quitted.	Number on which jury did not agree.	Number of persons con- victed on confession.	Number of indictments on which persons were discharged without trial.
<b>COUNTY OF SENECA.</b>						
Sessions, December, 1878 .....	2	1	1	.....	5	1
Sessions, March, 1879 .....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, June, 1879 .....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	6	2	4	.....	5	1
<b>COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE.</b>						
Sessions, December, 1878 .....	5	5	.....	.....	2	1
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1879..	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....
Sessions, April, 1879 .....	1	1	.....	.....	8	.....
Oyer and Terminer, May, 1879 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Sessions, August, 1879 .....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....
Oyer and Terminer, October, 1879 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	9	9	.....	.....	15	2
<b>COUNTY OF STEUBEN.</b>						
Sessions, December, 1878 .....	8	7	1	.....	2	.....
Sessions, February, 1879 .....	9	5	3	1	.....	2
Oyer and Terminer, April, 1879 .....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, June, 1879 .....	18	10	3	.....	.....	7
	39	31	7	1	2	9
<b>COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.</b>						
Sessions, March, 1879 .....	1	1	.....	.....	10	1
Sessions, September, 1879 .....	2	2	.....	.....	5	.....
	3	3	.....	.....	15	1
<b>COUNTY OF SULLIVAN.</b>						
Sessions, January, 1879 .....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	3
Oyer and Terminer, May, 1879 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sessions, June, 1879 .....	3	3	.....	.....	7	.....
	7	7	.....	.....	8	3
<b>COUNTY OF TIoga.</b>						
Oyer and Terminer, December, 1878.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sessions, February, 1879 .....	1	.....	1	.....	22	6
Oyer and Terminer, April, 1879 .....	1	.....	1	.....	3	9
Sessions, September, 1879 .....	4	.....	2	2	8	12
	6	.....	4	2	34	27
<b>COUNTY OF TOMPKINS.</b>						
Sessions, December, 1878 .....	3	1	2	.....	2	1
Oyer and Terminer, March, 1879 .....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....
Sessions, May, 1879 .....	6	5	1	.....	6	.....
	10	7	3	.....	12	1

Table H.—(Continued).

	Whole number of in- dictments tried.	Number on which con- victions were had.	Number on which de- fendants were acquit- ted.	Number on which jury did not agree.	Number of persons con- victed on confession.	Number of indictments on which persons were discharged without trial.
<b>COUNTY OF ULSTER.</b>						
Oyer and Terminer, November, 1878					5	
Sessions, December, 1878					2	
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1879.	2	2			1	
Sessions, March, 1879	2	2			1	
Oyer and Terminer, April, 1879.					2	
Sessions, June, 1879.	1	1			6	
Sessions, September, 1879.	2	2			6	
	7	7			23	
<b>COUNTY OF WARREN.</b>						
Sessions, May, 1879.	2		2		2	
<b>COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.</b>						
Oyer and Terminer, December, 1878					7	
Sessions, December, 1878.					8	
Oyer and Terminer, February, 1879.					1	
Sessions, March, 1879.	1	1				
Oyer and Terminer, June, 1879.					3	
Sessions, September, 1879.	1	1				
	2	2			14	
<b>COUNTY OF WAYNE.</b>						
Sessions, January, 1879.	6	4	2		1	
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1879.	1	1				
Sessions, April.	2		2		2	2
	9	5	4		3	2
<b>COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.</b>						
Sessions, November, 1878.	16	11	5			5
Oyer and Terminer, December, 1878	1	1				
Sessions, February, 1879	6	4	2			4
Oyer and Terminer, March, 1879.	1		1			2
Sessions, April, 1879	20	18	2			1
Sessions, June, 1879.	10	8	2			2
Sessions, September, 1879.	7	7				2
	61	49	12			22
<b>COUNTY OF WYOMING.</b>						
Sessions, January, 1879.	1	1			1	1
Sessions, June, 1879	1	1			7	
Oyer and Terminer, September, 1879	2	2				
	4	4			8	1
<b>COUNTY OF YATES.</b>						
Oyer and Terminer, November, 1878					2	
Sessions, January, 1879.	7	8	4		15	3
Sessions, June, 1879.	1	1			1	
	8	4	4		18	3

TABLE I.—*Summary of Table H, exhibiting the results of the returns from each county.*

COUNTIES.	Whole number of indictments tried.	Number on which convictions were had.	Number on which defendants were acquitted.	Number on which jury did not agree.	Number of persons convicted on confession.	Number of indictments on which persons were discharged without trial.
Albany.....	29	15	18	1	64	5
Allegany.....	19	9	8	2	20	34
Broome.....	9	7	2		16	7
Cattaraugus.....	4	1	2	1	9	5
Cayuga.....	10	8	6	1	2	
Chautauqua.....	24	4	20		18	21
Chemung.....	28	8	15		11	21
Chenango.....	4	2	2		5	9
Clinton.....	4	3	1		28	4
Columbia.....	7	4	3		18	1
Cortland.....	12	9	8		13	5
Delaware.....	10	8	2		11	10
Dutchess.....	22	11	11		10	6
Erie.....	64	32	32		71	25
Essex.....	4	4			20	10
Franklin.....	4	4			7	
Genesee.....	1		1		8	10
Herkimer.....	10	7	3		16	5
Jefferson.....	8	4	4		9	1
Kings.....	157	86	71		116	58
Lewis.....	8	2	1		16	1
Livingston.....	6	8	8		17	2
Madison.....	14	11	2	1	9	14
Monroe.....	36	14	22		58	27
Montgomery.....	2	2			7	1
New York.....	490	241	249		1,282	331
Niagara.....	29	22	7		15	
Oneida.....	22	7	12	3	30	48
Onondaga.....	30	16	10	4	54	29
Ontario.....	7	2	5		7	1
Orange.....	3	1	1	1		
Orleans.....	6	3	2	1	15	
Oswego.....	11	11			11	14
Otsego.....	8	7	1		15	
Putnam.....	4	2	1	1	2	
Queens.....	21	15	6		42	
Rensselaer.....	12	5	7		293	
Richmond.....	11	5	6			1
Saratoga.....	15	9	5	1	13	3
Schenectady.....	1		1		3	
Schuyler.....	7	6	1		3	3
Seneca.....	6	2	4		5	1
St. Lawrence.....	9	9			16	2
Steuben.....	39	31	7	1	2	9
Suffolk.....	8	3			15	1
Sullivan.....	7	7			8	3
Tioga.....	6		4	2	34	27
Tompkins.....	10	7	3		12	1
Ulster.....	7	7			23	
Warren.....	2		2		2	
Washington.....	2	2			14	
Wayne.....	9	5	4		3	2
Westchester.....	61	49	12			22
Wyoming.....	4	4			8	1
Yates.....	8	4	4		18	3
Total.....	1,386	785	581	20	2,511	781

TABLE K.

*Giving an abstract of the returns, by County Clerks, of certificates of convictions in Courts of Special Sessions, filed in the respective County Clerks' offices during the year.*

## COUNTY OF ALLEGANY.

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1878.				
1	November.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	December.	1	.....	" ".....	Fine.
	1879.				
1	February.	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	March.	1	.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	Fine.
4	May.	4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	June.	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	July.	1	.....	" ".....	Jail.
2	August.	2	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	September.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	October.	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
19		19			

## COUNTY OF BROOME.

	1878.				
1	November.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	Penitentiary.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	" ".....	Fine and imprisonment.
1	December.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Disturbing religious meet'ng	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
6	"	6	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
	1879.				
5	January.	5	.....	" ".....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	" ".....	Penitentiary.
1	February.	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	" ".....	House of refuge.
1	March.	1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Jail.
2	"	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
2	May.	2	.....	Disorderly person.....	Suspended.
1	"	1	.....	" ".....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	" ".....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Keeping disorderly house..	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Violation city ordinance...	Fine.
1	June.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary.
3	"	2	1	Drunk and disorderly.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
2	July.	2	.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Violation city ordinance...	Jail.
2	August.	2	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge
2	"	1	1	" ".....	Jail.

Table K.—County of Broome.—(Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1879.				
1	August.	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1	"	1	.....	"	Jail.
1	September.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
2	"	2	.....	"	Penitentiary.
2	October.	2	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Penitentiary.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
65		58	7		

## COUNTY OF CATTARAUGUS.

	1878.				
1	November.	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	December.	2	.....	"	Fine.
	1879.			"	Fine.
12	January.	12	.....		
2	"	2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fine.
2	February.	2	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
5	"	5	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
2	March.	2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	April.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
10	"	10	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
2	May.	2	.....	"	Jail.
1	June.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
2	July.	2	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
3	"	3	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	August.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	September.	2	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
5	October.	5	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Profanity.....	Fine.
65		65	.....		

## COUNTY OF CAYUGA.

	1878.				
1	November.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	December.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
	1879.				
2	January.	2	.....	"	Jail.
4	"	3	1	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	February.	1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	March.	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.



Table K.—County of Cayuga.—(Continued.)

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1879.				
1	March.	1	.....	Petit larceny .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy .....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	May.	1	.....	Misdemeanor .....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Assault and battery .....	Jail.
1	June.	1	.....	Abandonment .....	Bonds.
1	"	1	.....	Disorderly person .....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Misdemeanor .....	Jail.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny .....	Jail.
2	July.	2	.....	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	Jail.
2	"	2	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Misdemeanor .....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny .....	Jail.
2	August.	2	.....	Assault and battery .....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Attempt petit larceny .....	Jail.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy .....	Jail.
1	September.	1	.....	Petit larceny .....	Fine.
1	October.	1	.....	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
40		88	2		

## COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA.

	1878.				
1	November.	1	.....	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Disorderly person .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Disturbing school meeting ..	Fine.
3	"	3	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
3	"	3	.....	Petit larceny .....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	" .....	Penitentiary.
1	December.	1	.....	Disorderly person .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	Bonds.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Keeping disorderly house ..	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny .....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Vagrancy .....	Jail.
17	"	17	.....	" .....	Penitentiary.
	1879.				
1	January.	1	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy .....	Poor-house.
3	"	3	.....	" .....	Penitentiary.
1	February.	1	.....	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	" .....	Penitentiary.
2	"	2	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny .....	Penitentiary.
3	"	3	.....	Vagrancy .....	Penitentiary.
1	March.	1	.....	Assault .....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Disorderly person .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Drunk and disorderly .....	Imprisonment and fine.
3	"	3	.....	Vagrancy .....	Penitentiary.
1	April.	1	.....	Abandonment .....	Bonds.
1	"	1	.....	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Disturbing religious meeti g	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny .....	House of refuge.

Table K.—County of Chautauqua.—(Continued.)

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1879.				
1	April.	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
2	"	2	.....	Trepass.....	Fine.
3	"	3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
1	May.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	.....	1	Keeping disorderly house...	Bonds.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny...	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	.....	1	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
1	June.	1	.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	Penitentiary.
3	"	3	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	.....	1	Keeping disorderly house...	Jail.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
3	"	.....	3	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
3	July.	3	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Penitentiary.
3	"	3	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	August.	1	.....	Affray.....	Fine.
3	"	3	.....	Assault.....	Jail.
4	"	4	.....	" and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1	September.	1	.....	Abandonment.....	Bonds.
1	"	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
6	"	6	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
4	"	4	.....	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	House of refuge.
1	"	1	.....	"	Penitentiary.
3	"	3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1	October.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary.
2	"	2	.....	"	Fine.
3	"	3	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Threats.....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
134		123	11		

## COUNTY OF CHEMUNG.

	1878				
1	November.	.....	1	Disorderly person.....	Penitentiary.
75	"	71	4	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	"	House of refuge.
1	"	1	.....	"	Jail.
2	"	2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
2	December.	1	1	Breach of peace.....	Fine.
40	"	36	4	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
	1879				
1	January.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
44	"	35	9	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Jail.
5	"	3	2	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Jail.
2	"	2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.

Table K.—County of Chemung —(Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1879				
1	February.	1	.....	Abandonment.....	Bonds.
1	"	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	.....	2	Disorderly persons.....	Penitentiary.
26	"	24	2	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	".....	Fine and imprisonment.
1	"	1	.....	".....	Jail.
2	"	2	.....	".....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	".....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Profanity.....	Fine.
38	March.	27	6	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
8	"	3	.....	".....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	".....	Penitentiary.
2	"	2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Violation excise law.....	Fine.
1	April.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Jail.
1	"	.....	1	Disorderly person.....	Penitentiary.
37	"	32	5	Intoxication.....	Fine.
7	"	4	3	".....	Jail.
2	"	1	1	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	".....	House of refuge.
3	"	3	.....	".....	Jail.
3	"	3	.....	".....	Penitentiary.
2	May.	2	.....	Assault and battery.....	Jail.
8	"	.....	8	Disorderly person.....	Jail.
4	"	.....	4	".....	Penitentiary.
52	"	46	6	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	".....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	".....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fine.
2	"	1	1	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	June.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary.
4	"	.....	4	Disorderly person.....	Penitentiary.
25	"	24	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
3	"	3	.....	".....	Imprisonment and fine.
3	"	2	1	".....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	".....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Jail.
2	"	1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	".....	Jail.
1	"	.....	1	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
1	"	1	.....	".....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	".....	Imprisonment and fine.
1	"	.....	1	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
2	"	2	.....	Violation city ordinance.....	Fine.
1	July.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	".....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	".....	Penitentiary.
2	"	2	.....	Breach of peace.....	Fine.
4	"	.....	4	Disorderly person.....	Penitentiary.
44	"	40	4	Intoxication.....	Fine.
3	"	3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	".....	Penitentiary.
2	"	2	.....	Violating city ordinance.....	Fine.
1	August.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	".....	Jail.
44	"	43	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
6	"	5	1	".....	Imprisonment and fine.
3	"	2	1	".....	Jail.

Table K.—County of Chemung—(Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
1	1879				
2	August.	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Jail.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	"	2	.....	"	Penitentiary.
4	"	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
1	"	4	.....	Violation city ordinance.....	Fine.
1	"	.....	1	Violating excise law.....	Fine.
1	September.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	1	.....	Breach of peace.....	Fine.
1	"	.....	2	Disorderly person.....	Fine.
41	"	.....	1	"	Penitentiary.
4	"	38	3	Intoxication.....	Fine.
7	"	2	2	"	Imprisonment and fine.
1	"	4	3	"	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Imprisonment and fine.
2	"	2	.....	Trespass.....	Jail.
2	"	2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
1	October.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Jail.
47	"	45	2	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Profanity.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Trespass.....	Fine.
5	"	5	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
677		587	90		

## COUNTY OF CHENANGO.

1	1878.	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	November.	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....		
1	1879.				
3	February.	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
8	"	3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
3	March.	3	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
7	"	7	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1	April.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Jail.
1	September.	1	.....	"	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
22		22	.....		

## COUNTY OF CLINTON.

1	1878.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	November.	1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Jail.
4	"	4	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
4	"	4	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1	December.	1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
3	"	3	.....	"	Fine.

Table K.—County of Clinton. — (Continued.)

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
1	1879. January.	1	....	Intoxication .....	Jail.
1	"	1	....	Petit larceny .....	Jail.
2	March.	2	....	Intoxication .....	Jail.
2	"	2	....	Petit larceny .....	Jail.
1	April.	1	....	Disorderly person .....	Bonds.
1	"	1	....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	May.	1	....	Assault and battery .....	Jail.
1	"	1	....	Intoxication .....	Jail.
1	June.	1	....	Assault and battery .....	Jail.
4	July.	4	....	Petit larceny .....	Jail.
1	August.	1	....	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
1	"	1	....	" " .....	Jail.
2	"	2	....	Intoxication .....	Jail.
1	September.	1	....	Petit larceny .....	Jail.
37		36	1		

## COUNTY OF COLUMBIA.

1	1878. November.	1	....	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
1	"	1	....	" " .....	Jail.
7	"	7	....	" " .....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	....	Abandonment .....	Bonds.
1	"	1	....	Keeping disorderly house ..	Bonds.
3	"	2	1	Vagrancy .....	Jail.
1	December.	1	....	Assault and battery .....	Jail.
1	"	1	....	Petit larceny .....	Fine.
2	"	2	....	Vagrancy .....	Poor-house.
4	"	4	....	" .....	Jail.
8	1879. January.	8	....	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
1	"	1	....	Cruelty to animals .....	Fine.
10	"	10	....	Vagrancy .....	Jail.
1	"	1	....	Petit larceny .....	Jail.
1	February.	1	....	Drunk and disorderly .....	Jail.
2	"	2	....	Petit larceny .....	Jail.
2	"	2	....	" .....	Penitentiary.
2	"	2	....	Vagrancy .....	Jail.
1	"	1	....	" .....	Poor-house.
8	March.	8	....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1	....	Vagrancy .....	Jail.
1	"	1	....	" .....	Poor-house.
2	April.	2	....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
3	"	2	1	Vagrancy .....	Poor-house.
8	"	8	....	" .....	Jail.
9	May.	8	1	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1	....	Petit larceny .....	Fine.
1	June.	....	1	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
7	"	7	....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
4	July.	3	1	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
1	"	1	....	" .....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	....	Breach of peace .....	Fine.
4	"	4	....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1	....	Vagrancy .....	Poor-house.
3	August.	1	2	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
2	"	2	....	" .....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	....	Drunk and disorderly .....	Jail.
8	"	8	....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
2	"	2	....	Petit larceny .....	Fine.
1	"	1	....	" .....	Jail.
1	"	1	....	" .....	Penitentiary.
2	"	1	1	Vagrancy .....	Jail.

Table K. — County of Columbia — (Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
1	1879. September.	1	....	Assault and battery.....	Imprisonment and fine.
2	"	2	....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	"	2	....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
2	"	2	....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
3	October.	3	....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	"	2	....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
2	"	2	....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
116		107	9		

## COUNTY OF CORTLAND.

1	1878. December.	1	....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	....	1	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
8	"	8	....	"	Jail.
1	1879. January.	1	....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
8	"	8	....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1	February.	1	....	Abandonment.....	Bonds.
1	"	1	....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	March.	1	....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1	May.	1	....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	June.	1	....	Abandonment.....	Bonds.
5	"	5	....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
4	"	4	....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	"	....	1	Profanity.....	Fine.
1	July.	1	....	Assault and battery.....	Jail.
2	"	1	1	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
1	September.	1	....	Assault and battery.....	House of refuge.
34		31	3		

## COUNTY OF DELAWARE.

2	1878. November.	2	....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	2	....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	"	2	....	Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
3	"	3	....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1	December.	1	....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
6	"	6	....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
3	1879. January.	3	....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
6	"	6	....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1	March.	1	....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	April.	1	....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
2	May.	2	....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
2	June.	2	....	Violation game law.....	Fine.
1	July.	1	....	Breach of peace.....	Fine.
1	August.	1	....	Misdemeanor.....	Fine.
1	September.	1	....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	October.	1	....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
3	"	3	....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
4	"	4	....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
47		47	....		

*Table K.—(Continued).*  
COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1878.				
1	November.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
12	"	10	2	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1	"	.....	1	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
1	December.	1	.....	Disorderly child.....	House of refuge.
9	"	8	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
2	"	2	.....	".....	Jail.
	1879.				
8	January.	2	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
10	"	10	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
2	February.	2	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Breach of peace.....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	Penitentiary.
7	"	6	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
9	March.	9	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	".....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1	April.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Suspended.
2	"	1	1	Breach of peace.....	Penitentiary.
18	"	15	8	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
2	"	2	.....	".....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	".....	Penitentiary.
2	"	2	.....	Trespass.....	Fine.
1	May.	1	.....	Abandonment.....	Bonds.
1	"	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	.....	1	".....	Fine and bonds.
1	"	.....	.....	".....	Bonds.
2	"	2	.....	Disorderly child.....	House of refuge.
1	"	1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
18	"	6	2	".....	Fine.
1	"	.....	1	Keeping disorderly house..	Bonds.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	".....	House of refuge.
8	"	8	.....	".....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	".....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	House of refuge.
2	"	2	.....	".....	Jail.
1	June.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	1	1	".....	Bonds.
36	"	32	4	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	.....	1	Keeping disorderly house..	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	".....	House of refuge.
1	"	1	.....	".....	Penitentiary.
1	July.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	".....	Bonds.
1	"	1	.....	".....	Penitentiary.
2	"	1	1	Disorderly child.....	House of refuge.
21	"	16	5	Intoxication.....	Fine.
3	"	8	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	August.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
18	"	12	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.

Table K.—County of Dutchess.—(Continued.)

No. of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
4	1879				
22	September.	4	18	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	12	4	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	"	2		Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
4	"	4		"	Jail.
1	"		1	"	Penitentiary.
1	October.	1		Vagrancy.....	House of refuge.
4	"	4		Abandonment.....	Bonds.
22	"	20	2	Assault and battery.....	Bonds.
1	"	1		Intoxication.....	Fine.
	"			Vagrancy.....	Jail.
281		247	24		

## COUNTY OF ERIE.

	1878				
1	November.	1		Assault.....	Fine.
2	"	2		Assault and battery.....	Suspended.
20	"	15	5	"	Fine.
4	"	4		"	Work-house.
2	"	2		Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Cruelty to children.....	Fine.
3	"	2	1	"	Work-house.
7	"	2	5	Destitution.....	St. Vincent asylum.
12	"	3	9	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
2	"	2		Intoxication.....	Suspended.
20	"	6	14	"	Fine.
6	"	6		Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
-1	"	1		"	House of refuge.
2	"	2		"	Work-house.
13	"	10	3	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
2	"	2		"	So. for Pro. Des. R. C. Ch.
8	"	6	2	"	House of refuge.
20	"	18	2	"	Work-house.
1	"	1		Truancy.....	So. for Pro. Des. R. C. Ch.
22	"	21	1	Vagrancy.....	Work-house.
4	"		4	"	Ingleside home.
1	December.	1		Abandonment.....	Bonds.
1	"	1		Assault and battery.....	Suspended.
16	"	16		"	Fine.
1	"		1	Cruelty to children.....	Fine.
4	"	3	1	"	Work-house.
5	"	1	4	Destitution.....	St. Vincent asylum.
1	"		1	"	St. John Orphan house.
2	"	2		"	So. for Pro. Des. R. C. Ch.
33	"	22	11	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1	"		1	Habitual drunkard.....	Asy. of our Lady of Ref.
4	"	4		Intoxication.....	Suspended.
38	"	32	6	"	Fine.
1	"		1	"	Work-house.
1	"	1		Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Work-house.
20	"	16	4	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
2	"	2		"	So. for Pro. Des. R. C. Ch.
2	"	2		"	House of refuge.
16	"	15	1	"	Work-house.
2	"			Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
2	"		2	"	Asy. of our Lady of Ref.
59	"	55	4	"	Work-house.



Table K.--County of Erie.--(Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
1	1879 January.	1		Abandonment.	Bonds.
3	"	3		Assault and battery	Suspended.
7	"	7		"	Fine.
2	"	2		"	Work-house.
1	"	1		Cruelty to animals.	Suspended.
4	"	2	2	Cruelty to children	Work-house.
1	"	1		Defrauding hotel keeper	Fine.
5	"	3	2	Destitution	St. Vincent Asylum.
4	"		4	"	Orphan asylum.
3	"	3		"	So. for Pro. Des. R. C. Ch.
10	"	5	5	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1	"	1		Intoxication	Suspended.
4	"	4		"	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Work-house.
2	"	2		Malicious trespass.	Fine.
6	"	5	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
7	"	7		"	House of refuge.
11	"	7	4	"	Work-house.
4	"	3		Vagrancy	Poor-house.
18	"	17	1	"	Work-house.
3	"	2	1	Violation excise law	Fine.
1	February.	1		Assault and battery	Suspended.
11	"	11		"	Fine.
1	"	1		Attempt petit larceny	Work-house.
1	"	1		Cruelty to animals	Fine.
1	"	1		Cruelty to children	Fine.
1	"		1	Destitution	St. Vincent asylum.
2	"	2		"	So. for Pro. Des. R. C. Ch.
12	"	7	5	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1	"	1		Intoxication	Suspended.
6	"	6		"	Fine.
3	"	3		Malicious mischief	Fine.
9	"	9		Petit larceny	Fine.
1	"	1		"	R. C. Protectory.
4	"	4		"	Work-house.
2	"	2		Selling lottery tickets	Fine.
1	"	1		Truancy	R. C. Protectory.
3	"	3		Vagrancy	Poor-house.
3	"		3	"	Ingleside home.
39	"	36	3	"	Work-house.
2	March.	1	1	Assault	Fine.
1	"		1	Assault and battery	Suspended.
22	"	20	2	"	Fine.
2	"	2		"	Work-house.
1	"		1	Destitution	St. Vincent asylum.
17	"	11	6	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1	"		1	Habitual drunkard	Asy. of our Lady of Ref.
2	"	2		Intoxication	Suspended.
8	"	4	4	Intoxication	Fine.
2	"	2		Malicious mischief	Fine.
12	"	11	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
7	"	7		"	House of refuge.
2	"	2		"	R. C. Protectory.
4	"	1	3	"	Work-house.
6	"	3	3	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
3	"		3	"	Ingleside home.
1	"	1		"	R. C. Protectory.
42	"	40	2	"	Work-house.
4	April.	4		Assault and battery	Suspended.
21	"	16	5	"	Fine.
2	"	2		"	Work-house.
1	"	1		Cruelty to animals	Fine.

Table K.—County of Erie.—(Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1879.				
1	April.		1	Cruelty to children	Work-house.
2	"		2	Destitution	St. Vincent asylum.
1	"		1	"	Asy. of our Lady of Ref.
66	"	40	26	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1	"		1	"	Work-house.
3	"		8	Habitual drunkard	Asy. of our Lady of Ref.
1	"	1		"	Work-house.
1	"	1		Indecent exposure	Fine.
54	"	42	12	Intoxication	Fine.
2	"	1	1	"	Work-house.
3	"	3		Keeping gambling house	Fine.
3	"	2	1	Malicious mischief	Fine.
1	"	1		Misdemeanor	Work-house.
7	"	2	5	Petit larceny	Fine.
1	"	1		"	R. C. Protectory.
1	"	1		"	House of refuge.
8	"	8		"	Work-house.
1	"	1		Selling lottery tickets	Fine.
5	"	3	2	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
1	"		1	"	House of refuge.
57	"	55	2	"	Work-house.
1	"		1	Violation excise law	Fine.
5	May.	5		Assault and battery	Suspended.
18	"	16	2	"	Fine.
8	"	8		"	Work-house.
3	"	3		Cruelty to children	Work-house.
3	"	3		Destitution	St. Vincent asylum.
1	"	1		"	St. John's home.
5	"	4	1	Disorderly conduct	Suspended.
36	"	15	21	"	Fine.
2	"		2	Habitual drunkard	Asy. of our Lady of Ref.
1	"		1	"	Work-house.
13	"	10	3	Intoxication	Suspended.
71	"	53	18	"	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Work-house.
3	"	2	1	Malicious mischief	Fine.
18	"	14	4	Petit larceny	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Fine and imprisonment.
8	"	3		"	House of refuge.
10	"	10		"	Work-house.
1	"	1		Truancy	St. Vincent asylum.
3	"	3		"	R. C. Protectory.
1	"		1	Vagrancy	Poor house.
4	"		4	"	Ingleside home.
3	"		3	"	Asy. of our Lady of Ref.
46	"	41	5	"	Work-house.
2	"	2		Violation park ordinance	Fine.
7	June.	6	1	Assault and battery	Suspended.
27	"	26	1	"	Fine.
8	"	3		"	Work-house.
1	"	1		Cruelty to animals	Fine.
4	"	1	3	Destitution	St. Vincent asylum.
84	"	50	34	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
2	"	2		Indecent exposure	Fine.
5	"	4	1	Intoxication	Suspended.
108	"	91	17	"	Fine.
3	"	1	2	Malicious mischief	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Work-house.
19	"	13	6	Petit larceny	Fine.
6	"	6		"	House of refuge.
2	"	2		"	R. C. Protectory.
20	"	20		"	Work house.

Table K.—County of Erie.—(Continued).

No. of Convicted.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1879.				
1	June.	1		Resisting an officer.	Fine.
1	"	1		Truancy.	R. C. Protectory.
5	"	8	2	Vagrancy.	Poor-house.
1	"		1	"	Asy. of our Lady of Ref.
2	"		2	"	Ingleside home.
31	"	29	2	"	Work-house.
1	July.	1		Abandonment.	Bonds.
5	"	5		Assault and battery.	Suspended.
41	"	40	1	" " "	Fine.
1	"		1	" " "	Fine and imprisonment.
6	"	6		" " "	Work-house.
1	"	1		Contempt of court.	Fine.
1	"	1		Cruelty to animals.	Fine.
1	"	1		" " children	Fine.
1	"		1	" " "	Work-house.
5	"		5	Destitution.	
2	"	2		"	R. C. Protectory.
64	"	37	27	Disorderly conduct.	Fine.
2	"	2		Indecent exposure.	Work-house.
2	"	2		Intoxication.	Suspended.
100	"	75	25	"	Fine.
2	"	2		"	Work-house.
2	"	1	1	Malicious mischief.	Fine.
24	"	19	5	Petit larceny.	Fine.
2	"	2		" " "	Fine and imprisonment.
2	"	1	1	" " "	R. C. Protectory.
30	"	29	1	" " "	Work-house.
2	"	1	1	Truancy.	R. C. Protectory.
1	"		1	Vagrancy.	Asy. of our Lady of Ref.
3	"		3	"	Ingleside home.
4	"		4	"	Poor-house.
38	"	34	4	"	Work-house.
1	"		1	Violation excise law.	Fine.
1	August.	1		Abandonment.	Bonds.
4	"	4		Assault and battery.	Suspended.
27	"	26	1	" " "	Fine.
2	"	2		" " "	Work-house.
2	"	2		Destitution.	St. Vincent asylum.
1	"	1		"	R. C. Protectory.
78	"	47	31	Disorderly conduct.	Fine.
2	"		2	Habitual drunkard.	Asy. of our Lady of Ref.
95	"	68	27	Intoxication.	Fine.
15	"	11	4	Petit larceny.	Fine.
1	"	1		" " "	R. C. Protectory.
1	"	1		" " "	House of refuge.
17	"	15	2	" " "	Work-house.
3	"		3	Vagrancy.	Asy. of our Lady of Ref.
2	"	1	1	"	Poor-house.
59	"	57	2	"	Work-house.
1	"		1	Violation excise law.	Fine.
1	September.	1		Assault.	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Work-house.
6	"	6		" and battery.	Suspended.
33	"	29	4	" " "	Fine.
3	"	2	1	" " "	Work-house.
1	"	1		Cruelty to animals.	Fine.
1	"	1		" " "	Work-house.
2	"	1	1	" " children	Work-house.
7	"	1	6	Destitution.	St. Vincent asylum.
1	"		1	"	Lutheran home.
8	"	8		"	R. C. Protectory.
103	"	56	47	Disorderly conduct.	Fine.
1	"	1		" " "	Work-house.

Table K.—County of Erie.—(Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1879.				
1	September.	1	1	Habitual drunkard.....	Asy. of our Lady of Ref.
1	"	1	.....	Indecent exposure.....	Work-house.
2	"	2	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
118	"	85	33	"	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Work-house.
5	"	4	1	Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
32	"	26	6	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
7	"	5	2	"	House of refuge.
5	"	5	.....	"	R. C. Protectory.
13	"	13	.....	"	Work-house.
2	"	2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
2	"	1	1	"	Poor-house.
48	"	44	4	"	Work-house.
5	October.	4	1	Assault and battery.....	Suspended.
21	"	20	1	"	Fine.
8	"	5	3	"	Work-house.
1	"	1	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
1	"	.....	1	Destitution.....	St. Vincent asylm.
3	"	3	.....	"	R. C. Protectory.
72	"	41	31	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	" person.....	Bonds.
2	"	2	.....	"	Work-house.
1	"	.....	1	Habitual drunkard.....	Asy. of our Lady of Ref.
118	"	93	25	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Work-house.
1	"	1	.....	Keeping gaming house.....	Fine.
4	"	3	1	Malicious mischief.....	Work-house.
21	"	17	4	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	House of refuge.
1	"	1	.....	"	R. C. Protectory.
7	"	7	.....	"	Work-house.
1	"	1	.....	Truancy.....	R. C. Protectory.
2	"	1	1	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
49	"	47	2	"	Work-house.
2, 987		2, 252	685		

## COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1	1878.	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	December.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2	1879.	2	.....	"	Fine.
1	January.	1	.....	"	Jail.
1	February.	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	March.	1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Bonds.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	April.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Fine.
1	May.	1	.....	"	Fine.
9		8	1		

## COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

1	1878.	1	.....	Affray.....	Fine.
2	November.	2	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	" on an officer.....	Grand jury.
3	"	3	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
3	"	3	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Violation excise law.....	Fine.

Table K.—County of Franklin.—(Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
2	1878.				
1	December.	2	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Disturbing school.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	1879.				
1	January.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Contempt of court.....	Fine.
12	"	12	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
6	"	5	.....	".....	Jail.
2	February.	2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
8	"	3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
3	"	3	.....	Violation game law.....	Fine.
1	March.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Jail.
6	"	6	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
4	April.	4	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Profanity.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
9	May.	1	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
10	"	10	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	.....	1	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
6	June.	6	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
6	"	6	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
9	July.	9	.....	".....	Fine.
2	August.	2	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Bonds.
1	"	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	".....	Jail.
1	"	.....	1	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
7	September.	7	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
6	"	5	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
8	October.	8	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
120		117	3		

## COUNTY OF GENESEE.

2	1878.				
1	November.	2	.....	Abandonment.....	Bonds.
1	"	1	.....	Assault.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Keeping disorderly house.....	Bonds.
1	December.	1	.....	Abandonment.....	Bonds.
1	"	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1	1879.				
1	February.	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
2	April.	2	.....	Disorderly person.....	Fine.
1	May.	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	June.	2	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Disorderly person.....	Fine.
1	July.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	".....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1	August.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
1	September.	1	.....	Abandonment.....	Bonds.
1	"	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Trespass.....	Penitentiary.
2	October.	2	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
28		28	.....		

Table K.—(Continued).  
COUNTY OF HERKIMER.

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
4	1878 November.	4	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
4	December.	4	.....	"	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Trespass.....	Fine.
4	"	4	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1	1879 January.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	.....	1	Disorderly person.....	Bonds.
5	"	4	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1	February.	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
2	March.	2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
2	"	2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
5	April.	5	.....	Assault.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
4	"	4	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1	May.	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
3	June.	3	.....	"	Fine.
3	"	3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
5	July.	5	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1	August.	1	.....	Assault.....	Penitentiary.
5	"	8	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
3	"	3	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Penitentiary.
3	"	3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1	September.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Jail.
3	"	3	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Trespass.....	Penitentiary.
4	October.	4	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
3	"	3	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
87		85	2		

## COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.

1	1878 November.	1	.....	Abandonment.....	Bonds.
2	"	2	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	"	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Burglary.....	Penitentiary.
4	"	4	.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
2	"	1	1	Violation excise law.....	Fine.
1	"	.....	1	"	Fine and imprisonment.
1	December.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	"	Penitentiary.
3	"	3	.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine and imprisonment.
1	"	1	.....	"	Penitentiary.
1	1879 January.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.

Table K.—County of Jefferson—(Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1879				
1	February.	1	.....	Breach of peace.....	Fine..
2	"	2	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
5	April.	5	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
5	"	5	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	Fine.
1	May.	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
2	June.	2	.....	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	Fine and imprisonment.
2	"	2	.....	" .....	Penitentiary.
4	"	4	.....	Conspiracy .....	Fine and imprisonment.
4	"	4	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
5	July.	4	1	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	Penitentiary.
2	"	2	.....	Grand larceny.....	Grand jury.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	House of refuge.
2	"	2	.....	Violation excise law .....	Fine.
1	August.	1	.....	Assault.....	Fine.
2	"	.....	2	Disorderly person.....	Fine.
1	"	.....	1	" .....	Penitentiary.
2	"	2	.....	Drunk and disorderly .....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	" .....	Jail.
3	"	3	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Keeping gaming house.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	Penitentiary.
5	"	5	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
2	September.	2	.....	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	House of refuge.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	Penitentiary.
3	"	3	.....	Drunk and disorderly .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	October.	1	.....	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Fine.
4	"	3	1	Drunk and disorderly .....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	Penitentiary.
111		104	7		

## COUNTY OF KINGS.

	1878				
10	November.	10	.....	Affray.....	Suspended.
2	"	1	.....	" .....	Fine.
4	"	2	.....	Assault.....	Suspended.
6	"	3	.....	" .....	Bonds.
2	"	2	.....	" .....	Fine.
44	"	40	4	" and battery .....	Suspended.
29	"	16	13	" .....	Bonds.
24	"	17	7	" .....	Fine.
8	"	7	1	" .....	Penitentiary.
12	"	9	.....	" .....	Jail.
12	"	10	2	Breach of peace.....	Suspended.
6	"	4	.....	" .....	Bonds.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	Fine.

Table K.—County of Kings—(Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
1	1878.	1			
1	November.	1		Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
1	"		1	Disorderly child.....	House of refuge.
2	"	2		Disorderly conduct.....	Suspended.
1	"	1		"	Fine.
4	"	3	1	Disorderly person.....	Suspended.
2	"	2		"	Bonds.
1	"		1	"	House of Good Shepherd.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Habitual drunkard.....	Suspended.
6	"	4	2	"	Penitentiary.
807	"	503	104	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
338	"	172	166	"	Fine.
1	"		1	"	House of Good Shepherd.
10	"	9	1	Malicious mischief.....	Suspended.
4	"	4		"	Jail.
2	"	1	1	"	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	"	1		"	Bonds.
2	"	2		"	Penitentiary.
9	"	9		Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
4	"	4		"	Fine.
1	"	1		"	House of refuge.
6	"	5	1	"	Jail.
27	"	22	5	"	Penitentiary.
5	"	4	1	Threats.....	Suspended.
2	"	2		"	Bonds.
3	"	3		Truancy.....	Suspended.
8	"	8		"	Truants' home.
18	"	12	6	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
3	"	2	1	"	Poor-house.
3	"	3		"	St. John's home.
1	"		1	"	Convent of Mercy.
7	"		7	"	House of Good Shepherd.
2	"		2	"	Orphan Asylum.
61	"	27	34	"	Jail.
40	"	34	6	"	Penitentiary.
119	"	119		Violation city ordinance.....	Suspended.
9	"	9		"	Fine.
8	"	8		"	Jail.
10	"	1		Violation excise law.....	Fine.
2	"	4	6	Violation health law.....	Suspended.
6	December.	6		Abandonment.....	Bonds.
1	"	1		Affray.....	Suspended.
7	"	1		"	Jail.
2	"	2	5	Assault.....	Bonds.
88	"	2		"	Fine.
22	"	28	5	Assault and battery.....	Suspended.
34	"	15	7	"	Bonds.
1	"	27	7	"	Fine.
5	"		1	"	Jail.
5	"	5		"	Penitentiary.
12	"	4	1	Breach of peace.....	Suspended.
1	"	8	4	"	Bonds.
2	"	1		Cruelty to animals.....	Suspended.
1	"	2		"	Fine.
7	"	1		Disorderly child.....	Suspended.
16	"	7		"	Truants' home.
1	"	13	3	Disorderly person.....	Suspended.
1	"	1		"	Bonds.
1	"	1		Habitual drunkard.....	Suspended.
9	"			"	Jail.
	"	7	2	"	Penitentiary.



Table K.—County of Jefferson—(Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
1	1879				
2	February.	1	.....	Breach of peace.....	Fine..
2	"	2	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
3	"	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
5	April.	5	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
5	"	5	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	Fine.
1	May.	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
2	June.	2	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	Fine and imprisonment.
2	"	2	.....	" .....	Penitentiary.
4	"	4	.....	Conspiracy .....	Fine and imprisonment.
4	"	4	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
5	July.	4	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	Penitentiary.
2	"	2	.....	Grand larceny.....	Grand jury.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	House of refuge.
2	"	2	.....	Violation excise law.....	Fine.
1	August.	1	.....	Assault.....	Fine.
2	"	.....	2	Disorderly person.....	Fine.
1	"	.....	1	" .....	Penitentiary.
2	"	2	.....	Drunk and disorderly .....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	" .....	Jail.
8	"	3	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Keeping gaming house.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	Penitentiary.
5	"	5	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
2	September.	2	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	House of refuge.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	Penitentiary.
3	"	3	.....	Drunk and disorderly .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	October.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Fine.
4	"	3	1	Drunk and disorderly .....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	Penitentiary.
111		104	7		

## COUNTY OF KINGS.

10	1878	10	.....	Affray.....	Suspended.
2	November.	1	.....	" .....	Fine.
4	"	2	.....	Assault.....	Suspended.
6	"	3	.....	" .....	Bonds.
2	"	2	.....	" .....	Fine.
44	"	40	4	" and battery.....	Suspended.
29	"	16	18	" .....	Bonds.
24	"	17	7	" .....	Fine.
8	"	7	1	" .....	Penitentiary.
12	"	9	8	" .....	Jail.
12	"	10	2	Breach of peace.....	Suspended.
6	"	4	2	" .....	Bonds.
1	"	.....	1	" .....	Fine.

Table K.—County of Kings—(Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
1	1878.	1			
1	November.	1		Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
1	"		1	Disorderly child..	House of refuge.
2	"	2		Disorderly conduct.....	Suspended.
1	"	1		"	Fine.
4	"	3	1	Disorderly person.....	Suspended.
2	"	2		"	Bonds.
1	"		1	"	House of Good Shepherd.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Habitual drunkard.....	Suspended.
6	"	4	2	"	Penitentiary.
607	"	503	104	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
336	"	172	166	"	Fine.
1	"		1	"	House of Good Shepherd.
10	"	9	1	Malicious mischief.....	Suspended.
4	"	4		"	Jail.
2	"	1	1	"	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	"	1		"	Bonds.
2	"	2		"	Penitentiary.
9	"	9		Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
4	"	4		"	Fine.
1	"	1		"	House of refuge.
6	"	5	1	"	Jail.
27	"	22	5	"	Penitentiary.
5	"	4	1	Threats.....	Suspended.
2	"	2		"	Bonds.
3	"	3		Truancy.....	Suspended.
8	"	8		"	Truants' home.
18	"	12	6	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
3	"	2	1	"	Poor-house.
3	"	3		"	St. John's home.
1	"		1	"	Convent of Mercy.
7	"		7	"	House of Good Shepherd.
2	"		2	"	Orphan Asylum.
61	"	27	34	"	Jail.
40	"	34	6	"	Penitentiary.
119	"	119		Violation city ordinance.....	Suspended.
9	"	9		"	Fine.
8	"	8		"	Jail.
1	"	1		Violation excise law.....	Fine.
10	"	4	6	Violation health law.....	Suspended.
2	December.	2		Abandonment.....	Bonds.
6	"	6		Affray.....	Suspended.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
7	"	2	5	Assault.....	Bonds.
2	"	2		"	Fine.
33	"	28	5	Assault and battery.....	Suspended.
22	"	15	7	"	Bonds.
34	"	27	7	"	Fine.
1	"		1	"	Jail.
5	"	5		"	Penitentiary.
5	"	4	1	Breach of peace.....	Suspended.
12	"	8	4	"	Bonds.
1	"	1		Cruelty to animals.....	Suspended.
2	"	2		"	Fine.
1	"	1		Disorderly child.....	Suspended.
7	"	7		"	Truants' home.
16	"	13	3	Disorderly person.....	Suspended.
1	"	1		"	Bonds.
1	"	1		Habitual drunkard.....	Suspended.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
9	"	7	2	"	Penitentiary.

Table K.—County of Kings.—(Continued.)

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1878.				
966	December.	838	128	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
543	"	380	213	"	Fine.
3	"	3		Malignous mischief.....	Suspended.
1	"	1		"	Bonds.
5	"	4	1	"	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
2	"	2		"	Penitentiary.
16	"	11	5	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
3	"	3		"	Fine.
6	"	5	1	"	House of refuge.
7	"	7		"	Jail.
26	"	22	6	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Threats.....	Suspended.
1	"	1		"	Bonds.
2	"	2		Truancy.....	Truants' home.
35	"	20	5	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
1	"	1		"	St. John's home.
7	"		7	"	House of Good Shepherd.
1	"	1		"	St. Joseph's home.
1	"	1		"	R. C. Orphan asylum.
1	"		1	"	Convent of Mercy.
1	"	1		"	House of refuge.
70	"	35	35	"	Jail.
40	"	34	6	"	Penitentiary.
82	"	82	1	Violation city ordinance.....	Suspended.
25	"	25		"	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
2	"	2		expose law.....	Suspended.
4	"	4		health law.....	Suspended.
1	"	1		military code.....	Fine.
	1879.				
2	January.	2		Abandonment.....	Bonds.
3	"	3		Affray.....	Suspended.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
3	"	3	1	Assault.....	Suspended.
1	"	1		"	Bonds.
26	"	12	14	" and battery.....	Suspended.
29	"	27	2	"	Fine.
28	"	19	9	"	Bonds.
1	"		1	"	House of Good Shepherd.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
2	"	1	1	"	Penitentiary.
7	"	5	2	Breach of peace.....	Suspended.
8	"	6	2	"	Bonds.
1	"	1		"	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
1	"	1		Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Disorderly child.....	Suspended.
3	"	3		" person.....	Suspended.
6	"	6		"	Bonds.
9	"	9		"	Jail.
1	"	1		Habitual drunkard.....	Bonds.
1	"		1	"	House of Good Shepherd.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
5	"	4	1	"	Penitentiary.
3	"	2	1	Indecent exposure.....	Fine.
556	"	472	84	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
360	"	228	132	"	Fine.
1	"		1	"	House of Good Shepherd.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
2	"	2		"	Penitentiary.
5	"	5		Malignous mischief.....	Suspended.
2	"	2		"	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
9	"	9		Misdemeanor.....	Fine.
16	"	15	1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1	"	1		"	R. C. Orphan asylum.
2	"	2		"	House of refuge.
11	"	9	2	"	Jail.
26	"	23	3	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Threats.....	Suspended.
2	"	2		"	Bonds.
2	"	2		Truancy.....	Suspended.
4	"	4		"	Truants' home.
21	"	10	11	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
1	"		1	"	St. Joseph's home.

Table K.—County of Kings.—(Continued.)

No. of Convictions.	When Convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
10	1879. January.	10		Vagrancy	St. John's home.
1	"		1	"	Convent of Mercy.
1	"	1		"	St. Malachy's home.
3	"		3	"	House of Good Shepherd.
3	"	2	1	"	Industrial school.
2	"		2	"	Poor-house.
85	"	46	39	"	Jail.
42	"	31	11	"	Penitentiary.
106	"	98	10	Violation city ordinance.	Suspended.
14	"	11	3	"	Fine
7	"	7		"	Jail.
1	"	1		" excise law.	Fine.
2	"	2		" health law.	Suspended.
1	February.	1		Abandonment	Suspended.
2	"	2		Affray	Suspended.
18	"	8	5	Assault.	Bonds.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
31	"	27	4	" and battery	Suspended.
28	"	16	12	"	Bonds.
16	"	15	1	"	Fine.
8	"	6	2	"	Jail.
5	"	5		"	Penitentiary.
3	"	2	1	Breach of peace	Suspended.
2	"	2		"	Bonds.
4	"	4		"	Fine.
1	"	1		Cruelty to animals.	Fine.
1	"	1		Disorderly child.	Suspended.
1	"		1	"	House of refuge.
4	"	4		Disorderly person.	Suspended.
1	"	1		"	Bonds.
5	"	5		"	Jail.
1	"		1	"	Penitentiary.
2	"		2	"	House of Good Shepherd.
2	"		2	Habitual drunkard.	Jail.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Interfering with an officer	Fine.
290	"	242	48	Intoxication	Suspended.
190	"	107	83	"	Fine.
3	"	3		Malicious mischief.	Suspended.
2	"	2		"	Jail.
15	"	11	4	Petit larceny.	Suspended.
4	"	3	1	"	Fine.
2	"	1	1	"	House of refuge.
11	"	11		"	Jail.
19	"	18	1	"	Penitentiary.
18	"	18		Truancy	Truants' home.
20	"	12	8	Vagrancy	Suspended.
2	"	1	1	"	Industrial school.
3	"	2		"	St. John's home.
3	"		2	"	House of Good Shepherd.
1	"		1	"	Convent of Mercy.
1	"	1		"	St. Joseph's home.
1	"		1	"	House of refuge.
1	"	1		"	Poor-house.
106	"	56	42	"	Jail.
27	"	21	6	"	Penitentiary.
141	"	138	3	Violation city ordinance.	Suspended.
5	"	5		"	Bonds.
30	"	30		"	Fine.
1	"	1		" health law.	Suspended.
2	March.	2		Abandonment	Suspended.
1	"	1		"	Bonds.
4	"	4		Affray	Suspended.
2	"	2		Assault.	Bonds.
26	"	19	7	" and battery	Suspended.
27	"	20	7	"	Fine.
36	"	30	6	"	Bonds.
2	"	2		"	Jail.
12	"	11	1	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Bastardy	Bonds.
5	"	5		Breach of peace	Suspended.
5	"	3	2	"	Bonds.
5	"	5		"	Fine.

Table K.—County of Kings.—(Continued.)

No. of Convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	Offense.	Sentence.
3	1879.	3		Disorderly child.	Suspended.
11	March.	11		"	Truants' home.
1	"	1		"	House of refuge.
4	"		4	Disorderly person.	House of Good Shepherd.
3	"	3		"	Suspended.
5	"	3	1	"	Bonds.
3	"	3	2	"	Jail.
2	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
2	"		2	Habitual drunkard	House of Good Shepherd.
2	"	2		"	Jail.
6	"	3	3	"	Penitentiary.
454	"	376	78	Intoxication.	Suspended.
346	"	304	142	"	Fine.
2	"	2		Malicious mischief	Suspended.
3	"	3	1	"	Jail.
1	"		1	"	Penitentiary.
11	"	11		Petit larceny.	Suspended.
1	"	1		"	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Truants' home.
1	"		1	"	House of Good Shepherd.
2	"	2		"	House of refuge.
3	"	3		Threats	Bonds.
2	"	2		Truancy	Suspended.
9	"	9		"	Truants' home.
23	"	11	12	Vagrancy	Suspended.
5	"		5	"	House of Good Shepherd.
1	"		1	"	Convent of Mercy.
10	"	7	3	"	Orphan asylum.
11	"	9	2	"	Industrial school.
2	"	2		"	St. Malachy's home.
2	"	2		"	St. John's home.
1	"	1		"	St. Joseph's home.
5	"	1	4	"	Truants' home.
81	"	47	34	"	Poor-house.
24	"	18	6	"	Jail.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
174	"	157	17	Violation city ordinance.	House of refuge.
41	"	41		"	Suspended.
8	"	8		"	Fine.
3	"	3		"	Jail.
1	April.	1		Violation statute	Bonds.
14	"	12	2	Abandonment.	Suspended.
3	"	3		Affray	Suspended.
2	"	2		"	Jail.
2	"		2	Assault	Suspended.
2	"	1	1	"	Bonds.
31	"	26	5	" and battery	Jail.
30	"	16	14	"	Suspended.
7	"	5	2	"	Bonds.
11	"	9	2	"	Fine.
7	"	7		"	Jail.
8	"	8		"	Penitentiary.
10	"	6	4	Breach of peace.	Suspended.
4	"	4		"	Bonds.
1	"	1		"	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
1	"	1		Cruelty to animals	Jail.
1	"	1		Disorderly child.	Suspended.
3	"	2	1	"	Truants' home.
6	"	4	2	" conduct	Suspended.
2	"	2		"	Jail.
1	"		1	" person.	Suspended.
1	"	1		"	House of Good Shepherd.
3	"	2	1	"	Bonds.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
308	"	262	46	Intoxication.	Penitentiary.
282	"	177	105	"	Suspended.
2	"		2	"	Fine.
5	"	5		"	House of Good Shepherd.
5	"	4	1	"	Jail.
5	"	5		"	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Malicious mischief	Suspended.
8	"	8		"	Jail.
5	"	3	2	Petit larceny.	Suspended.
5	"	4	1	"	Fine.
	"			"	House of refuge.

Table K.— County of Kings.— (Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
10	1879.	8	2	Petit larceny . . . . .	Jail.
29	April.	25	4	Penitentiary.	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	1	Threats . . . . .	Bonds.
6	"	6	1	Truancy . . . . .	Truants' home.
6	"	2	4	Vagrancy . . . . .	Suspended.
3	"	1	2	" . . . . .	St. Malachy's home.
6	"	3	3	" . . . . .	Industrial school.
1	"	1	1	" . . . . .	Poor-house.
7	"	7	1	" . . . . .	St. John's home.
7	"	7	1	" . . . . .	House of Good Shepherd.
2	"	2	1	" . . . . .	Orphan asylum.
40	"	14	26	" . . . . .	Jail.
14	"	8	6	" . . . . .	Penitentiary.
120	"	114	6	Violation of city ordinance . . . . .	Suspended.
20	"	28	1	" . . . . .	Fine.
4	"	4	1	" . . . . .	Jail.
2	"	2	1	Violation of health law . . . . .	Suspended.
4	May.	4	1	Abandonment . . . . .	Bonds.
23	"	23	1	Affray . . . . .	Suspended.
2	"	2	1	" . . . . .	Fine.
4	"	4	1	" . . . . .	Jail.
7	"	7	1	Assault . . . . .	Suspended.
1	"	1	1	" . . . . .	Bonds.
1	"	1	1	" . . . . .	Fine.
58	"	45	13	Assault and battery . . . . .	Penitentiary.
34	"	22	12	" . . . . .	Suspended.
26	"	22	4	" . . . . .	Bonds.
10	"	9	1	" . . . . .	Fine.
7	"	7	1	" . . . . .	Jail.
22	"	17	5	Breach of peace . . . . .	Penitentiary.
12	"	11	1	" . . . . .	Suspended.
1	"	1	1	Cruelty to animals . . . . .	Bonds.
3	"	3	1	" . . . . .	Suspended.
2	"	2	1	Disorderly child . . . . .	Fine.
4	"	4	1	Disorderly conduct . . . . .	House of refuge.
2	"	2	1	" . . . . .	Suspended.
1	"	1	1	Disorderly person . . . . .	Jail.
2	"	1	1	" . . . . .	Bonds.
1	"	1	1	" . . . . .	Fine.
3	"	8	1	" . . . . .	House of Good Shepherd.
1	"	1	1	" . . . . .	Jail.
3	"	3	1	Habitual drunkard . . . . .	Penitentiary.
11	"	8	3	" . . . . .	Suspended.
307	"	272	35	Intoxication . . . . .	Penitentiary.
192	"	100	92	" . . . . .	Suspended.
1	"	1	1	" . . . . .	Fine.
36	"	30	6	Petit larceny . . . . .	Jail.
3	"	3	1	" . . . . .	Suspended.
4	"	4	1	" . . . . .	Fine.
16	"	14	2	" . . . . .	House of refuge.
94	"	22	2	" . . . . .	Jail.
6	"	6	1	Threats . . . . .	Penitentiary.
26	"	21	5	Malicious mischief . . . . .	Bonds.
1	"	2	1	" . . . . .	Suspended.
23	"	1	1	" . . . . .	Bonds.
15	"	23	1	Truancy . . . . .	Fine.
1	"	9	6	Vagrancy . . . . .	Truants' home.
5	"	5	1	" . . . . .	Suspended.
3	"	3	1	" . . . . .	Orphan asylum.
5	"	2	3	" . . . . .	House of Good Shepherd.
48	"	18	30	" . . . . .	St. John's home.
23	"	12	11	" . . . . .	Industrial school.
121	"	116	5	Violation city ordinance . . . . .	Jail.
42	"	42	1	" . . . . .	Penitentiary.
13	June.	3	10	Assault . . . . .	Suspended.
44	"	31	13	Assault and battery . . . . .	Fine.
30	"	23	16	" . . . . .	Bonds.
24	"	20	4	" . . . . .	Suspended.
1	"	1	1	" . . . . .	Bonds.
19	"	14	5	" . . . . .	Fine.
				" . . . . .	House of refuge.
				" . . . . .	Jail.

Table K. — County of Kings — (Continued).

No. of Convictions	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
6	1879.	5	1	Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary.
8	June.	6	2	Breach of peace.....	Suspended.
2	"	16	6	"	Bonds.
4	"	2	2	"	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
1	"		1	Disorderly child.....	Suspended.
1	"	1		"	House of refuge.
4	"	4		Disorderly person.....	Suspended.
9	"	6	3	"	Bonds.
3	"	3		"	Fine.
6	"		6	"	House of Good Shepherd.
2	"	2		"	Truants' home.
2	"	1	1	"	Inebriates' home.
5	"	2		"	Jail.
1	"	5		"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Habitual drunkard.....	Bonds.
1	"		1	"	Suspended.
2	"	2		"	House of Good Shepherd.
364	"	312	52	Intoxication.....	Jail.
364	"	211	143	"	Suspended.
3	"	2	1	Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
21	"	19	2	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
2	"	2		"	Fine.
9	"	9		"	House of refuge.
11	"	8	3	"	Jail.
20	"	16	4	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Threats.....	Bonds.
1	"	8		Truancy.....	Truants' home.
1	"	1		"	Suspended.
10	"	7	3	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
5	"	5		"	St. John's home.
2	"		2	"	St. Malachy's home.
1	"	1		"	Inebriates' home.
2	"	1	1	"	Industrial school.
3	"		3	"	House of Good Shepherd.
8	"	1	7	"	Orphan asylum.
6	"	4	2	"	St. Joseph's home.
35	"	17	18	"	Jail.
7	"	5	2	"	Penitentiary.
101	"	92	9	Violation city ordinance.....	Suspended.
4	"	3	1	"	Bonds.
33	"	32	1	"	Fine.
2	"			"	Jail.
9	"	1	8	Violation sanitary code.....	Suspended.
1	July.	1		Abandonment.....	Bonds.
6	"	6		Affray.....	Suspended.
1	"	2		"	Bonds.
1	"	1		"	Fine.
3	"	8		Assault.....	Suspended.
6	"	1	5	"	Bonds.
38	"	26	12	" and battery.....	Suspended.
40	"	23	12	"	Bonds.
25	"	23	2	"	Fine.
3	"	3		"	Jail.
3	"	3		"	Penitentiary.
10	"	7	3	Breach of peace.....	Suspended.
18	"	8	10	"	Bonds.
4	"	4		"	Fine.
2	"	2		Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
3	"	2	1	Disorderly child.....	Suspended.
2	"	2		Disorderly person.....	Suspended.
7	"	5	2	"	Bonds.
391	"	276	55	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
338	"	225	113	"	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Bonds.
2	"	1	1	Malicious mischief.....	Suspended.
1	"			"	Jail.
3	"	3		"	Penitentiary.
10	"	10		Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
8	"	8		"	Fine.
2	"	2		"	House of refuge.

Table K.—County of Kings.—(Continued).

Nc. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense	Sentence.
	1879.				
6	July.	6		Petit larceny.	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Trespass.	Fine.
4	"	4		Threats.	Bonds.
12	"	6	6	Vagrancy.	Suspended.
1	"	1	2	"	Industrial school.
3	"	4	3	"	St. Joseph's home.
6	"	1	3	"	Orphan asylum.
3	"	1		"	House of Good Shepherd.
1	"	1		"	Poor-house.
1	"	1		"	House of refuge.
15	"	3	12	"	Jail.
17	"	12	5	"	Penitentiary.
54	"	53	1	Violation city ordinance.	Suspended.
13	"	13		"	Fine.
1	"	1		"	excise law.
1	August.	1		Abandonment.	Bonds.
1	"	1		Affray.	Suspended.
1	"	1		"	Bonds.
1	"	1		Assault.	Suspended.
23	"	22	1	"	Bonds.
48	"	29	14	" and battery.	Suspended.
30	"	24	6	"	Bonds.
1	"	1		"	Fine.
13	"	7	6	Breach of peace.	Penitentiary.
16	"	8	8	"	Suspended.
1	"	1		"	Bonds.
2	"	1	1	Disorderly child.	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Suspended.
1	"	1		"	House of refuge.
5	"	1		" person.	Suspended.
1	"	1	4	"	Bonds.
1	"	1		"	Fine.
3	"	1		Habitual drunkard.	Bonds.
269	"	2	1	"	Penitentiary.
321	"	225	44	Intoxication.	Suspended.
11	"	197	124	"	Fine.
2	"	2	3	Petit larceny.	Suspended.
6	"	6		"	Bonds.
7	"	7		"	Fine.
6	"	3	3	"	House of refuge.
10	"	7	3	"	Jail.
2	"	2	3	"	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Threats.	Suspended.
4	"	3		"	Bonds.
3	"	1	3	Vagrancy.	Suspended.
2	"	1	1	"	House of Good Shepherd.
3	"	3		"	St. Joseph's home.
20	"	9	11	"	St. John's home.
5	"	5		"	Jail.
47	"	47		Violation city ordinance.	Penitentiary.
20	"	20		"	Suspended.
1	September.	1		"	Fine.
17	"	17		Abandonment.	Bonds.
1	"	1		Affray.	Suspended.
55	"	50	5	Assault.	Suspended.
28	"	20	8	" and battery.	Suspended.
35	"	16	19	"	Fine.
5	"	4	1	"	Bonds.
4	"	3	1	"	Jail.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
20	"	15	5	Attempt petit larceny.	Penitentiary.
2	"		2	Breach of peace.	Suspended.
13	"	6	7	"	Fine.
1	"	1		Disorderly child.	Bonds.
7	"	7		" person.	Suspended.
2	"	2		"	Bonds.
1	"		1	"	Fine.
1	"	1		"	House of Good Shepherd.
2	"		2	Habitual drunkard.	Jail.
2	"	2		"	Suspended.
397	"	249	48	Intoxication.	Penitentiary.
					Suspended.



Table K. — County of Kings. — (Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
279	1879.	196	83	Intoxication.....	Fine.
17	September.	17	1	Malicious mischief.....	Suspended.
1	"	1	1	"	Bonds.
1	"	1	1	"	Fine.
26	"	26	1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
8	"	7	1	"	Fine.
8	"	8	1	"	House of refuge.
10	"	9	1	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	1	Threats.....	Suspended.
2	"	2	1	"	Bonds.
16	"	11	5	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
2	"	2	2	"	St. Malachy's home.
5	"	5	5	"	House of Good Shepherd.
1	"	1	1	"	Industrial school.
4	"	4	1	"	St. John's home.
2	"	2	2	"	St. Joseph's home.
10	"	6	4	"	Jail.
30	"	18	12	"	Penitentiary.
38	"	34	4	Violation city ordinance.....	Suspended.
14	"	14	1	"	Fine.
1	"	1	1	"	Bonds.
2	"	2	2	"	Jail.
2	"	2	1	health law.....	Suspended.
2	October.	1	1	Affray.....	Suspended.
1	"	1	1	"	Jail.
1	"	1	1	Assault.....	Suspended.
1	"	1	1	"	Bonds.
41	"	30	11	" and battery.....	Suspended.
34	"	16	18	"	Bonds.
16	"	15	1	"	Fine.
1	"	1	1	"	Jail.
4	"	4	1	"	Penitentiary.
23	"	13	10	Breach of peace.....	Suspended.
14	"	8	6	"	Bonds.
1	"	1	1	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
1	"	1	1	Disorderly child.....	Suspended.
1	"	1	1	"	House of refuge.
5	"	3	2	Disorderly conduct.....	Suspended.
2	"	2	1	"	Bonds.
5	"	4	1	"	Fine.
4	"	2	2	Disorderly person.....	Suspended.
1	"	1	1	"	Bonds.
1	"	1	1	Habitual drunkard.....	Suspended.
1	"	1	1	"	Penitentiary.
285	"	282	53	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
232	"	146	116	"	Fine.
7	"	4	3	Malicious mischief.....	Suspended.
1	"	1	1	"	Fine.
1	"	1	1	Threats.....	Suspended.
2	"	2	1	"	Bonds.
3	"	8	1	Truancy.....	Truants' home.
15	"	13	2	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
3	"	3	1	"	Fine.
1	"	1	1	"	House of refuge.
7	"	4	3	"	Jail.
15	"	14	1	"	Penitentiary.
4	"	8	1	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
6	"	6	1	"	House of Good Shepherd.
1	"	1	1	"	Industrial school.
1	"	1	1	"	Convent of Mercy.
1	"	1	1	"	House of refuge.
30	"	14	6	"	Jail.
25	"	12	13	"	Penitentiary.
51	"	49	2	Violation city ordinance.....	Suspended.
3	"	3	1	"	Bonds.
12	"	12	1	"	Fine.
14,877		11,028	3,549		

Table K.—(Continued).  
COUNTY OF LEWIS.

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
1	1878. December.	1	.....	Petit larceny....	Fine.
1	1879 February.	1	.....	"	Fine.
1	March.	1	.....	"	Fine.
1	September.	1	.....	Assault and battery..	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fine.
5		5	.....		

## COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.

3	1878. November.	3	.....	Intoxication....	Fine.
1	December.	1	.....	Assault and battery....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	"	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy....	Poor-house.
5	1879. January.	5	.....	Assault and battery....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Intoxication....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Profanity....	Fine.
1	February.	1	.....	Contempt of court.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Defrauding hotel keeper....	Jail.
3	March.	3	.....	Intoxication....	Fine.
4	April.	4	.....	"	Fine.
8	May.	8	.....	"	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny....	Fine.
1	June.	1	.....	Assault and battery....	Fine.
3	"	3	.....	Intoxication....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy....	Poor-house.
1	July.	1	.....	Assault and battery....	Jail.
3	"	3	.....	Intoxication....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny....	Fine.
1	August.	1	.....	"	House of refuge.
1	"	1	.....	"	Jail.
1	September.	1	.....	Assault and battery....	Jail.
2	"	2	.....	Intoxication....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny....	Jail.
1	October.	1	.....	Intoxication....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy....	Jail.
53		49	4		

## COUNTY OF MADISON.

2	1878. November.	2	.....	Disorderly person....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Intoxication....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	House of refuge.
1	"	1	.....	Profanity....	Fine.
3	December.	3	.....	Intoxication....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny....	Fine.
3	1879. January.	3	1	Intoxication....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny....	Jail.
1	February.	1	.....	Assault and battery....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Intoxication....	Fine.
1	March.	1	.....	Abandonment....	Bonds.
1	April.	1	.....	Intoxication....	Fine.
2	May.	2	.....	"	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Jail.
1	June.	1	.....	Disturbing religious meeting..	Fine.
7	"	7	.....	Intoxication....	Fine.

Table K.—County of Madison.—(Continued.)

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1879.				
2	June.	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
2	July.	2	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
6		6	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	August.	2	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
7		7	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	September.	2	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
6		6	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
4	October.	4	.....	".....	Fine.
65		64	1		

## COUNTY OF MONROE.

	1878.				
2	November.	2	.....	Abandonment.....	Bonds.
15		13	2	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	".....	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
76		65	10	Intoxication.....	Fine.
8		8	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
9		9	.....	".....	House of refuge.
6		6	.....	".....	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	".....	Fine and imprisonment.
1		1	.....	House of refuge.	Penitentiary.
4		3	1	Vagrancy.....	House of refuge.
4	December.	4	.....	Abandonment.....	Penitentiary.
9		8	1	Assault and battery.....	Bonds.
5		5	.....	".....	Fine.
41		38	5	Intoxication.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
4		2	2	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
4		2	2	".....	Fine.
6		4	2	".....	Fine and imprisonment.
6		6	.....	".....	House of refuge.
7		7	.....	".....	Penitentiary.
2		1	1	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
				Violation excise law.....	Fine.
	1879.				
2	January.	2	.....	Abandonment.....	Bonds.
14		18	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	".....	Bonds.
1		1	.....	".....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Contempt of court.....	Fine.
76		57	18	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine and imprisonment.
8		8	.....	".....	House of refuge.
9		8	1	".....	Penitentiary.
4		2	2	Vagrancy.....	House of refuge.
7		6	1	".....	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Violation excise law.....	Fine.
2	February.	2	.....	Abandonment.....	Bonds.
10		8	2	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
47		42	5	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	".....	Fine and imprisonment.
4		4	.....	".....	House of refuge.
5		5	.....	".....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Violation excise law.....	Fine.
12	March.	12	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	".....	Fine and bonds.
1		1	.....	".....	Fine and imprisonment.
1		1	.....	".....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly person.....	Bonds.
70		61	9	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	".....	Fine and imprisonment.
3		3	.....	".....	House of refuge.
8		6	2	".....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Violation excise law.....	Fine.
1	April.	1	.....	Abandonment.....	Bonds.

Table K.—County of Monroe.— (Continued.)

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
7	1879.	6	1	Assault and battery.	Fine.
2	April.	2	1	"	Fine and bonds.
2	"	1	2	"	Bonds.
3	"	64	15	Intoxication	Penitentiary.
3	"	2	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
2	"	1	1	"	Fine.
4	"	1	1	"	Fine and imprisonment.
11	"	4	4	Vagrancy	House of refuge.
2	"	4	7	"	Penitentiary.
14	May.	2	2	Abandonment	House of refuge.
2	"	14	2	Assault and battery	Penitentiary.
1	"	2	2	"	Bonds.
4	"	1	1	"	Fine.
1	"	4	1	"	Fine and bonds.
3	"	3	8	Breach of peace	Fine and imprisonment.
63	"	55	8	Keeping disorderly house	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	1	Intoxication	Bonds.
2	"	2	2	Petit larceny	Fine.
5	"	4	1	"	Fine and imprisonment.
1	"	1	1	Trespass	House of refuge.
1	"	1	1	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
8	"	8	8	"	Fine.
3	June.	3	3	Abandonment	House of refuge.
28	"	4	4	Assault and battery	Penitentiary.
2	"	2	1	"	Bonds.
1	"	1	1	"	Fine.
2	"	2	2	Cruelty to animals	Fine and bonds.
92	"	76	16	Intoxication	Fine.
3	"	3	3	"	Fine.
2	"	2	2	Petit larceny	Fine and bonds.
1	"	1	1	"	Fine.
6	"	6	6	"	Fine and imprisonment.
2	"	2	2	"	House of refuge.
1	"	1	1	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	1	"	House of refuge.
2	July.	2	2	Abandonment	Penitentiary.
20	"	4	4	Assault	Bonds.
1	"	16	4	Assault and battery	Fine.
1	"	1	1	"	Fine.
2	"	1	1	"	Fine and bonds.
1	"	1	1	Cruelty to animals	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	1	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1	"	1	1	Disorderly person	Fine.
86	"	62	24	Intoxication	House of refuge.
5	"	5	5	Petit larceny	Fine.
1	"	1	1	"	House of refuge.
1	"	1	1	Profanity	Penitentiary.
2	"	2	2	Vagrancy	Fine.
1	"	1	1	"	House of refuge.
4	August.	4	4	Abandonment	Penitentiary.
18	"	17	1	Assault and battery	Bonds.
1	"	1	1	"	Fine.
5	"	5	5	Cruelty to animals	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	1	Cruelty to children	Fine.
1	"	1	1	"	Fine.
63	"	55	8	Intoxication	Fine and imprisonment.
1	"	1	1	"	Fine.
3	"	3	3	Petit larceny	Fine and bonds.
14	"	14	6	"	Fine.
7	"	6	1	"	House of refuge.
1	"	1	1	Profanity	Penitentiary.
4	"	2	2	Vagrancy	Fine.
4	"	4	4	"	House of refuge.
1	September.	1	1	Assault	Penitentiary.
26	"	22	4	Assault and battery	Fine.
1	"	1	1	"	Fine.
10	"	10	8	Cruelty to animals	Penitentiary.
3	"	3	3	Disorderly person	Fine.
2	"	2	2	Drunk and disorderly	Bonds.
					Fine.

Table K. — (County of Monroe. — (Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
2	1879.	2		Drunk and disorderly.	Penitentiary.
1	September.	1		Indecent exposure.	Fine.
88	"	60	19	Intoxication.	Fine.
3	"	3		Petit larceny.	Fine.
2	"	2		"	Fine and imprisonment.
5	"	5		"	House of refuge.
6	"	6		"	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Vagrancy.	House of refuge.
13	"	13		"	Penitentiary.
13	October.	12	1	Assault and battery.	Fine.
2	"	2		"	Penitentiary.
3	"	6		Cruelty to animals.	Fine.
1	"	1		Disorderly person.	Fine.
2	"	2		"	Bonds.
1	"	1		Indecent exposure.	Fine.
91	"	69	22	Intoxication.	
1	"	1		Misdemeanor.	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Fine and imprisonment.
3	"	3		"	House of refuge.
5	"	5		"	Penitentiary.
1,428		1,211	217		

## COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

3	1878.	3		Intoxication.	Fine.
12	November.	11	1	Vagrancy.	Jail.
2	"	2		"	Penitentiary.
7	December.	6	1	Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Imprisonment and fine.
23	"	27	1	Vagrancy.	Jail.
6	"	6		"	Penitentiary.
7	1879.	7		"	Jail.
2	January.	2		"	Penitentiary.
2	February.	2		Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Misdemeanor.	Penitentiary.
25	"	24	1	Vagrancy.	Jail.
3	"	3		"	Penitentiary.
1	March.	1		Assault and battery.	Fine.
3	"	3		Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Misdemeanor.	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Threats.	Jail.
23	"	19	4	Vagrancy.	Jail.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
2	April.	2		Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Misdemeanor.	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Penitentiary.
29	"	23	1	Vagrancy.	Jail.
2	May.	2		Disorderly person.	Jail.
2	"	2		Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Keeping disorderly house.	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Misdemeanor.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Jail.
4	"	4		Vagrancy.	Jail.
3	June.	2		Disorderly person.	Jail.
1	"	1		Drunk and disorderly.	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Indecent exposure.	Imprisonment and fine.
5	"	5		Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Jail.
5	"	5		Vagrancy.	Jail.
1	July.	1		Assault and battery.	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Disorderly person.	Penitentiary.
6	"	6		Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Jail.
2	"	2		"	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Vagrancy.	Jail.
1	August.	1		Drunk and disorderly.	Penitentiary.
5	"	4	1	Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Imprisonment and fine.

Table K. — County of Montgomery — (Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
8	1879.	8		Vagrancy	Jail.
1	August.		1	Disorderly person	Penitentiary.
9	September.	9		Intoxication	Fine.
6	"	6		Misdemeanor	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
7	"	7		Vagrancy	Jail.
3	October.	3		Intoxication	Fine.
1	"		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
10	"	10		Vagrancy	Jail.
254		239	15		

## COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

33	1878.	31	2	Assault and battery	Fine.
5	November.	4	1	"	City prison.
26	"	24	2	"	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Attempt petit larceny	Penitentiary.
23	"	23		Cruelty to animals	Fine.
2	"	1	1	Cruelty to children	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Embezzlement	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Malicious mischief	Fine.
2	"	2		"	City prison.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
40	"	33	7	Petit larceny	City prison.
10	"	8	2	"	House of refuge.
107	"	82	25	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Violation city ordinance	Fine.
8	"	8		" sanitary code	Fine.
2	"	2		" statute	Fine and imprisonment.
31	December.	28	3	Assault and battery	Fine.
11	"	11		"	City prison.
17	"	16	1	"	Penitentiary.
3	"	2	1	" with intent to steal	House of refuge.
1	"	1		"	City prison.
2	"	2		"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Attempt petit larceny	City prison.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
2	"	1	1	Contempt of court	Fine.
10	"	10		Cruelty to animals	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	1	" children	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Embezzlement	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Misdemeanor	Fine.
1	"	1		"	City prison.
2	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
43	"	35	8	Petit larceny	City prison.
14	"	9	5	"	House of refuge.
128	"	105	23	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		"	Fine and imprisonment.
1	"	1		Trespassing on railroad	City prison.
1	"	1		Violation city ordinance	Fine.
2	"	1	1	" sanitary code	Fine.
27	1879.	27		Assault and battery	Fine.
2	January.	2		"	City prison.
15	"	14	1	"	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		" with intent to steal	City prison.
3	"	3		"	Penitentiary.
8	"	8		Cruelty to animals	Fine.
2	"	2		Embezzlement	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Indecent exposure	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Malicious mischief	Fine.
2	"	2		Misdemeanor	Fine.
19	"	14	5	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
43	"	43	5	"	City prison.
99	"	83	16	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Violation city ordinance	Fine.
9	"	9		" sanitary code	Fine.
23	February.	19	4	Assault and battery	Fine.

Table K. — County of New York — (Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
1	1879.	1		Assault and battery . . . . .	Fine and imprisonment.
1	February.	1		" . . . . .	House of refuge.
7	"	15	2	" . . . . .	City prison.
18	"	15	3	" . . . . .	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Assault with intent to steal . . . . .	House of refuge.
4	"	4		" . . . . .	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Aiding persons to escape . . . . .	Penitentiary.
6	"	6		Cruelty to animals . . . . .	Fine.
1	"	1		Embezzlement . . . . .	City prison.
1	"	1		" . . . . .	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Malicious mischief . . . . .	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Misdemeanor . . . . .	Fine.
1	"	1		" . . . . .	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Petit larceny . . . . .	Fine.
10	"	8	2	" . . . . .	House of refuge.
42	"	36	6	" . . . . .	City prison.
100	"	88	12	" . . . . .	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Violation excise law . . . . .	Fine.
1	"	1		Violation health code . . . . .	Fine.
2	"	2		Violation sanitary code . . . . .	Fine.
24	March.	22	2	Assault and battery . . . . .	Fine.
5	"	4	1	" . . . . .	City prison.
18	"	18		" . . . . .	Penitentiary.
3	"	3		Assault with intent to steal . . . . .	City prison.
4	"	4		" . . . . .	Penitentiary.
1	"		1	Attempt larceny . . . . .	Penitentiary.
10	"	10		Cruelty to animals . . . . .	Fine.
1	"	1		" . . . . .	City prison.
1	"	1		Indecent exposure . . . . .	Penitentiary.
1	"		1	Keeping disorderly house . . . . .	Fine.
2	"	2		Malicious mischief . . . . .	Fine.
2	"	2		" . . . . .	City prison.
1	"	1		Misdemeanor . . . . .	Fine.
1	"	1		" . . . . .	Penitentiary.
13	"	13		Petit larceny . . . . .	House of refuge.
47	"	43	4	" . . . . .	City prison.
95	"	77	18	" . . . . .	Penitentiary.
4	"	4		Violation sanitary code . . . . .	Fine.
31	April.	28	3	Assault and battery . . . . .	Fine.
6	"	4	2	" . . . . .	City prison.
24	"	24		" . . . . .	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Assault with intent to steal . . . . .	City prison.
2	"	2		" . . . . .	Penitentiary.
12	"	12		Cruelty to animals . . . . .	Fine.
2	"	2		Embezzlement . . . . .	Penitentiary.
2	"	1	1	Malicious mischief . . . . .	Fine.
1	"	1		" . . . . .	Penitentiary.
18	"	18		Misdemeanor . . . . .	Fine.
3	"	3		" . . . . .	Penitentiary.
9	"	9		Petit larceny . . . . .	House of refuge.
40	"	36	4	" . . . . .	City prison.
75	"	55	20	" . . . . .	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Violation city ordinance . . . . .	Fine.
1	"	1		" . . . . .	Penitentiary.
3	"	2	1	Violation sanitary code . . . . .	Fine.
47	May.	40	7	Assault and battery . . . . .	Fine.
7	"	6	1	" . . . . .	City prison.
36	"	33	3	" . . . . .	Penitentiary.
3	"	3		Assault with intent to steal . . . . .	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Attempt petit larceny . . . . .	House of refuge.
15	"	15		Cruelty to animals . . . . .	Fine.
1	"	1		Embezzlement . . . . .	City prison.
1	"	1		" . . . . .	Penitentiary.
1	"		1	Indecent exposure . . . . .	Penitentiary.
1	"		1	Keeping disorderly house . . . . .	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Malicious mischief . . . . .	Fine.
1	"	1		Misdemeanor . . . . .	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny . . . . .	Imprisonment and fine.
44	"	39	5	" . . . . .	City prison.
8	"	7	1	" . . . . .	House of refuge.
62	"	56	7	" . . . . .	Penitentiary.
3	"	3		Violation sanitary code . . . . .	Fine.

Table K.— County of New York — (Continued.)

No. of Convictions.	When Convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
51	1879. June.	44	7	Assault and battery .....	Fine
14	"	12	2	" .....	City prison.
23	"	22	1	" .....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		" .....	House of refuge.
14	"	14		Cruelty to animals .....	Fine.
1	"	1		Embezzlement .....	City prison.
1	"	1		" .....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Indecent exposure .....	Fine.
1	"	1		" .....	Penitentiary.
2	"	2	1	Keeping disorderly house .....	Penitentiary.
7	"	6	1	Malicious mischief .....	Penitentiary.
38	"	28	5	Misdemeanor .....	Fine.
5	"	5		Petit larceny .....	City prison.
88	"	64	24	" .....	House of refuge.
1	"	1		" .....	Penitentiary.
31	July.	28	3	Violation sanitary code .....	Fine.
1	"	1		Assault and battery .....	Fine.
9	"	8	1	" .....	Bonds.
36	"	32	4	" .....	City prison.
2	"	2		" .....	Penitentiary.
8	"	8		Attempt petit larceny .....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Cruelty to animals .....	Fine.
1	"	1		Cruelty to children .....	Penitentiary.
2	"	1		Embezzlement .....	Penitentiary.
1	"	2		Indecent exposure .....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Misdemeanor .....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny .....	Fine.
2	"	2		" .....	R. C. Protectory.
18	"	12	1	" .....	House of refuge.
33	"	31	2	" .....	City prison.
89	"	72	17	" .....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Violation city ordinance .....	Fine.
1	"	1		" .....	City prison.
1	"	1		Violation sanitary code .....	Fine.
1	"	1		Assault .....	City prison.
26	August.	23	3	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
1	"	1		" .....	Imprisonment and fine
7	"	6	1	" .....	City prison.
15	"	12	3	" .....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Assault with intent to steal .....	City prison.
2	"	2		Attempt petit larceny .....	City prison.
1	"	1		" .....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Cruelty to animals .....	Fine.
1	"	1		" .....	City prison.
1	"	1		Embezzlement .....	City prison.
1	"	1		False pretense .....	City prison.
2	"	1	1	Keeping disorderly house .....	Penitentiary.
8	"	1		Malicious mischief .....	Fine.
42	"	34	8	Petit larceny .....	House of refuge.
94	"	76	18	" .....	City prison.
3	"	3		" .....	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Violation city ordinance .....	Fine.
	"			Violation sanitary code .....	Fine.
2,389		2,051	838		

## COUNTY OF NIAGARA.

1	1878. November.	1		Assault and battery .....	Fine.
2	"	2		Petit larceny .....	R. O. Protectory.
1	"	1		Vagrancy .....	Jail.
1	December.	1		Assault and battery .....	Work-house.
4	"	2	2	Vagrancy .....	Poor-house.
2	1879. January.		2	" .....	Poor-house.
5	February.	5		" .....	Jail.
1	"	1		" .....	Poor-house.
1	"	1		" .....	Work-house.
1	"	1		" .....	Suspended.
1	March.	1		Threats .....	Bonds.
2	"	2		Vagrancy .....	Jail.



Table K.—County of Niagara.—(Continued.)

No. of Convictions	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1879.				
3	April.	3		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
9	"	8	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	May.	1		Assault and battery.....	Work-house.
1	"	1		Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
8	"	8	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1	"	1		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Work-house.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1	"	1		".....	House of refuge.
1	"	1		".....	Work-house.
4	June.	4		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1		".....	Work-house.
1	"	1		Breach of peace.....	Fine.
1	"	1	1	Disorderly person.....	Fine.
14	"	13	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	Work-house.
6	July	6		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	2		".....	Work-house.
18	"	17	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Misdemeanor.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
1	"	1		".....	Jail.
1	"	1		".....	Work-house.
14	August.	14		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Disorderly person.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Indecent exposure.....	Fine.
2	"	2		".....	House of refuge.
2	"	2		".....	Work-house.
20	"	18	2	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Malignous trespass.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
1	"	1		".....	Jail.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1	"	1		Abandonment.....	Bonds.
12	September.	12		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1		".....	Work-house.
2	"	2		Disorderly person.....	Fine.
2	"	2		".....	Work-house.
59	"	56	3	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	"	1	1	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1		".....	Work-house.
3	October.	2	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1	"	1	1	" person.....	House of refuge.
1	"	1		".....	Fine.
20	"	17	3	Intoxication.....	Work-house.
2	"	2		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1		".....	Fine.
1	"	1		Trespass.....	Work-house.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	Fine.
1	"	1		".....	Work-house.
261		237			

## COUNTY OF ONEIDA.

	1878.				
8	November.	8		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
2	December.	1	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	"	1	1	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	Poor house.
1	"	1		".....	Jail.
	1879.				
1	January.	1		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	2		Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Keeping disorderly house.....	Bonds.

Table K.—County of Oneida.—(Continued).

Nc. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1879.				
1	January.	1		Malicious mischief.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Fine.
1	February.	1		Breach of peace.	Fine.
2	"	2		Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Fine.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.	Jail.
3	March.	2		Assault and battery.	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
3	"	3		Breach of peace.	Fine.
1	"	1		Intoxication.	Fine.
4	April.	2	2	Breach of peace.	Fine.
1	"	1		Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Fine.
1	May.	1		Assault and battery.	Jail.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Contempt of court.	Fine.
4	"	4		Disorderly person.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Fine.
1	"	1		"	House of refuge.
3	June.	3		Assault and battery.	Fine.
3	"	1	2	Breach of peace.	Fine.
1	"	1		Disorderly person.	Bonds.
2	"	2		Intoxication.	Fine.
3	"	3		Malicious mischief.	Fine.
3	"	1	2	Vagrancy.	Poor-house.
4	July.	6	2	Disorderly conduct.	Fine.
8	"	4		Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Misdemeanor.	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Fine.
2	"	2		"	Fine and imprisonment.
1	"	1		"	House of refuge.
4	August.	4		Assault and battery.	Fine.
1	"	1		Contempt of court.	Fine.
5	"	1		Disorderly conduct.	Fine.
2	"	4	1	Intoxication.	Fine.
2	"	2		Petit larceny.	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Vagrancy.	Jail.
2	September.	2		Assault and battery.	Jail.
1	"	1		Disorderly conduct.	Fine.
8	"	7	1	Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.	Jail.
2	October.	2		Assault and battery.	Fine.
1	"	1		Contempt of court.	Fine.
3	"	2	1	Disorderly conduct.	Fine.
1	"	3		Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1	1	Malicious mischief.	Jail.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Penitentiary.
119		106	14		

## COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.

	1878.				
1	November.	1		Abandonment.	Bonds.
4	"	3	1	Assault and battery.	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
10	"	8	2	Breach of peace.	Fine.
12	"	12		Cruelty to animals.	Fine.
1	"	1		Disorderly person.	Fine.
29	"	21	8	Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Keeping disorderly house.	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Malicious mischief.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Fine.
2	"	2		"	Penitentiary.
5	"	5		Vagrancy.	Penitentiary.
4	December.	2	2	Assault and battery.	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
9	"	7	2	Breach of peace.	Fine.
30	"	24	6	Intoxication.	Fine.

Table K.—County of Niagara. — (Continued.)

No. of Convictions	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1879.				
3	April.	3		Assault and battery	Fine.
1	"	1		Cruelty to animals	Fine.
9	"	8	1	Intoxication	Fine.
1	May.	1		Assault and battery	Work-house.
1	"	1		Cruelty to animals	Fine.
1	"		1	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
8	"	8		Intoxication	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny	Work-house.
1	"		1	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
1	"		1	"	House of refuge.
1	"		1	"	Work-house.
4	June.	4		Assault and battery	Fine.
1	"	1		Breach of peace	Work-house.
1	"		1	Disorderly person	Fine.
14	"	13	1	Intoxication	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny	Fine.
1	"	1		Vagrancy	Work-house.
6	July	6		Assault and battery	Fine.
2	"	2		"	Work-house.
18	"	17	1	Intoxication	Fine.
1	"	1		Misdemeanor	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny	House of refuge.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
1	"	1		"	Work-house.
14	August.	14		Assault and battery	Fine.
1	"	1		Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1	"	1		Disorderly person	Fine.
1	"	1		Indecent exposure	Fine.
2	"	2		"	House of refuge.
2	"	2		"	Work-house.
20	"	18	2	Intoxication	Fine.
1	"	1		Malicious trespass	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny	House of refuge.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
1	"	1		Vagrancy	Poor-house.
1	September.	1		Abandonment	Bonds.
12	"	12		Assault and battery	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Work-house.
2	"	2		Disorderly person	Fine.
2	"	2		"	Work-house.
59	"	56	3	Intoxication	Fine.
2	"	1	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Work-house.
3	October.	2	1	Assault and battery	Fine.
1	"	1		Cruelty to animals	Fine.
1	"	1		Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1	"		1	" person	House of refuge.
1	"	1		"	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Work-house.
20	"	17	3	Intoxication	Fine.
2	"	2		Petit larceny	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Work-house.
1	"	1		Trespass	Fine.
1	"	1		Vagrancy	Work-house.
261		237	2		

## COUNTY OF ONEIDA.

8	1878.	8		Intoxication	Fine.
1	November.	1		Petit larceny	Fine.
2	December.	1	1	Intoxication	Fine.
2	"	1	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
1	"	1		Vagrancy	Poor house.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
1	1879.	1		Assault and battery	Fine.
2	January.	2		Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1	"	1		Keeping disorderly house	Bonds.

Table K.—County of Oneida.—(Continued).

Nc. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
1	1879.				
1	January.	1		Malicious mischief.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Fine.
1	February.	1		Breach of peace.	Fine.
2	"	2		Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Fine.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.	Jail.
2	March.	2		Assault and battery.	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
3	"	3		Breach of peace.	Fine.
1	"	1		Intoxication.	Fine.
4	April.	2	2	Breach of peace.	Fine.
1	"	1		Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Fine.
1	May.	1		Assault and battery.	Jail.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Contempt of court.	Fine.
4	"	4		Disorderly person.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Fine.
1	"	1		"	House of refuge.
3	June.	3		Assault and battery.	Fine.
3	"	1	2	Breach of peace.	Fine.
1	"	1		Disorderly person.	Bonds.
2	"	2		Intoxication.	Fine.
3	"	3		Malicious mischief.	Fine.
3	"	1	2	Vagrancy.	Poor-house.
4	July.	6	2	Disorderly conduct.	Fine.
8	"	4		Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Misdemeanor.	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Fine.
2	"	2		"	Fine and imprisonment.
1	"	1		"	House of refuge.
4	August.	4		Assault and battery.	Fine.
1	"	1		Contempt of court.	Fine.
1	"	1		Disorderly conduct.	Fine.
5	"	4	1	Intoxication.	Fine.
2	"	2		Petit larceny.	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Vagrancy.	Jail.
2	September.	2		Assault and battery.	Jail.
1	"	1		Disorderly conduct.	Fine.
1	"	7	1	Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.	Jail.
2	October.	2		Assault and battery.	Fine.
1	"	1		Contempt of court.	Fine.
3	"	2	1	Disorderly conduct.	Fine.
3	"	3		Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1	1	Malicious mischief.	Jail.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Penitentiary.
119		105	14		

## COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.

1	1878.				
4	November.	3	1	Abandonment.	Bonds.
1	"	1		Assault and battery.	Fine.
10	"	8	2	Breach of peace.	Penitentiary.
12	"	12		Cruelty to animals.	Fine.
1	"	1		Disorderly person.	Fine.
29	"	21	8	Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1	1	Keeping disorderly house.	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Malicious mischief.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Fine.
2	"	2		"	Penitentiary.
5	"	5		Vagrancy.	Penitentiary.
4	December.	2	2	Assault and battery.	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
9	"	7	2	Breach of peace.	Fine.
30	"	24	6	Intoxication.	Fine.

Table K.—County of Onondaga.— (Continued.)

No. of Convictions.	When Convicted	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
1	1878.	1		Misdemeanor.	Fine.
2	December.		2	Petit larceny.	Fine.
4	"	4		"	Penitentiary.
3	"	2		Vagrancy	Penitentiary
	"			Violation city ordinance.	Fine.
1	1879.	1		Abandonment.	Bonds.
1	January.	1		Assault and battery.	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Breach of peace.	Fine.
2	"	2		"	Penitentiary.
25	"	23	2	Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Misdemeanor.	Fine.
4	"	4		Petit larceny.	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.	Penitentiary.
1	February.	1		Abandonment.	Bonds.
1	"	1		Assault and battery.	Fine.
3	"	3		Breach of peace.	Fine.
1	"		1	Disorderly person.	Fine.
2	"	2		Disturbing religious meeting.	Fine.
30	"	21	9	Intoxication.	Fine.
2	"		2	Keeping disorderly house.	Fine.
2	"	2		Petit larceny.	Fine.
2	"	2		"	Penitentiary.
4	"		1	Vagrancy.	Penitentiary.
1	March.	4		Assault and battery.	Fine.
3	"	3		"	Penitentiary.
6	"	5	1	Breach of peace.	Fine.
35	"	22	13	Intoxication.	Fine.
3	"		3	Keeping disorderly house.	Fine.
8	"	3		Petit larceny.	Fine.
1	"	1		"	House of refuge.
3	"	3		"	Penitentiary.
10	"	9	1	Violation city ordinance.	Fine.
1	April.	2		Assault and battery.	Fine.
2	"	2		"	Penitentiary.
7	"	5	2	Breach of peace.	Fine.
2	"		2	Disorderly person.	Fine.
33	"	24	9	Intoxication.	Fine.
2	"		2	Keeping disorderly house.	Fine.
1	"	1		Malicious mischief.	Fine.
2	"	2		Misdemeanor.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
5	"	5		"	Penitentiary.
16	"	16		Violation city ordinance.	Fine.
1	"		1	Violation of excise law.	Fine.
7	May.	7		Assault and battery.	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
3	"	3		Breach of peace.	Fine.
1	"	1		Carrying concealed weapon.	Fine.
4	"		4	Disorderly person.	Penitentiary.
28	"	26	2	Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"		1	Keeping disorderly house.	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Petit larceny.	Fine.
2	"	2		"	House of refuge.
3	"	1	1	"	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Violation city ordinance.	Fine.
1	"	1		" excise law.	Fine.
3	"	3		" statute.	Fine.
4	June.	4		Assault and battery.	Fine.
3	"	3		"	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Breach of peace.	Fine.
1	"		1	Disorderly person.	Penitentiary.
1	"		1	"	Fine.
3	"		3	"	Penitentiary.
44	"	33	11	Intoxication.	Fine.
5	"	1	4	Keeping disorderly house.	Fine.
1	"	1		Misdemeanor.	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Petit larceny.	Fine.
6	"	5	1	"	Penitentiary.

Table K. — County of Onondaga — (Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1879.				
1	June.	1		Vagrancy .....	Penitentiary.
9	"	9		Violation city ordinance .....	Fine.
1	"	1		statute .....	Fine.
1	July.	1		Abandonment .....	Bonds.
1	"	1		Aiding prisoner to escape .....	Fine.
1	"	1		Assault .....	Fine.
7	"	1		" .....	Jail.
1	"	5	2	" and battery .....	Fine.
6	"	5	1	Breach of peace .....	Fine.
1	"	1		" .....	Bonds.
1	"	1		Cruelty to animals .....	Fine.
3	"	2		Indecent exposure .....	Penitentiary.
36	"	27	9	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"		1	Keeping disorderly house .....	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Petit larceny .....	Fine.
1	"			" .....	House of refuge.
4	"		1	" .....	Penitentiary.
3	"	3		Violation city ordinance .....	Fine.
1	August.	1		Assault and battery .....	Suspended.
9	"	9		" .....	Fine.
3	"	3		" .....	Penitentiary.
5	"	5		Breach of peace .....	Fine.
1	"	1		" .....	Penitentiary.
1	"		1	Disorderly person .....	Fine.
2	"	1		" .....	Bonds.
29	"	25	4	Intoxication .....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		" .....	Fine.
1	"	1		Misdemeanor .....	Penitentiary.
8	"	8		Petit larceny .....	Fine.
1	"	1		" .....	Fine.
6	"	6		" .....	House of refuge.
1	"	1		" .....	Penitentiary.
4	"	4		Threats .....	Bonds.
2	"	2		Violation city ordinance .....	Fine.
9	"	2		Violation excise law .....	Fine.
6	September.	8	1	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
8	"	6		" .....	Penitentiary.
2	"	7	1	Breach of peace .....	Fine.
1	"	2		" .....	Penitentiary.
5	"	1		Cruelty to animals .....	Fine.
1	"		5	Disorderly person .....	Fine.
22	"	1		Disturbing religious meeting .....	Fine.
1	"	19	8	Intoxication .....	Fine.
5	"		2	Keeping disorderly house .....	Fine.
6	"	5		Misdemeanor .....	Fine.
3	"	6		Petit larceny .....	Fine.
3	"	3		" .....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Violation city ordinance .....	Fine.
9	October.	9		excise law .....	Fine.
6	"			Assault and battery .....	Fine.
1	"	6		" .....	Penitentiary.
13	"	1		Assault .....	Fine.
4	"	12	1	Breach of peace .....	Fine.
1	"	4		" .....	Penitentiary.
8	"	1		Cruelty to animals .....	Fine.
1	"	4	4	Disorderly person .....	Fine.
36	"	1		Indecent exposure .....	Fine.
3	"	81	4	Intoxication .....	Fine.
10	"	2	1	Keeping disorderly house .....	Fine.
1	"	9	1	Misdemeanor .....	Fine.
3	"	1		Petit larceny .....	House of refuge.
1	"	3		" .....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Profanity .....	Fine.
818		669	149		

Table K. — (Continued).

## COUNTY OF ONEIDA.

No. of Convicted.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1878.				
3	November.	3		Assault and battery.	Fine.
5	"	4	1	Breach of peace.	Fine.
1	"	1	1	Disorderly person.	Penitentiary.
33	"	33	1	Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	House of refuge.
3	"	3		Vagrancy.	Penitentiary.
1	December.	1		Breach of peace.	Fine.
24	"	24		Intoxication.	Fine.
2	"	2		Petit larceny.	Fine.
7	"	7		Vagrancy.	Jail.
3	"	3		"	Penitentiary.
	1879.				
4	January.	4		Assault and battery.	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
2	"	2		"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Breach of peace.	Fine.
3	"	3		Disorderly person.	Jail.
17	"	17		Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	House of refuge.
7	"	7		Vagrancy.	Jail.
6	"	6		"	Penitentiary.
3	February.	3		Assault and battery.	Fine.
6	"	6		Disorderly person.	Jail.
20	"	19	1	Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Penitentiary.
4	"	4		Vagrancy.	Jail.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
3	"	3		Violation excise law.	Fine.
3	March.	3		Assault and battery.	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
1	"	1		Illegal voting.	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
23	"	23	1	Intoxication.	Fine.
2	"	2		Petit larceny.	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
3	April.	3		Assault and battery.	Fine.
24	"	24	2	Breach of peace.	Fine.
4	"	4		Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Fine.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.	Poor-house.
4	"	4		Violation excise law.	Fine.
3	May.	3	1	Assault.	Fine.
20	"	3		" and battery.	Fine.
4	"	18	2	Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	4		Petit larceny.	Fine.
3	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
3	June.	3		Assault.	Fine.
1	"	1		" and battery.	Fine.
27	"	26	1	Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	House of refuge.
2	"	2		"	Jail.
1	"	1		"	Imprisonment and fine.
2	July.	2		Assault.	Fine.
1	"	2		" and battery.	Fine.
2	"	1		Defrauding hotel keeper.	Fine.
20	"	26	3	Intoxication.	Fine.
2	"	2		Keeping disorderly house.	Imprisonment and fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Fine.
6	"	6		Violation excise law.	Fine.
1	August.	1		Assault.	Fine.
2	"	2		" and battery.	Fine.
1	"	1		Breach of peace.	Fine.
1	"	1		Disorderly person.	Bonds.
24	"	24		Intoxication.	Fine.
2	"	2		Petit larceny.	Fine.
2	"	2		Violation excise law.	Fine.
9	September.	9		Assault and battery.	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Bonds.
36	"	34	1	Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Keeping disorderly house.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Fine.

Table K. — County of Ontario. — (Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
1	1879.	1		Petit larceny .....	Penitentiary.
3	September.	3		Assault and battery .....	Fine.
3	October.	3		Breach of peace .....	Fine.
26	"	25	1	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny .....	House of refuge.
1	"	1		" .....	Jail.
1	"	1		" .....	Penitentiary.
462		442	20		

## COUNTY OF ORANGE.

16	1878.	12	4	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	November.	1	1	Keeping disorderly house.	Bonds.
1	"	1		Petit larceny .....	House of refuge.
2	"	2		" .....	Jail.
3	"	3		Vagrancy .....	Jail.
2	"		2	Prostitution .....	Bonds.
7	December.	3	4	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1		Assault and battery .....	Fine.
1	"	1		" .....	Jail.
1	"	1		" .....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Malicious trespass .....	Fine.
4	"	4		Petit larceny .....	Jail.
1	"	1		" .....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Vagrancy .....	Poor-house.
12	"	12		" .....	Jail.
54		43	11		

## COUNTY OF ORLEANS.

1	1878.	1		Disorderly person .....	Jail.
13	November.	12	1	Intoxication .....	Fine.
4	"	4		Vagrancy .....	Jail.
1	December.	1		Assault and battery .....	Penitentiary.
7	"	7		Intoxication .....	Fine.
19	"	19		Vagrancy .....	Jail.
1	1879.	1		Assault and battery .....	Fine.
3	January.	3		Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"		1	Petit larceny .....	Fine.
1	"	1		Vagrancy .....	Poor-house.
43	"	42	1	" .....	Jail.
4	February.	4		Intoxication .....	Fine.
35	"	34	1	Vagrancy .....	Jail.
4	"	4		" .....	Penitentiary.
1	March.	1		Assault and battery .....	Penitentiary.
5	"	1		Intoxication .....	Fine.
55	"	55		Vagrancy .....	Jail.
1	"	1		Violation excise law .....	Fine.
2	"	2		Violation v'lge ordinance .....	Fine.
3	April.	3		Intoxication .....	Fine.
2	"	2		Petit larceny .....	Fine.
13	"	13		Vagrancy .....	Jail.
1	"	1		Violation excise law .....	Fine.
14	May.	13	1	Intoxication .....	Fine.
4	"	4		Vagrancy .....	Jail.
1	June.	1		Assault and battery .....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Disturbing religious m'tng .....	Fine.
8	"	5	2	Intoxication .....	Fine.
2	"	2		Petit larceny .....	Fine.
1	"	1		" .....	Jail.
2	"	2		" .....	Penitentiary.
1	July.	1		Assault and battery .....	Fine.
1	"	1		" .....	Penitentiary.
5	"	5		Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1		Misdemeanor .....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny .....	Fine.



Table K.—County of Orleans — (Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
1	1879.				
1	July.	1		Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		1		Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1	August.	1		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1		1		Disorderly person.....	Fine.
3	"	2	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1			1		Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
2	September.	2		Intoxication.....	Fine.
7		7			Jail.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1		"	House of refuge.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
2	October.	2		Disorderly person.....	Fine.
5	"	5		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Vagrancy.....	Jail.
233		232	11		

## COUNTY OF OSWEGO.

1	1878.				
1	November.	1		Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
1	December.	1		Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	1879.				
1	January.	2		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1		1		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	March.	1		Abandonment.....	Bonds.
1	"	1		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	April.	1		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Breach of peace.....	Fine.
1	"		1	Disorderly person.....	Bonds.
1	"		1	Keeping disorderly house.....	Bonds.
2	"	2		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	May.	1		Abandonment.....	Bonds.
2	"	2		Assault.....	Jail.
1	"	1		" and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	"		2	Keeping disorderly house.....	Bonds.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	June.	1		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
1	July.		1	Keeping disorderly house.....	Bonds.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
2	"	2			Jail.
1	August.	1		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Misdemeanor.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	September.		1	Keeping disorderly house.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	October.	1		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Jail.
36		30	6		

## COUNTY OF OTSEGO.

1	1878.				
1	November.	1		Assault and battery.....	Jail.
1	December.	1		"	Penitentiary.
1	"		1	Disorderly person.....	Jail.
1	"	1		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Keeping disorderly house.....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
3	"	3			Jail.
8	"	8		Vagrancy.....	Jail.
8	"	8		"	Penitentiary.
2	1879.				
2	January.	2		Intoxication.....	Fine.

Table K.—County of Otsego — (Continued).

No of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
1	1879.	1		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
2	February.	2		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	March.	1		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	April.	1		Violation of excise law.....	Fine.
2	"	2		Intoxication.....	Fine.
4	May.	4		"	Fine.
1	June.	1		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	July.	1		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
1	August.	1		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
14	"	14		Breach of peace.....	Fine.
4	"	4		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
12	September.	12		Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	"	2		Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1	October.	1		Disorderly person.....	Bonds.
2	"	1	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
75		73	2		

## COUNTY OF PUTNAM.

2	1878.	2		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	November.	1		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	December.	1		Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	1879.	1		Abandonment.....	Bonds.
1	February.	1		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Fine.
2	March.	2		"	Fine.
1	April.	1		Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary.
8	May.	3		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	June.	1		Assault.....	Jail.
1	July.	1		" and battery.....	Jail.
1	"	7		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	August.	1		Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Breach of peace.....	Fine.
4	"	4		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
3	September.	3		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Malevolent mischief.....	Penitentiary.
4	October.	4		Intoxication.....	Fine.
37		37			

## COUNTY OF QUEENS.

4	1878.	4		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
5	November.	5		"	Jail.
1	"	1		"	Grand jury.
1	"	1		Disturbing religious meeting.....	Fine.
6	"	6		Drunk and disorderly.....	Fine.
8	"	5	3	"	Jail.
1	"	1		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Grand jury.
1	"	1		"	House of refuge.
3	"	3		"	Jail.
2	"	1	1	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
6	"	6		"	Jail.
1	"	1		Violation excise law.....	Suspended.
1	"	1		" game law.....	Fine.
6	"	5		" ordinance.....	Suspended.
3	December.	3		Assault.....	Fine.
2	"	2		" and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	2		"	Jail.
1	"	1		Disorderly child.....	House of refuge.
4	"	4		Drunk and disorderly.....	Fine.

Table K.—County of Queens —(Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1878.				
6	December.	6		Drunk and disorderly.....	Jail.
1	"	1		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fine.
6	"	6		Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
2	"	1	1	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
5	"	3	2	"	Jail.
1	"	1		Violation game law.....	Jail.
	1879.				
1	January.	1		Attempt petit larceny.....	Jail.
2	"	2		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	2		"	Jail.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
2	"	2		person.....	Jail.
3	"	3		Drunk and disorderly.....	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		False pretenses.....	Jail.
3	"	3		Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	"	2		"	Jail.
3	"	3		Petit larceny.....	Jail.
5	"	4	1	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
2	"	2		"	Jail.
2	February.	2		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	2		"	Jail.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
3	"	3		Drunk and disorderly.....	Fine.
1	"		1	"	Fine and imprisonment.
4	"	3	1	"	Jail.
2	"	2		Intoxication.....	Fine.
5	"	5		Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
5	"	4	1	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
2	"	2		Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1	"	1		"	House of refuge.
3	"	3	1	"	Jail.
1	"	1		Violation excise law.....	Fine.
1	March.	1		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
3	"	3		"	Jail.
1	"	1		Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1	"	1		Disturbing religious meeting.	Fine.
1	"	1		Drunk and disorderly.....	Fine.
3	"	3		"	Jail.
1	"	1		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"		1	"	Jail.
1	"	1		Misdemeanor.....	Fine.
2	"	2		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
4	"	4		"	House of refuge.
4	"	4		"	Jail.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
1	"		1	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1	"	1		"	House of refuge.
4	"	4		"	Jail.
1	April.	1		Affray.....	Fine.
2	"	2		Assault.....	Grand jury.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
5	"	5		" and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Bonds.
4	"	4		"	Jail.
6	"	6		Drunk and disorderly.....	Fine.
7	"	6	1	"	Jail.
1	"		1	Embezzlement.....	Jail.
1	"	1		Indecent exposure.....	Jail.
1	"	1		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Malicious mischief.....	Jail.
1	"		1	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
3	"		3	"	House of refuge.
4	"	2	2	"	Jail.
1	May.	1		Assault.....	Fine.
6	"	1	5	" and battery.....	Fine.

Table K.—Queens County—(Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1879.				
3	May.	3	.....	Assault and battery.....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Bonds.
1	"	.....	1	"	Jail.
4	"	4	.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	Fine.
1	"	.....	1	"	Poor-house.
5	"	2	3	"	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Jail.
2	"	.....	2	Keeping disorderly house.....	Bonds
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
2	"	2	.....	"	Jail.
4	June.	4	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
6	"	6	.....	"	Jail.
2	"	2	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1	"	.....	1	person	Bonds.
6	"	5	1	Drunk and disorderly.....	Fine.
5	"	5	.....	"	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Indecent exposure.....	Jail.
2	"	2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	1	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Jail.
3	"	3	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
4	"	3	1	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
5	"	3	2	"	Jail.
4	July.	4	.....	Assault.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	"	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	"	Grand jury.
2	"	2	.....	and battery.....	Suspended.
12	"	10	2	"	Fine.
4	"	4	.....	"	Bonds.
1	"	1	.....	"	Jail.
2	"	1	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1	"	.....	1	person	Jail.
3	"	3	.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Bonds.
3	"	2	1	"	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	5	2	"	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fine and imprisonment.
1	"	1	.....	"	House of refuge.
1	"	.....	1	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge
1	"	1	.....	Threats.....	Bonds.
6	"	6	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
2	"	3	.....	"	Jail.
2	"	2	.....	Violation excise law.....	Fine.
1	August.	.....	1	Assault.....	Jail.
8	"	7	1	and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	"	Jail.
2	"	2	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
8	"	2	1	person	Barnum's Island.]
1	"	.....	1	"	House of refuge.
5	"	.....	5	"	Jail.
3	"	3	.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	Jail.
5	"	5	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
5	"	2	8	"	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
3	"	2	1	"	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	.....	1	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
8	"	7	1	"	Jail.
2	"	2	.....	"	Penitentiary.
2	"	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1	"	1	.....	"	Jail.
15	"	14	1	Violation excise law.....	Fine.
1	September.	1	.....	Assault.....	Suspended.
1	"	1	.....	"	Bonds.
1	"	1	.....	"	Fine.

Table K. — County of Queens. — (Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Sentence.	Offense.
18	1879.	11	2	Assault and battery	Fine.
3	September.	3	0	"	Jail.
2	"	2	0	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	0	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
1	"	1	0	Disorderly child	House of refuge.
1	"	1	0	Drunk and disorderly	Fine.
2	"	1	1	"	Jail.
5	"	2	3	Intoxication	Fine.
1	"	1	0	"	Jail.
1	"	1	0	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	0	Malignous mischief	Fine.
1	"	1	0	Misdemeanor	Fine.
1	"	1	0	"	Penitentiary.
2	"	2	0	Petit larceny	Fine.
3	"	3	0	"	Jail.
2	October.	2	0	Assault	Fine.
1	"	1	1	Assault and battery	Suspended.
2	"	1	1	"	Fine.
1	"	1	0	"	Penitentiary.
4	"	4	0	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1	"	1	0	Drunk and disorderly	Fine and bonds.
2	"	2	0	"	Jail.
4	"	2	2	Intoxication	Jail.
1	"	1	0	Malignous mischief	Fine.
2	"	2	0	Misdemeanor	Fine.
1	"	1	0	"	Jail.
1	"	1	1	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
2	"	2	0	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	0	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
3	"	3	0	"	Jail.
2	"	2	0	Violation excise law	Fine.
438		402	81		

## COUNTY OF RENSSELAER.

1	1879.	1	0	Disorderly child	House of refuge.
142	November.	116	26	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
10	"	7	3	"	Jail.
1	"	4	0	Intoxication	Fine.
1	"	1	0	"	Jail.
1	"	1	0	Petit larceny	Jail.
1	"	1	1	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
1	"	1	0	"	Jail.
3	December.	3	0	Assault	Fine.
1	"	1	0	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
1	"	1	0	Disorderly conduct	Suspended.
133	"	112	21	"	Fine.
14	"	10	4	"	Jail.
16	"	12	4	Intoxication	Fine.
1	"	1	0	"	Jail.
1	"	1	0	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
1	"	1	0	Malignous mischief	Fine.
3	"	2	1	Petit larceny	Jail.
1	"	1	0	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
5	"	4	1	"	Jail.
5	1879.	4	1	Assault	Fine.
74	January.	57	17	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
4	"	4	0	"	Jail.
1	"	1	0	Intoxication	Suspended.
4	"	4	0	"	Fine.
4	"	1	0	Petit larceny	Fine.
4	"	4	0	"	Jail.
4	"	4	0	Vagrancy	Jail.
81	February.	59	22	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
8	"	8	0	"	Jail.
1	"	1	0	Intoxication	Fine.
2	"	2	0	Petit larceny	Fine.
1	March.	1	0	Assault	Jail.
1	"	1	1	Assault and battery	Fine.

Table K. — Rensselaer County. — (Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
1	1879.	1		Disorderly conduct.....	Suspended.
84	March.	68	16	".....	Fine.
6	"	8	8	".....	Jail.
2	"	2		Intoxication.....	Suspended.
5	"	5		".....	Fine.
1	"	1		".....	Jail.
2	"	2		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1		".....	Jail.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	Jail.
2	April.	2		Assault.....	Fine.
146	"	129	17	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
15	"	13	2	".....	Jail.
2	"	1	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
8	"	8		".....	Jail.
2	"		8	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
9	"	9		".....	Jail.
1	May.	2		Assault.....	Fine.
127	"	99	28	Disorderly conduct.....	Suspended.
29	"	13	16	".....	Fine.
1	"	1		Intoxication.....	Jail.
5	"	4	1	".....	Suspended.
2	"	2		Keeping disorderly house....	Fine.
3	"	2	1	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
2	"	2		Vagrancy.....	Jail.
11	June.	9	2	Assault.....	Fine.
5	"	4	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
44	"	39	15	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
8	"	5	3	".....	Jail.
41	"	36	5	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"		1	Keeping disorderly house....	Fine.
4	"	4		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
2	"	2		".....	Jail.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	Jail.
6	"	1		Violation city ordinance....	Fine.
115	July.	4	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	81	34	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
13	"	1		".....	House of refuge.
15	"	4	9	".....	Jail.
7	"	14	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
189	August.	7		Assault.....	Fine.
22	"	6		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
36	"	164	26	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
3	"	11	11	".....	Jail.
1	"	33	8	Intoxication.....	Fine.
5	"	3		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
2	"	1		".....	Jail.
115	"	5		Vagrancy.....	Jail.
2	September.	1	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
9	"	96	27	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
81	"	1	1	".....	Jail.
6	"	22	9	Intoxication.....	Fine.
6	"	5	1	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
10	October.	6		Assault.....	Fine.
101	"	10		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
6	"	88	13	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
28	"	5	1	".....	Jail.
1	"	23	3	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	2		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1		".....	Jail.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	House of refuge.
1,843		1,432	361		Jail.

Table K. — (Continued).

## COUNTY OF ROCKLAND.

Nc. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
4	1878. November.	4	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
1	"	1	.....	"	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1	"	1	.....	"	Jail.
9		9	.....		

## COUNTY OF SARATOGA.

1	1878. November.	1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Penitentiary..
3	"	3	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
4	"	3	1	"	Jail.
1	December.	1	.....	Abandonment.....	Bonds.
2	"	2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
10	"	10	.....	"	Jail.
1	1879. January.	1	.....	Assault and battery.....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
3	"	3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
4	"	4	.....	"	Penitentiary.
1	February.	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Penitentiary.
4	"	4	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
4	"	4	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1	March.	1	.....	Disturbing school.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Jail.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
2	"	2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	"	Penitentiary.
1	April.	1	.....	Contempt of court.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Jail.
6	"	6	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
3	"	3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
3	May.	3	.....	Disorderly person.....	Jail.
11	"	7	4	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	"	Penitentiary.
12	June.	9	3	Disorderly person.....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
3	"	3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
8	July.	8	.....	Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Bonds.
5	"	5	.....	"	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	"	Penitentiary.
9	"	8	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
1	"	1	.....	"	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	"	Penitentiary.
3	"	2	1	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
5	August.	5	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	"	Penitentiary.
3	"	1	.....	Breach of peace.....	Jail.
8	"	8	.....	Disorderly person.....	Fine.
10	"	8	2	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
3	September.	3	.....	Assault.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
6	"	4	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.

Table K. — County of Saratoga — (Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
1	1879.		1	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	October.	1		Petit larceny. ....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Vagrancy .....	Jail.
1	"		1	" .....	Penitentiary.
155		181	24		

## COUNTY OF SCHOHARIE.

1	1878.	1		Assault and battery .....	Jail.
1	November.	1		Petit larceny. ....	Penitentiary.
1	December.	1		Assault and battery .....	Penitentiary.
1	1879.				
1	January.	1		" .....	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Vagrancy .....	Penitentiary.
2	April.	2		Malicious mischief. ....	Fine.
4	"	4		Petit larceny .....	Jail.
2	"	2		Vagrancy .....	Penitentiary.
1	May.	1		Petit larceny .....	Jail.
1	July.	1		" .....	Jail.
1	August.	1		" .....	Jail.
2	September.	2		Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	October.	1		Assault and battery .....	Fine.
20		30			

## COUNTY OF SCHUYLER.

2	1878.	2		Assault and battery .....	Fine.
2	November.	2		Drunk and disorderly .....	Fine.
1	"	1		Keeping disorderly house .....	Bonds.
2	December.	2		Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny .....	Fine.
1	"	1		Disturbing school .....	Fine.
1	"	1		Vagrancy .....	Jail.
3	1879.	3		Intoxication .....	Fine.
17	January.	17		Vagrancy .....	Jail.
24	February.	24		" .....	Jail.
3	March.	3		Intoxication .....	Fine.
33	"	33		Vagrancy .....	Jail.
19	April.	19		" .....	Jail.
6	May.	6	1	Intoxication .....	Fine.
2	June.	2		Assault and battery .....	Fine.
4	"	4		Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny .....	Fine.
1	July.	1		Assault and battery .....	Fine.
2	"	2		Intoxication .....	Fine.
3	"	3		Misdemeanor .....	Fine.
4	August.	4		Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	September.	1		" .....	Fine.
1	October.	1		Abandonment .....	Bonds.
2	"	2		Intoxication .....	Fine.
135		188	2		

## COUNTY OF SENECA.

1	1878.	1		Drunk and disorderly .....	Fine.
4	November.	3	1	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny .....	House of refuge.
5	"	5		Vagrancy .....	Jail.
8	December.	8		Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny .....	House of refuge.
1	"	1		" .....	Jail.
3	"	3		Vagrancy .....	Jail.
1	1879.				Fine.
1	January.	1		Disorderly conduct .....	
1	"	1		Drunk and disorderly .....	Fine.
4	"	4		Intoxication .....	Jail.
1	"	1		Petit larceny .....	Jail.



Table K.—County of Seneca.—(Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
4	1879. January.	2	.....	Vagrancy .....	Jail.
7	February.	7	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
8	1	3	.....	Vagrancy .....	Jail.
1	March.	1	.....	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
1	May.	1	.....	" .....	Jail.
2	"	2	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Vagrancy .....	Jail.
2	June.	2	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1	1	Petit larceny .....	House of refuge.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy .....	Jail.
4	July.	4	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Resisting an officer .....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy .....	Jail.
1	August.	1	.....	Contempt of court .....	Fine.
3	"	3	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny .....	Jail.
1	September.	1	.....	Assault .....	Fine.
5	"	3	2	Intoxication .....	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	Petit larceny .....	Fine.
1	October.	1	.....	Breach of peace .....	Fine.
4	"	4	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny .....	Jail.
1	"	.....	1	Resisting an officer .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy .....	Jail.
77		71	6		

## COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE.

8	1878. November.	8	.....	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
6	"	6	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Malicious mischief .....	Suspended.
1	December.	1	.....	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
8	"	8	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny .....	Suspended.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	Jail.
1	1879. January.	1	.....	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny .....	Fine.
1	February.	1	.....	Disorderly conduct .....	Suspended.
1	"	1	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny .....	House of refuge.
2	"	2	.....	" .....	Jail.
2	March.	2	.....	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny .....	House of refuge.
1	April.	1	1	Drunk and disorderly .....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
4	"	4	.....	" .....	Fine and imprisonment.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Profanity .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Violation excise law .....	Fine.
2	May.	2	.....	Assault and battery .....	Suspended.
1	"	1	.....	" .....	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny .....	Fine.
1	June.	1	.....	Assault .....	Imprisonment and fine.
1	"	1	.....	Disorderly conduct .....	Fine.
1	July.	1	.....	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
4	"	4	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Misdemeanor .....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Profanity .....	Fine.
4	August.	2	2	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
2	"	1	1	Disorderly person .....	Bonds.
2	"	2	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy .....	Jail.
1	September.	1	.....	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Intoxication .....	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny .....	Fine.

Table K.—*St. Lawrence County — (Continued).*

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
2	1879.	2		Assault and battery.	Fine.
1	October.	1		Disorderly conduct.	Fine.
1	"	3		Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Fine.
1	"	1		Violation excise law.	Fine.
72		68	4		

## COUNTY OF STEUBEN.

3	1878.	3		Assault and battery.	Fine.
1	November.	3		Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.	Poor-house.
2	December.	2		Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Fine.
2	"	2		Vagrancy.	Jail.
1	1879.	1		Assault and battery.	Fine.
1	January.	1		Disorderly conduct.	Fine.
5	"	5		Intoxication.	Fine.
6	"	6		Petit larceny.	Fine.
1	February.	1		Assault and battery.	Fine.
1	"	1		Intoxication.	Fine.
2	"	2		Petit larceny.	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.	Poor-house.
8	March.	8		Intoxication.	Fine.
2	"	2		Petit larceny.	Fine.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.	Jail.
1	April.	1		Assault and battery.	Fine.
2	"	2		Disorderly persons.	Bonds.
16	"	15	1	Intoxication.	Fine.
2	"	2		Petit larceny.	Fine.
1	"	2		"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.	Jail.
13	May.	11	2	Intoxication.	Fine.
2	"	2		Misdemeanor.	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Penitentiary.
8	"	8		Vagrancy.	Jail.
1	June.	1		Assault and battery.	Fine.
1	"	1		Cruelty to animals.	Fine.
2	"	2		Disorderly person.	Bonds.
11	"	11		Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	House of refuge.
1	July.	1		Assault and battery.	Bonds.
1	"	1		Indecent exposure.	Jail.
15	"	15		Intoxication.	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Malicious mischief.	Fine.
8	"	2	1	Misdemeanor.	Jail.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Grand jury.
1	"	1		"	Fine.
1	"	1		"	House of refuge.
2	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
1	"	2		Vagrancy.	Jail.
7	August.	7	1	Disorderly person.	Bonds.
1	"	1		Intoxication.	Fine.
2	"	2		Misdemeanor.	Jail.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	House of refuge.
3	"	3		"	Jail.
3	September.	3		Vagrancy.	Jail.
10	"	10		Assault and battery.	Fine.
1	"	1		Intoxication.	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.	Fine.
1	"	1		"	House of refuge.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		"	Fine.
1	October.	1		Profanity.	Fine.
7	"	7	1	Disorderly child.	Magdalene asylum.
	"			Intoxication.	Fine.

Table K. — County of Steuben. — (Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
2	1879.	2		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
2	October.	2		Vagrancy.....	Jail.
181		171	10		

## COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

1	1878.	1		Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1	November.	1		Assault.....	Jail.
1	December.	1		" and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	1	".....	Fine and bonds.
2	"	2		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	1879.	1		".....	Fine.
1	January.	1		".....	Jail.
1	"	1		Assault.....	Fine.
1	February.	1		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
2	March.	2		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	2		Disorderly child.....	House of refuge.
1	"	1		Disturbing religious meeting.....	Fine.
4	"	4		Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
2	"	2		Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1	"	1		".....	Jail.
1	April.	1	1	Assault and battery.....	Bonds.
1	"	1	1	Contempt of court.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Malicious mischief.....	Jail.
8	May.	2	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1		".....	Fine and bonds.
1	"	1		Threats.....	Bonds.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1	June.	1		Assault.....	Fine and bonds.
1	"	1		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Threats.....	Bonds.
1	July.	1		Assault.....	Fine and bonds.
2	"	2		" and battery.....	Bonds.
1	"	1		".....	Jail.
2	"	2		Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	"	1	1	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1	"	1		".....	Jail.
8	August.	3		Assault.....	Fine.
1	"	1		" and battery.....	Fine and bonds.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	September.	1		Assault.....	Fine.
1	"	1		" and battery.....	Imprisonment and fine.
1	"	1		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Misdemeanor.....	Fine and bonds.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
58		47	10		

## COUNTY OF SULLIVAN.

1	1878.	1		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	November.	1		Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1	1879.	1		Assault.....	Fine.
1	April.	1		" and battery.....	Fine.
1	July.	1		".....	Fine.
5		5			

Table K. — (Continued).

## COUNTY OF TIOGA.

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
5	1878.				
6	November.	5		Intoxication.....	Fine.
4	December.	1	1	Assault and battery .....	Fine.
4	"	4		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
2	1879.				
3	February.	2		Intoxication.....	Fine.
6	March.	3		"	Fine.
1	April.	6		"	Fine.
2	"	1		Malicious mischief.....	Penitentiary.
2	May.	3		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1	2	Keeping bawdy house .....	Bonds.
1	June.	1		Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Assault and battery .....	Fine.
6	"	6		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	July.	1		Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Assault and battery .....	Fine.
7	"	6	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
15	August.	12	3	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Imprisonment and fine.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
2	September.	2		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1	October.	1		Assault.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
10	"	6	4	Intoxication.....	Fine.
81		70	11		

## COUNTY OF TOMPKINS.

1	1878.				
1	November.	1		Assault and battery .....	Fine.
4	"	4		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
2	December.	2		Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Drunk and disorderly.....	Jail.
2	"	2		Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	"	2		"	Jail.
1	"	1		Keeping disorderly house.....	Bonds.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
3	1879.				
1	January.	3		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
4	"	4		Drunk and disorderly.....	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
1	"	1		Disorderly person.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
5	February.	2		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	3	2	Drunk and disorderly.....	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
3	"	2		Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	March.	2		Drunk and disorderly.....	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Suspended.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
1	April.	1		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Drunk and disorderly.....	Suspended.
1	"	1		"	Fine.
1	"	1		Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
2	"	1	1	"	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Disorderly person.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Malicious mischief.....	Penitentiary.
4	"	1		Vagrancy.....	House of refuge.
1	May.	4		Drunk and disorderly.....	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
1	June.	1		Assault.....	Fine.
3	"	1		Drunk and disorderly.....	Suspended.
3	"	3		"	Fine.



Table K.— County of Warren.— (Continued).

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
1	1879.	1		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	July.	1		Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	"		2	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1	August.	1		Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary.
1	"	2		Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1		".....	Penitentiary.
1	September.	1		Assault.....	House of refuge.
2	"	2		Intoxication.....	Fine.
4	"	4		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
27		21	6		

## COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

1	1878.	1		Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary.
2	November.	2		Intoxication.....	Fine.
4	"	4		Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1	December.	1		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	1879.	1		Assault and battery.....	Jail.
1	January.	1		".....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1	"	1		".....	Penitentiary.
1	March.	1		".....	Jail.
2	April.	2		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"		1	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1	"	1		Violation excise law.....	Fine.
2	August.	2		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
2	"	2		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
2	"		2	".....	Penitentiary.
1	October.	1		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
25		22	3		

## COUNTY OF WAYNE.

3	1878.	3		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
12	November.	12		Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	"	2		Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
2	"	2		".....	Fine.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1	December.	1		Disorderly person.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1	1879.	1		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
3	January.	3		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	"	1		".....	Penitentiary.
1	February.	1		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	March.	1		Disturbing religious meeting.....	Fine.
2	"	2		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1		".....	Jail.
2	April.	2		Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	"	2		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1		".....	House of refuge.
1	May.	1		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1		".....	Jail.
2	"	2		Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
3	June.	3		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1		".....	Jail.
1	"	1		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Profanity.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Trespass.....	Penitentiary.
3	July.	3		Assault and battery.....	Fine.

Table K.—County of Wayne.—(Continued).

No. of Convictions	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1879.				
1	July.	1		Assault and battery.....	Jail.
1	"	1		Disorderly person.....	Penitentiary.
6	"	6		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
8	August.	7	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
2	"	2		"	Penitentiary
1	"	1		Drunk and disorderly.....	Penitentiary
7	"	7		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Jail.
4	September.	4		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
4	"	2	2	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
2	October.	2		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Trespass.....	Fine.
103		99	4		

## COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.

	1878.				
1	November.	1		Assault.....	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Breach of peace.....	Fine.
2	"	2		Disorderly child.....	House of refuge.
3	"	2	1	conduct.....	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		person.....	Fine.
4	"	4		Drunk and disorderly.....	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
6	"	6		"	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Malicious mischief.....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Jail.
1	"	1		"	House of refuge.
2	"	2		"	Penitentiary.
1	December.	1		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Drunk and disorderly.....	Fine.
15	"	15		"	Penitentiary.
8	"	8		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Keeping disorderly house.....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
	1879.				
1	January.	1	1	Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	1		"	Fine and bonds.
1	"	1		Disorderly child.....	House of refuge.
8	"	8		conduct.....	Penitentiary.
2	"	2		Drunk and disorderly.....	Jail.
2	"	2		"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Intoxication.....	Jail.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Imprisonment and fine.
8	"	8		"	Jail.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	House of refuge.
10	"	10		"	Penitentiary.
2	February.	2		Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary.
3	"	3		Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
5	"	5		"	Penitentiary.
2	"	1	1	Drunk and disorderly.....	Jail.
3	"	3		"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Intoxication.....	Penitentiary
2	"	2		Vagrancy.....	Jail.
7	"	7		"	Penitentiary
1	"	1		Violation excise law.....	Fine.
1	March.	1		Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary.
8	"	8		Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1	"	1		"	Penitentiary.

Table K. — County of Westchester — (Continued).

No. of Convictions	When convicted:	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1879.				
6	March.	6	.....	Drunk and disorderly.	Jail.
2	"	2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	.....	1	Petit larceny	Jail.
7	"	6	.....	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
2	"	2	.....	"	Penitentiary.
3	April.	1	.....	Disorderly child	House of refuge.
1	"	3	.....	conduct	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	"	Penitentiary.
11	"	11	.....	Drunk and disorderly	Jail.
6	"	5	.....	"	Penitentiary.
3	"	2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
3	"	3	.....	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	.....	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	"	Penitentiary.
1	May.	1	.....	Assault	Imprisonment and fine.
1	"	1	.....	and battery	House of refuge.
2	"	2	.....	Drunk and disorderly	Jail.
3	"	3	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Trespass	Penitentiary.
5	"	5	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1	June.	1	.....	Assault	Penitentiary.
3	"	3	.....	and battery	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	"	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Disorderly child	House of refuge.
1	"	1	.....	conduct	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Drunk and disorderly	Imprisonment and fine.
8	"	6	.....	"	Jail.
2	"	2	.....	"	Penitentiary.
7	"	6	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Trespass	Fine.
3	"	3	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Violation city ordinance	Fine.
1	July.	1	.....	Assault	Penitentiary.
5	"	3	.....	and battery	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	"	Penitentiary.
3	"	3	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
3	"	3	.....	Drunk and disorderly	Jail.
7	"	7	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Threats	Fine and bonds.
1	August.	1	.....	Assault	Penitentiary.
3	"	3	.....	and battery	Fine.
1	"	1	.....	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Disorderly child	House of refuge.
1	"	.....	1	"	Catholic protectory.
3	"	3	.....	conduct	Fine.
3	"	3	.....	"	Jail.
1	"	1	.....	"	Penitentiary.
3	"	3	.....	Drunk and disorderly	Jail.
4	"	4	.....	"	Penitentiary.
6	"	6	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	"	Jail.
1	"	2	.....	"	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
2	"	2	.....	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
2	"	2	.....	"	Penitentiary.
5	"	4	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1	"	1	.....	Violation city ordinance	Fine.
1	"	.....	1	excise law	Fine.



Table K.—County of Westchester — (Continued.)

No. of Convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
5	1879.	5		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	September.	1		" " " " " " " " " " " "	Fine and bonds.
3	"	3		" " " " " " " " " " " "	Jail.
2	"	2		Disorderly conduct.....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Drunk and disorderly.....	Fine.
1	"	1		" " " " " " " " " " " "	Penitentiary.
6	"	5	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
3	"	3		Misdemeanor.....	Jail.
3	"	3		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1		" " " " " " " " " " " "	House of refuge.
1	"	1		" " " " " " " " " " " "	Penitentiary.
3	"	3		Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
2	October.	2		Assault and battery.....	Jail.
1	"	1		Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
2	"	2		Disorderly child.....	Catholic Protective.
4	"	4		conduct.....	Fine.
4	"	4		Drunk and disorderly.....	Jail.
2	"	2	1	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Intoxication.....	Fine.
3	"	3		Malicious mischief.....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Violation game law.....	Fine.
338		317	21		

## COUNTY OF WYOMING.

1	1879.	1		Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
5	February.	5		Vagrancy.....	Jail.
2	March.	2		Intoxication.....	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	"	1		" " " " " " " " " " " "	Penitentiary.
1	"	1		Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
2	April.	2		Petit larceny.....	Jail.
9	May.	9		Intoxication.....	Fine.
5	June.	5		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
3	"	3		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	July.	1		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
4	"	4		" " " " " " " " " " " "	Fine and imprisonment.
1	August.	1		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary.
37		37			

## COUNTY OF YATES.

3	1878.	3		Intoxication.....	Fine.
4	November.	4		" " " " " " " " " " " "	Fine.
1	December.	1		Petit larceny.....	Jail.
2	1879.	2		Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	January.	2		" " " " " " " " " " " "	Fine.
1	February.	1		" " " " " " " " " " " "	Fine.
1	March.	1		" " " " " " " " " " " "	Fine.
1	April.	1		" " " " " " " " " " " "	Fine.
2	May.	1		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
1	"	2		Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	June.	2		" " " " " " " " " " " "	Fine.
2	July.	2		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
3	"	2		" " " " " " " " " " " "	Jail.
1	"	1		Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
7	"	7		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	"	1		Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1	August.	1		Assault.....	Fine.
2	"	2		Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
2	"	2		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	September.	1		Abandonment.....	Bonds.
11	"	11		Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	October.	1		Assault and battery.....	Fine.
6	"	4	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	"	2		Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
57		56	1		



Table L.—(Continued).

COUNTIES.	Whole number con- victed.	Males.	Females.	Abandonment.	Arson.	Aiding escape.	Assault.	Assault and battery.	Assault on an officer.	Assault to steal.	Attempt to commit public larceny.	Barstard.	Breach of peace.	Contempt of court.	Conspiracy.	Cruelty to animals.	Cruelty to children.	Defrauding hotel keeper.	Disorderly child.	Disorderly conduct.	Disorderly person.	Disturbing school.	Disturbing religious meeting.	Destitution.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	False pretenses.
Orange.....	54	43	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	13	66	270	15	3
Orleans.....	233	233	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego.....	36	36	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego.....	75	73	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam.....	37	37	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens.....	433	402	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer.....	1,432	1,432	261	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,407	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga.....	155	131	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler.....	135	133	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	77	71	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence.....	72	63	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stenben.....	131	171	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk.....	58	43	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga.....	81	70	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins.....	98	89	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster.....	45	42	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	27	21	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	25	23	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	103	99	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester.....	338	317	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	37	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates.....	57	56	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	32,604	23,832	5,772	69	113	2	199	3,244	1	31	15	1	449	14	4	208	28	4	62	2,209	338	5	13	66	270	15	3

Table L.—(Continued).

COUNTIES.	Habitual drunkard.	Illegal voting.	Indecent exposure.	Interfering with an officer.	Intoxication.	Keeping disorderly house.	Keeping gaming-house.	Malicious mischief.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Profanity.	Resisting an officer.	Selling lottery tickets.	Threats.	Trespass.	Truancy.	Vagrancy.	Violation excise law.	Violation game law.	Violation health law.	Violation military code.	Violation park ordinance.	Violation sanitary code.	Violation statute.	Violation village ordinance.	Violation city ordinance.
Allegany.....					2				9	6								4								
Broome.....					3	1			3	2	1							13								
Cattaraugus.....					33				2	14								2								
Cayuga.....					6			1	3	2								2								
Chautauqua.....					33	3			2	21				1	3			42								
Chemung.....					555			3	8	36								16								
Chemung.....					4				1	8								12								
Clinton.....					16				1	13								37								
Columbia.....					33	1			1	15								11								
Cortland.....					11				1	6								20								
Delaware.....					8			2	1	7								11		2						
Dutchess.....	13				198	2			1	32		1	3		2	10		564	6							
Erie.....					783		4	37	1	420																
Essex.....					66				1	3								13		8						
Franklin.....					3	1			1	1																
Genesee.....					39				1	8								22								
Herkimer.....					18			2	1	25								6								
Jefferson.....					8	1			14	589								1,270	5	21	1					
Kings.....	66		3	1	8,966			118	1	8				37	1	78										1,472
Lewis.....					28				1	7								4								
Livingston.....					43				1	10																
Madison.....					874	3		1	1	163	2							76	8							
Monroe.....			2		47	1			1	10								174								
Montgomery.....			1		10				1	1																
New York.....			5		148	4		19	38	1,467								23								10
Niagara.....					36	1		6	1	15								9								
Onesida.....					877	20		2	21	16								12	6							
Onondaga.....			3		308	3				89	1							32	12							
Ontario.....					23	1				8								16								
Orange.....					80				1	15								181	2							
Orleans.....					1				1	11								13								
Oswego.....					4	1				9																
Otsego.....					31	1				11																

Table L.—(Continued).

COUNTIES.	Habitual drunkard.	Illegal voting.	Indecent exposure.	Interfering with an officer.	Intoxication.	Keeping disorderly house.	Keeping gaming house.	Malignous mischief.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Profanity.	Resisting an officer.	Selling lottery tickets.	Threats.	Trespass.	Truancy.	Vagrancy.	Violation excise law.	Violation game law.	Violation health law.	Violation military code.	Violation park ordinance.	Violation sanitary code.	Violation statute.	Violation village ordinance.	Violation city ordinance.
Putnam.....					27	2	10	1	16	40				1			68	21	2					6	1	
Queens.....					48		4	1		42							36									
Rensselaer.....					193					26							36									
Rockland.....										16							43									
Saratoga.....					61					16							43									
Schoharie.....					38	1		2	3	8							44									
Schuyler.....					38					2							20									
Seneca.....					33					16		2					22									
St. Lawrence.....					33					1							10									
Steuben.....					36					1							12									
Suffolk.....					4					4							1									
Sullivan.....						2				1							1									
Tioga.....					64					1							1									
Tompkins.....					13	1				10							4									
Ulster.....					6	1				1							11									
Warren.....					6					10							4									
Washington.....					43					32							42									
Wayne.....					54				7								2									
Westchester.....					18	1				4							8									
Wyoming.....					39												2									
Yates.....																										
Total.....	79	2	25	1	13,551	57	5	223	146	3,367	14	3	3	47	22	68	2,968	74	8	22	1	2	9	14	2	1,544

## TABLE M.

*Abstract of the Returns of Sheriffs.*

## CITY OF ALBANY.

	Petit larceny.	Assault and battery.	Vagrancy.	Disorderly conduct.	Malignant mischief.	Intoxication.	Breach of the peace.	Misdemeanor.	Total.
Number reported.....	138	191	173	53	48	466	216	90	1,345
Males.....	120	167	156	50	43	384	162	28	1,090
Females.....	18	24	17	3	5	102	54	2	255
Under 15 years of age.....	70	1	10	10	16	...	...	...	107
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	25	27	26	19	11	43	28	4	178
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	17	34	20	17	7	81	47	7	230
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	12	43	24	19	7	115	44	1	265
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	8	35	21	8	4	87	28	1	192
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	4	25	22	4	2	49	28	1	135
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	1	10	18	1	...	20	24	7	81
Unknown.....	1	16	32	5	1	71	22	9	157
Married.....	20	50	21	27	9	182	66	11	386
Single.....	86	88	98	37	22	198	90	9	628
Unknown.....	32	53	54	19	17	86	60	10	331
Natives of United States.....	73	46	38	33	36	233	65	12	536
Natives of Ireland.....	46	37	27	25	12	198	48	17	410
Natives of Germany.....	12	21	3	1	...	12	17	...	66
Natives of England.....	2	...	17	...	...	13	6	...	38
Natives of Scotland.....	1	17	2	1	...	...	10	...	31
Natives of France.....	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	11
Natives of Canada.....	...	19	1	1	...	10	21	...	52
Unknown.....	4	51	75	21	...	...	49	1	201
Can read and write.....	41	62	55	32	14	220	97	14	535
Cannot read or write.....	50	35	52	17	9	110	48	8	329
Unknown.....	47	94	66	34	25	136	71	8	481
Had religious instruction.....	46	58	60	33	17	221	101	17	553
Never had religious instruction..	50	32	48	12	6	103	39	6	296
Unknown.....	42	111	65	38	25	142	76	7	496
Parents living.....	38	73	13	47	37	176	98	17	499
Parents dead.....	55	85	64	21	9	183	40	7	464
Unknown.....	45	33	96	5	3	107	78	6	372
Before convicted.....	59	52	66	32	19	242	93	14	577
Never before convicted.....	39	46	48	26	8	161	61	11	420
Unknown.....	40	93	59	25	21	63	42	5	348
Temperate.....	40	48	50	23	5	170	90	12	438
Intemperate.....	57	50	63	31	17	248	100	8	574
Unknown.....	41	93	60	29	26	48	26	10	333

Table L.—(Continued).

COUNTIES.	Habitual drunkard.	Illegal voting.	Indecent exposure.	Interfering with an officer.	Intoxication.	Keeping disorderly house.	Keeping gaming house.	Malicious mischief.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Profanity.	Resisting an officer.	Selling lottery tickets.	Threats.	Trespass.	Truancy.	Vagrancy.	Violation excise law.	Violation game law.	Violation health law.	Violation military code.	Violation park ordinance.	Violation sanitary code.	Violation statute.	Violation village ordinance.	Violation city ordinance.
Putnam.....	79	2	25	1	13,551	57	2	1	19	50				1			69	21	2				6		1	
Queens.....					48	4		10	42	50							38									
Rensselaer.....					183			1		2							2									
Rockland.....										16							43									
Saratoga.....					61			2		8							94									
Schoharie.....					2	1			3	8							4									
Schuyler.....					25					16							20									
Seneca.....					33			1	1	33							1									
St. Lawrence.....					98			1	1	1							10									
Stauben.....					33			5	1	2							22									
Suffolk.....					4			1	1	4							1									
Sullivan.....					64	2		2		1							1									
Tioga.....					15			1		1							2									
Tompkins.....					6	1				10							1									
Ulster.....					6			1		1							11									
Warren.....					6					1																
Washington.....					43			1		32							6									
Wayne.....					54	1		4	7	6							42									
Westchester.....					18																					
Wyoming.....					43																					
Yates.....																										
Total.....	79	2	25	1	13,551	57	5	223	146	3,867	14	3	3	47	22	83	2,988	74	8	22	1	2	9	14	2	1,544

## TABLE M.

*Abstract of the Returns of Sheriffs.*

## CITY OF ALBANY.

	Petit larceny.	Assault and battery.	Vagrancy.	Disorderly conduct.	Malicious mischief.	Intoxication.	Breach of the peace.	Misdemeanor.	Total.
Number reported.....	138	191	173	83	48	466	216	30	1,345
Males.....	120	167	153	50	43	364	162	28	1,090
Females.....	18	24	17	33	5	102	54	2	255
Under 15 years of age.....	70	1	10	10	16	.....	.....	.....	107
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	25	27	28	19	11	43	23	4	178
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	17	34	20	17	7	81	47	7	230
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	12	43	24	19	7	115	44	1	265
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	8	35	21	8	4	87	28	1	192
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	4	25	22	4	2	49	28	1	135
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	1	10	18	1	.....	20	24	7	81
Unknown.....	1	16	32	5	1	71	12	9	157
Married.....	20	50	21	27	9	182	66	11	366
Single.....	86	88	98	37	22	196	90	9	628
Unknown.....	32	53	54	19	17	86	60	10	331
Natives of United States.....	73	46	38	33	36	233	65	12	536
Natives of Ireland.....	46	37	27	25	12	198	48	17	410
Natives of Germany.....	12	21	3	1	.....	12	17	.....	66
Natives of England.....	2	.....	17	.....	.....	13	6	.....	38
Natives of Scotland.....	1	17	2	1	.....	.....	10	.....	31
Natives of France.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Natives of Canada.....	.....	19	1	1	.....	10	21	.....	52
Unknown.....	4	51	75	21	.....	.....	49	1	201
Can read and write.....	41	62	55	32	14	220	97	14	535
Cannot read or write.....	50	35	52	17	9	110	48	8	329
Unknown.....	47	94	66	34	25	136	71	8	481
Had religious instruction.....	46	58	60	33	17	221	101	17	553
Never had religious instruction.....	50	32	48	12	6	103	39	6	236
Unknown.....	42	111	65	38	25	142	76	7	496
Parents living.....	38	73	13	47	37	176	98	17	499
Parents dead.....	55	85	64	21	9	183	40	7	464
Unknown.....	45	33	96	5	2	107	78	6	372
Before convicted.....	59	52	66	32	19	242	93	14	577
Never before convicted.....	39	46	48	26	8	161	61	11	420
Unknown.....	40	93	59	25	21	68	42	5	348
Temperate.....	40	48	50	23	5	170	90	12	438
Intemperate.....	57	50	63	31	17	248	100	8	574
Unknown.....	41	93	60	29	26	48	26	10	333



Table M. — (Continued).

## BROOKLYN CITY.

	Abandonment.	Assault.	Assault and battery.	Att'n't to com- mit peo. l'v'y.	Cruelty to ani- mals.	Disorderly conduct.	Drunk and dis- orderly.	Habitual drunkards.	Malignant mis- chief.	Petit larceny.	Threats.	Treason.	Vagrancy.	Violation city ordinance.	Violation health law.
Number reported .....	122	459	1,148	211	2	2,639	5,501	201	689	788	63	68	192	1,068	436
Males.....	122	381	876	196	2	1,788	3,628	140	509	627	59	44	191	945	227
Females.....	1	75	270	105	2	1,851	1,873	16	183	161	4	15	63	391	178
Under 15 years of age.....	4	101	8	37	2	64	865	10	183	112	8	11	18	19	35
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	23	140	183	68	.....	641	1,617	53	197	201	23	73	79	227	107
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	44	108	406	85	.....	790	1,478	56	123	188	9	9	82	335	188
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	29	59	240	29	.....	608	1,072	43	81	98	40	21	21	417	71
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	12	32	157	18	.....	303	1,314	30	39	30	7	13	19	78	88
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	5	19	83	8	.....	151	75	6	8	18	8	14	14	14	43
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	5	1	32	8	.....	75	128	.....	2	2	.....	10	10	10	9
Over 60 years of age.....	79	152	405	81	.....	1,006	2,088	85	143	260	68	76	76	106	108
Married.....	43	116	208	38	.....	1,770	1,430	182	189	11	19	22	27	907	278
Single.....	181	438	939	22	2	853	1,963	73	344	345	19	32	127	85	44
Married and having children.....	55	104	353	57	.....	680	1,253	80	184	153	17	51	67	478	103
Unknown.....	27	170	382	62	.....	978	1,743	68	295	274	23	9	101	501	212
Natives of United States.....	23	112	284	47	.....	726	1,377	19	180	207	18	.....	30	59	19
Natives of Ireland.....	12	23	86	15	1	96	488	21	49	72	10	1	27	37	11
Natives of England.....	3	19	47	4	.....	38	188	2	13	16	7	.....	10	12	10
Natives of Scotland.....	1	4	21	6	1	14	82	3	7	10	11	1	11	10	.....
Natives of France.....	3	.....	5	1	.....	10	28	1	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Natives of Canada.....	1	19	38	20	.....	143	312	7	13	45	5	.....	11	.....	35
Other foreign countries.....	96	355	1,097	156	.....	2,149	4,632	174	656	71	62	173	173	978	335
Can read and write.....	7	41	150	29	3	213	407	12	58	53	12	.....	37	30	20
Cannot read or write.....	19	68	99	26	.....	297	512	15	65	73	10	.....	51	106	57
Can read only.....	122	459	1,148	211	2	2,639	5,501	201	689	786	63	62	281	1,068	436
Parents living.....	.....	32	22	12	.....	43	35	3	10	15	10	57	.....	1,068	.....
Parents dead.....	.....	35	22	12	.....	35	35	3	10	15	10	57	.....	1,068	.....
Other living.....	.....	27	38	22	.....	32	32	4	14	18	21	.....	.....	178	.....
Other dead.....	.....	27	38	22	.....	32	32	4	14	18	21	.....	.....	178	.....
Parents living.....	.....	15	13	9	.....	30	18	9	11	7	11	5	281	107	183
Parents dead.....	.....	80	1,052	160	.....	2,499	5,383	169	620	786	63	62	281	1,068	436
Unknown.....	122	459	1,148	211	2	2,639	5,501	201	689	786	63	62	281	1,068	436
Unknown.....	122	459	1,148	211	2	2,639	5,501	201	689	786	63	62	281	1,068	436

Table M.—(Continued).

## BUFFALO CITY.

	Assault and battery.	Intoxication.	Malicious mischief.	Misdemeanor.	Malicious trespass.	Truancy.	Vagrancy.	Petit larceny.	Total.
Number reported .....	290	59	34	106	3	10	202	350	1,054
Males.....	260	37	29	65	2	5	156	297	851
Females.....	30	22	5	41	1	5	46	53	203
Under 15 years of age.....	4	3	3	50	3	10	5	71	146
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	47	3	7	35	.....	.....	33	71	186
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	71	8	7	4	.....	.....	30	54	174
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	47	12	9	5	.....	.....	44	33	150
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	74	18	5	10	.....	.....	38	50	195
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	23	14	3	8	.....	.....	24	23	86
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	14	4	.....	4	.....	.....	15	.....	37
Over 60 years of age.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	13
Unknown.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	47	53
Married.....	118	33	12	83	1	.....	48	77	322
Single.....	151	23	19	66	2	10	130	258	659
Unknown.....	21	3	3	7	.....	.....	24	15	73
Natives of United States.....	182	35	19	77	2	9	102	262	686
Natives of Ireland.....	38	12	4	10	1	.....	42	25	132
Natives of Germany.....	27	4	5	11	.....	.....	15	19	81
Natives of England.....	7	2	2	3	.....	.....	14	11	37
Natives of Scotland.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	4	10
Natives of France.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	6
Natives of Canada.....	15	4	3	4	.....	.....	16	23	65
Other foreign countries.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	21
Unknown.....	9	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12
Can read and write.....	253	56	27	55	3	9	165	314	882
Cannot read or write.....	23	3	6	51	.....	.....	37	36	161
Unknown.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	11
Unknown.....	290	59	34	106	3	1	202	350	1,054
Parents living.....	115	17	13	46	3	6	48	156	404
Father living.....	28	4	4	15	.....	.....	17	39	107
Mother living.....	48	9	8	20	.....	1	30	73	189
Parents dead.....	90	29	8	25	.....	3	107	82	344
Unknown.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Unknown.....	290	59	34	106	3	10	202	350	1,054
Temperate.....	274	.....	30	102	3	10	192	345	856
Intemperate.....	7	59	3	4	.....	.....	10	5	88
Unknown.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10

Table M.—(Continued).  
CITY OF BINGHAMTON.

	Assault and battery.	Disorderly conduct.	False pretences.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Prostitution.	Intoxication.	Bigamy.	Keeping disorderly house.	Malicious mischief.	Drunken and disorderly.	Petty larceny.	Vagrancy.	Violation city ordinance.	Attempt at robbery.	Embezzlement.	Larceny from person.	Burglary.	Secreting mortgaged property.	Total.
Number reported.	29	55	4	2	5	2	10	1	7	3	201	56	54	24	63	1	3	2	2	91
Males.	29	55	4	2	5	2	10	1	7	3	193	56	53	24	63	1	3	2	2	494
Females.	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Under 15 years of age.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	18	4	9	1	1	1	1	1	71
From 15 to 21 years of age.	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	42	9	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	37
From 21 to 25 years of age.	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	59	9	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	112
From 25 to 30 years of age.	25	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	7	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	109
From 30 to 40 years of age.	10	10	2	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	29	6	9	2	1	2	1	1	1	78
From 40 to 50 years of age.	14	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	22	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	51
From 50 to 60 years of age.	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Over 60 years of age.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown.	24	14	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	2	97	5	16	3	6	1	1	1	1	82
Married.	24	14	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	2	97	5	16	3	6	1	1	1	1	166
Single.	39	24	1	1	4	2	10	1	3	1	92	40	18	15	2	1	2	2	1	246
Unknown.	19	16	3	1	2	1	10	1	5	1	88	15	13	12	1	1	2	1	1	36
Natives of United States.	31	36	1	1	2	1	90	5	1	1	88	29	22	2	2	1	2	1	1	175
Natives of Germany.	6	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	12	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	213
Natives of England.	5	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34
Natives of Scotland.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
Natives of France.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Natives of Canada.	3	2	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	17
Other foreign countries.	3	2	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
Can read and write.	35	46	3	2	2	1	16	1	5	2	140	31	21	10	2	1	3	1	1	33
Cannot read or write.	4	3	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	16	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	306
Unknown.	23	4	2	1	2	1	10	1	1	1	43	16	14	10	3	1	1	1	1	40
Had religious instruction.	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	15	3	1	1	1	1	1	114
Never had religious instruction.	41	49	2	1	2	1	16	1	3	2	146	29	20	14	2	1	3	1	1	314
Unknown.	24	4	2	1	2	1	10	1	2	2	55	24	21	9	2	1	1	1	2	149
Parents living.	30	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	78	29	21	17	2	1	1	2	1	38
Father living.	10	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	22	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	215
Mother living.	13	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	46	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	70
Unknown.	2	2	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	2	62	6	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	83
Before convicted.	6	36	1	1	2	2	10	1	2	1	52	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	123
Never before convicted.	53	18	2	1	1	1	10	1	4	2	149	41	31	23	1	1	2	1	1	237
Unknown.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	108	28	20	16	2	1	1	1	1	211
Temperate.	26	36	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	93	25	21	7	2	1	2	1	1	260
Intemperate.	3	2	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	2	108	3	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	40
Unknown.	3	2	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	2	108	3	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	40

*Table M. — (Continued).*

DAYLGA CITY.

Arson	Asslt and battery	Bilgamy	Breach of the p.c.	Burglary & larceny	Emb'z'm't.	Forgery	Grand larceny	Int'xcat'n.	Misd'm'r.	Petit l're'y.	Lunatics	Violat'n ex-c'le law	Violation c't. or c'a.	Vagrancy	Total.
Number reported.....	32	22	22	4	2	9	5	224	14	28	2	6	56	2	386
Males.....	32	22	22	4	2	9	5	179	14	28	2	6	56	2	340
Females.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	46
Under 15 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	3	2	1	1	1	1	5
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	6	7	1	1	1	1	2	47	6	9	1	1	10	1	74
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	43	1	3	1	1	15	1	78
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	50	4	1	2	3	23	1	78
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	4	1	1	1	1	1	45
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Over 60 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Unknown.....	10	2	2	2	2	4	2	111	3	11	2	6	51	1	202
Married.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	97	4	17	2	1	9	1	158
Single.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	5	1	1	1	1	1	31
Natives of United States.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	10	2	3	21	1	186
Natives of Ireland.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	102	9	17	1	3	32	1	184
Natives of England.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Natives of Germany.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Natives of Scotland.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Natives of France.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Natives of other foreign countries.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Unknown.....	1	2	2	2	2	5	3	196	14	12	6	6	56	1	332
Can read and write.....	1	2	2	2	2	5	3	196	14	12	6	6	56	1	332
Cannot read or write.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	7	1	1	1	1	43
Unknown.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	7	1	1	1	1	43
Had religious instruction.....	1	2	2	2	2	5	3	196	14	12	6	6	56	1	332
Parents living.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	7	1	1	1	1	43
Father living.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	7	1	1	1	1	43
Mother living.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	7	1	1	1	1	43
Parents dead.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	7	1	1	1	1	43
Unknown.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	7	1	1	1	1	43
Unknown.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	7	1	1	1	1	43
Temperate.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	7	1	1	1	1	43
Intemperate.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	7	1	1	1	1	43
Unknown.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	7	1	1	1	1	43

Table M. — (Continued).  
COHOES CITY.

	Pettit larceny.	Assault and battery.	Vagrancy.	Disorderly conduct.	Malignant mischief.	Intoxication.	Breach of the peace.	Misdemeanor.	Drunk and disorderly.	Total.
Number reported	45	108	17	78	13	186	81	17	31	572
Males	42	92	17	52	10	166	75	17	27	498
Females	3	14		24	3	20	6		4	74
Under 15 years of age	15	1	4	2	5	2	1			28
From 15 to 21 years of age	12	23	3	15	2	23	14	4	6	107
From 21 to 25 years of age	6	24	3	27	3	34	22	5	8	132
From 25 to 30 years of age	4	30	4	13	1	27	17	7	10	113
From 30 to 40 years of age	4	16	2	18	2	36	19		5	103
From 40 to 50 years of age		7		1		31	8	1	1	49
From 50 to 60 years of age	3	3	1			20				27
Over 60 years of age		2				10			1	13
Unknown	1									1
Married	11	36	2	37	2	89	34	7	12	230
Single	34	70	15	39	11	97	47	10	19	343
Natives of United States	23	52	9	23	6	91	43	9	9	265
Natives of Ireland	10	28	4	21	4	38	12	4	11	132
Natives of Germany	1	2	1	6		3	1		1	15
Natives of France	1	2	2	3		4	4	1	1	18
Natives of Canada	2	9	1	7		18	5		3	46
Unknown	8	13		16	2	32	16	3	6	96
Can read and write	13	56	6	44	8	99	47	7	10	280
Cannot read or write	19	17	9	3	1	38	12	2	11	112
Unknown	13	33	2	29	4	49	22	3	10	170
Had religious instruction	15	58	6	49	11	103	50	12	16	320
Never had religious instruction	17	15	2	24	1	45	9		5	118
Unknown	18	33	9	3	1	38	22	5	10	134
Parents living	15	58	7	49	11	103	50	12	16	321
Mother living						10				10
Parents dead	30	49	6	20	1	57	31		8	200
Unknown		1	4	7	1	16		5	7	41
Before convicted	19	35		29		101	34		21	224
Never before convicted	21	45		35	12	63	46	11	21	257
Unknown	5	26	17	12	1	22	1	5	4	93
Temperate	19	33	4	31	8		50	3	2	152
Intemperate	23	57	10	29	2	145	19	13	23	321
Unknown	3	16	3	14	3	41	12	1	6	99

## ELMIRA CITY.

	Assault.	Assault and battery.	Breach of the peace.	Drunk and disorderly.	Disorderly conduct.	False pretenses.	Intoxication.	Misdemeanor.	Pettit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Violation city ordinance.	Insane.	Nuisance.	Total.
Number reported	4	39	7	8	27	16	479	86	87	20	4	2	1	779
Males	4	39	4	5	10	16	410	82	82	18	4	1	1	666
Females		1	3	1	17		69	14	5	2		1		113
Under 15 years of age	2	1	1	1	1		1	1	17		2			34
From 15 to 21 years of age		2	1	1	7	1	42	10	18	1				83
From 21 to 25 years of age		8		2	10	5	73	16	22	8				144
From 25 to 30 years of age		7	1	2	4	4	99	9	10	3	1			140
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	6	1	1	3	2	104	25	13	2				158
From 40 to 50 years of age	1	3		1	1	1	84	11	2	4		1	1	109
From 50 to 60 years of age		4	3		1	2	47	7	3	1	1			69
Over 60 years of age		4					22	2	1	1				26
Unknown						1	8	5				1		16
Married	2	12	3	3	9	6	187	44	29	5	1		1	302
Married and having children		2												2
Single	2	18	2	3	18	9	292	52	57	15	3	1		472
Unknown						1			1			1		3
Natives of United States	4	27	6	5	26	12	354	81	78	13	4	1		611
Natives of Ireland		1	1	1	1		90	2	1	4				101
Natives of Germany						1	14	5	1	1			1	23
Natives of England							7	1	1					9
Natives of France							1		1					2

Table M.—Elmira City. — (Continued).

	Assault.	Assault and battery.	Breach of the peace.	Drunk and disorderly.	Disorderly conduct.	False pretenses.	Intoxication.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Violation of city ordinance.	Insane.	Nuisance.	Total.
Natives of Canada .....						1	1	1						3
Other foreign countries .....		2				3	3	1						7
Unknown .....						9	9	6						24
Can read and write .....	4	27	7	6	26	16	431	88	71	15	4	1	1	697
Cannot read or write .....		2			1		44	8	15	5		1		76
Unknown .....		1					4		1					6
Had religious instruction .....	4	30	7	6	27	16	479	96	85	19	1		1	774
Unknown .....	2	14	2	3	14	5	134	29	33	5	1			244
Parents living .....	1	2			1	1	27	6	10	1	1			49
Father living .....	1	6	1	2	4	4	61	13	17	9				118
Mother living .....	1	8	4	1	9	6	227	40	27	5		2	1	330
Parents dead .....							30	8						38
Unknown .....						1	37	2	2	2				44
Before convicted .....	1	1					58	2	6					74
Never before convicted .....			2		4		384	94	79	18		2	1	662
Unknown .....	3	29	5	6	23	15	3	1	1	2				12
Temperate .....	1	1					472	86	18					493
Intemperate .....	1	1			16		11	16	2					274
Unknown .....	1	23	5	6										

## CITY OF HUDSON.

	Assault.	Assault and battery.	Drunk and disorderly.	Intoxication.	Petit larceny.	Felony.	Violation of city ordinance.	Violation of Sunday liquor law.	Total.
Number reported .....	2	5	2	27	2	1	3	1	43
Males .....	2	5	1	23	2	1	3	1	38
Females .....			1	4					5
From 15 to 21 years of age .....	1			10		1	1		15
From 21 to 25 years of age .....		3		5	1		1		12
From 25 to 30 years of age .....	1	2		6			1		10
From 30 to 40 years of age .....			2	4					8
From 40 to 50 years of age .....				2				1	5
From 50 to 60 years of age .....				2					2
Over 60 years of age .....				4					8
Married .....		3	1	4			1		20
Married and having children .....		2		15	1		1	1	13
Single .....	1	1	1	7	1	1	2		3
Unknown .....	1		1	1					21
Natives of United States .....	1	3		13	2	1	1		18
Natives of Ireland .....		2	2	11			2	1	1
Natives of Germany .....									1
Other foreign countries .....				1			1		27
Can read and write .....	1	4		18	2		1	1	15
Cannot read or write .....	1	1	1	7		1	2		3
Unknown .....			1	2					5
Had religious instruction .....				2			1		8
Never had religious instruction .....				2			1		34
Unknown .....	2	4	2	20	2	1	1	1	8
Parents living .....	1	1		3	1	1	1		3
Mother living .....			1	1	1				22
Parents dead .....		2	1	15	1		2	1	10
Unknown .....	1	2		7					26
Before convicted .....		1	1	19	1	1	3		11
Never before convicted .....	2	1		8					6
Unknown .....		2	2	27	2	1	1	1	41
Intemperate .....	2	5	2				2		2
Unknown .....									

Table M.—(Continued).

## KINGSTON CITY.

	Intoxication.	Assault and battery.	Vagrancy.	Illegal voting.	Disorderly conduct.	Disturb'g public school.	Malevolent mischief.	Total.
Number reported.....	13	17	3	1	11	1	1	47
Males.....	13	15	3	1	11	1	1	45
Females.....		2						2
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	3	5				1	1	8
From 21 to 30 years of age.....	5	3	1	1	7			19
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	2	1	1		3			11
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	2	4	1		1			8
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	1							1
Married.....	6	9	1		6			21
Single.....	8	8	2	1	5	1	1	26
Natives of United States.....	11	12	8	1	10	1	1	39
Natives of Ireland.....	2	5			1			8
Can read and write.....	12	13	2		11	1	1	40
Can read only.....				1				1
Cannot read or write.....	1	4	1					6
Had religious instruction.....	13	17	3	1	11	1	1	47
Parents living.....	4	3			3			10
Father living.....	1	3		1	2			5
Mother living.....	4	8	2		5	1	1	21
Parents dead.....	4	3	1		1			9
Before convicted.....	9	10	2		4		1	26
Never before convicted.....	4	7	1	1	7	1		21
Temperate.....	4	4	1	1	2		1	9
Intemperate.....	13	13	3		9			38

## LOCKPORT CITY.

	Assault and battery.	Drunk and disorderly.	Disorderly conduct.	Intoxication.	Misdemeanor.	Pettit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Total.
Number reported....	50	19	13	148	1	12	10	253
Males.....	49	16	12	129	1	12	6	225
Females.....	1	3	1	19			4	28
Under 15 years of age.....		2					3	5
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	7	4	1	11	1	2	3	29
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	12	2	2	22		3	1	42
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	9	7	5	30		1		52
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	12	1	2	40		4	1	60
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	7	2	1	23		1		34
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	1			18				20
Over 60 years of age.....	2	1	2	4			2	11
Married.....	3			4				8
Married and having children.....	21	4	3	52		4		83
Single.....	27	15	9	32	1	8	10	102
Natives of United States.....	30	14	7	82	1	11	6	151
Natives of Ireland.....	18	5	6	60		1	1	91
Natives of Germany.....	1			3			1	5
Natives of England.....	1			2				3
Natives of Scotland.....				1			1	2
Natives of Canada.....							1	1
Can read and write.....	48	17	12	132	1	8	3	219
Can read only.....						3	2	5
Cannot read or write.....	4	2	1	16		1	5	29
Unknown.....	50	19	13	148	1	12	10	253
Parents living.....	25	10	4	58	1	2	6	106
Father living.....			1	5		1		7
Mother living.....	2		3	10		3		18
Parents dead.....	23	9	5	75		6	4	132
Before convicted.....	2			39		1		42
Never before convicted.....	48	19	13	109	1	11	10	211
Temperate.....	9	7	1	15		4	8	44
Intemperate.....	41	12	12	133	1	8	2	209

Table M.--(Continued).

## NEW YORK CITY.

	Assault and battery.	Cruelty to animals.	Cruelty to children.	Disorderly conduct.	Embezzlement.	Indecent exposure.	Intoxication.	Keeping disorderly house.	Malignant mischief.	Misdemeanor.	Petty larceny.	Vagrancy.	Violation except close law.	Violation health law.	Total.
Number reported .....	577	39	8	6,798	1	5	18,965	5	11	11	1,703	1,769	8	39	29,883
Males .....	512	30	6	6,728	1	5	12,190	1	11	11	1,463	1,067	5	37	18,073
Females .....	65	9	2	4,064	...	...	6,775	4	...	...	240	702	3	2	11,857
Under 15 years of age .....	7	2	...	15	...	...	189	...	...	...	248	153	...	...	2,843
From 15 to 21 years of age .....	108	3	1	444	...	...	1,663	...	...	1	519	104	...	5	2,728
From 21 to 25 years of age .....	103	12	1	674	1	8	2,548	...	4	5	247	123	1	7	3,739
From 25 to 30 years of age .....	180	11	2	1,044	...	1	3,338	3	...	2	179	320	2	5	4,933
From 30 to 40 years of age .....	188	4	2	2,183	...	1	5,831	1	...	1	291	523	2	5	5,701
From 40 to 50 years of age .....	83	3	3	1,539	...	2	3,330	1	...	1	145	362	1	4	2,412
From 50 to 60 years of age .....	39	4	2	600	...	1	1,430	...	...	...	49	225	...	...	1,063
Over 60 years of age .....	14	...	...	263	...	...	551	...	...	...	25	149	...	1	1,003
Married .....	274	18	6	2,441	...	3	7,285	3	2	3	840	406	2	18	10,811
Single .....	303	21	2	4,351	1	2	11,670	2	9	9	1,863	1,363	6	21	18,122
Natives of United States .....	268	21	2	2,262	1	2	7,668	...	5	7	1,113	609	6	9	12,171
Natives of Ireland .....	190	12	4	3,709	...	...	8,073	2	3	3	322	768	2	6	13,062
Natives of Germany .....	57	4	1	289	...	1	1,351	1	...	...	128	186	...	1	1,967
Natives of England .....	19	...	1	275	...	...	739	...	3	1	65	88	1	1	1,193
Natives of Scotland .....	8	...	...	100	...	...	283	...	...	...	14	31	...	1	447
Natives of France .....	6	...	...	27	...	2	195	...	...	...	13	18	...	...	233
Natives of Canada .....	4	...	...	49	...	...	149	1	...	...	12	9	1	...	223
Other foreign countries .....	24	2	...	81	...	4	348	1	11	6	36	60	7	22	575
Can read and write .....	394	32	7	4,555	1	4	13,235	5	11	3	1,119	951	1	10	20,346
Can read only .....	135	4	1	1,024	...	...	4,318	...	...	3	385	420	1	7	6,906
Cannot read or write .....	48	3	...	613	...	1	1,412	...	...	2	189	398	...	13	2,679
Had religious instruction .....	577	39	8	6,792	1	5	18,965	5	11	11	1,703	1,769	8	39	29,883
Parents living .....	41	3	...	367	...	...	1,049	1	...	...	1	201	...	2	1,748
Father living .....	34	3	...	353	...	...	968	...	...	...	187	59	3	...	1,579
Mother living .....	40	8	...	393	1	...	1,162	1	...	2	182	81	...	16	1,902
Parents dead .....	462	25	5	5,506	...	5	15,796	4	5	4	1,353	1,538	5	21	24,606
Before convicted .....	407	14	3	5,223	...	4	9,917	...	6	3	1,154	1,408	...	18	18,161
Never before convicted .....	170	25	3	1,599	1	1	9,049	3	5	8	1,154	1,408	2	21	11,773
Temperate .....	174	18	2	1,156	...	1	2,914	...	5	6	890	287	7	17	5,419
Intemperate .....	403	21	6	5,636	...	4	16,051	4	6	5	883	1,472	1	22	29,983



Table M.—(Continued).

## KINGSTON CITY.

	Intoxication.	Assault and battery.	Vagrancy.	Illegal voting.	Disorderly conduct.	Disturb'g public school.	Malevolent mischief.	Total.
Number reported.....	13	17	3	1	11	1	1	47
Males.....	13	15	3	1	11	1	1	45
Females.....	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	8
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	3	5	1	1	3	1	1	19
From 21 to 30 years of age.....	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	11
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	8
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	5	9	1	1	6	1	1	21
Married.....	8	8	3	1	5	1	1	26
Single.....	11	12	3	1	10	1	1	39
Natives of United States.....	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	8
Natives of Ireland.....	12	13	2	1	11	1	1	40
Can read and write.....	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	6
Can read only.....	13	17	3	1	11	1	1	47
Cannot read or write.....	4	8	1	1	3	1	1	17
Had religious instruction.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	7
Parents living.....	4	8	2	1	5	1	1	21
Father living.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	9
Mother living.....	4	8	1	1	4	1	1	26
Parents dead.....	9	10	2	2	7	1	1	31
Before convicted.....	4	7	1	1	1	1	1	11
Never before convicted.....	4	7	1	1	1	1	1	11
Temperate.....	13	13	3	1	9	1	1	38
Intemperate.....	13	13	3	1	9	1	1	38

## LOCKPORT CITY.

	Assault and battery.	Drunk and disorderly.	Disorderly conduct.	Intoxication.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Total.
Number reported.....	50	19	13	148	1	12	10	253
Males.....	49	18	12	129	1	12	6	225
Females.....	1	3	1	19	1	1	4	28
Under 15 years of age.....	7	4	1	11	1	2	3	28
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	12	2	2	22	1	3	1	42
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	9	7	5	30	1	1	1	52
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	12	1	2	40	1	4	1	60
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	7	2	1	23	1	1	1	34
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	1	1	1	18	1	1	1	20
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	2	1	2	4	1	1	2	11
Over 60 years of age.....	8	1	1	4	1	1	1	16
Married.....	20	4	3	52	1	4	10	83
Married and having children.....	27	15	9	92	1	8	10	162
Single.....	30	14	7	82	1	11	6	151
Natives of United States.....	13	5	6	60	1	1	1	91
Natives of Ireland.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	5
Natives of Germany.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	5
Natives of England.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Natives of Scotland.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Natives of Canada.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Can read and write.....	46	17	12	132	1	8	3	219
Can read only.....	4	2	1	16	1	3	2	29
Cannot read or write.....	50	19	13	148	1	12	10	253
Unknown.....	25	10	4	58	1	2	6	106
Parents living.....	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	7
Father living.....	2	1	1	10	1	1	1	16
Mother living.....	23	9	5	75	1	6	4	123
Parents dead.....	2	2	2	89	1	1	1	93
Before convicted.....	48	19	13	109	1	11	10	211
Never before convicted.....	9	7	1	15	1	4	8	44
Temperate.....	41	12	13	133	1	8	2	206
Intemperate.....	41	12	13	133	1	8	2	206

Table M.—(Continued).

## NEW YORK CITY.

	Assault and battery.	Cruelty to animals.	Cruelty to children.	Disorderly conduct.	Embezzlement.	Indecent exposure.	Intoxication.	Keeping disorderly house.	Malevolent mischief.	Misdemeanor.	Petty larceny.	Vagrancy.	Violation of election law.	Violation of health law.	Total.
Number reported .....	577	39	8	6,792	1	5	18,965	5	11	11	1,703	1,769	8	87	29,883
Males.....	512	36	6	4,064	1	5	12,190	1	11	11	1,430	1,067	8	37	18,076
Females.....	65	3	2	2,728			6,775	4			273	702	3	2	11,807
Under 15 years of age.....	7	2		15			136				248	83			2,883
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	98	3	1	444			1,663			1	619	104	1	5	3,128
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	108	12	1	674	1		2,646		4	5	247	123	2	7	4,199
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	90	11	2	1,044			3,258	3		2	179	200	2	5	4,963
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	138	4	2	2,163		1	5,831	1		1	231	523	2	12	5,701
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	83	3	2	1,529		2	3,530	1		1	145	382	1	4	2,412
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	39	4		1,660		1	1,430				49	225		1	1,003
Over 60 years of age.....	14			233			551				25	149		1	10,811
Married.....	274	18	6	2,441		3	7,285	3		3	340	406	2	18	10,811
Single.....	303	21	2	4,351	1	2	11,670	2		8	1,363	1,363	6	21	18,122
Natives of United States.....	299	21	2	2,262	1	2	7,968	2		7	1,113	909	2	9	12,171
Natives of Ireland.....	190	13	4	3,706			8,072	2	3	3	322	768	2	5	13,062
Natives of Germany.....	57	4	1	258		1	1,331	1			128	186		1	1,967
Natives of England.....	19		1	275			739			1	65	88		1	1,198
Natives of Scotland.....	8			100			293				14	31		1	447
Natives of France.....	6			20		2	195				13	18			233
Natives of Canada.....	4			47			149				12	9			223
Other foreign countries.....	24	3		81			348				36	60		22	575
Can read and write.....	394	32	7	4,555	1	4	13,235	5	11	6	1,119	951	7	19	20,346
Can read only.....	135	4	1	1,624			4,318			3	385	420	1	7	6,906
Cannot read or write.....	48	3		613		1	1,412			2	189	304		13	2,679
Had religious instruction.....	577	39	8	6,792	1	5	18,965	5	11	11	1,703	1,769	8	39	29,933
Parents living.....	11	3		367			1,049	1			201	81		2	1,743
Parents living.....	34	3		323			953			2	187	59		3	1,579
Mother living.....	30	8		323	1		1,162			4	123	91		16	1,902
Father living.....	40			323			15,796	4		4	123	1,538		21	24,608
Parents dead.....	462	25	8	5,469		5	8,017			8	1,154	1,406	5	18	18,161
Before convicted.....	407	14	6	5,283		4	9,044	3		8	549	1,406	2	21	11,773
Never before convicted.....	170	23	3	1,509	1	1	8,014	1		6	830	227	6	17	5,419
Temperate.....	174	18		1,156	1		2,014			6	830	227	7	17	5,419
Intemperate.....	403	21	6	5,636		4	16,951	4		5	863	1,472	1	22	29,933

Table M.—(Continued).

## CITY OF NEWBURGH.

	Assault and battery.	Disorderly persons.	Bigamy.	Intoxication.	Malignant mischief.	Pettit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Passing counterfeit money.	Assault and robbery.	Bastardy.	Rape.	Assault with weapon.	Total.
Number reported.....	23	22	1	94	4	21	19	1	1	1	1	1	195
Males.....	24	11	1	83	3	21	17	1	1	1	1	1	164
Females.....	5	11		11	1		2						31
Under 15 years of age.....	1	1		3			1						2
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	5	5		3		2	2						20
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	6	4	1	11	1	8	3		1		1		34
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	8	4		19	2	5	6					1	43
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	6	7		20	1	3	1	1					45
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	3	3		21		1	3						31
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	1			8									9
Over 60 years of age.....				3			1						1
Unknown.....							2						2
Married.....	6	8		20	2	1							30
Married and having children.....	6	8	1	16	2	1							34
Single.....	13	9		46	2	20	10	1	1		1	1	104
Unknown.....		5											5
Natives of United States.....	9	11	1	25	1	8	7	1				1	64
Natives of Ireland.....	17	10		51	2	10	8		1		1		100
Natives of Germany.....	3			3			2						8
Natives of England.....				1		1	1						2
Natives of Scotland.....													1
Natives of France.....				1									1
Unknown.....				13	1	2	1						17
Can read and write.....	27	21	1	94	4	21	18	1	1		1	1	190
Cannot read or write.....	2	1								1			5
Had religious instruction.....	27	22	1	94	4	21	19	1	1		1	1	182
Never had religious instruction.....	2												2
Unknown.....										1			1
Parent living.....	8	5		11	1	10	3					1	30
Father living.....	3	1	1	4	1	2	1	1					11
Mother living.....	17	9		79	2	9	13		1		1		131
Parents dead.....	8												8
Unknown.....										1			1
Before convicted.....	15	11	1	56	4	13	7		1		1		109
Never before convicted.....	12	11		38		5	1					1	62
Unknown.....	2												2
Temperate.....	15	13	1	4	2	9	2		1		1		48
Intemperate.....	14	9		90	2	8	9						132

## CITY OF OSWEGO.

	Assault and battery.	Drunk and disorderly.	Disorderly conduct.	Intoxication.	Misdemeanor.	Pettit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Violation of city ordinance.	Total.
Number reported.....	75	72	22	150	37	34	9	71	476
Males.....	71	62	17	138	36	33	9	57	423
Females.....	4	10	5	18	1	1		14	53
Under 15 years of age.....	3								8
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	21	15	6	12	9	17	3	11	94
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	14	13	3	23	16	10	1	17	96
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	21	30	11	53	10	1		13	151
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	9	6	2	20	1		1	6	54
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	4	5		19	1	1	1	5	36
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	3			13		1		6	25
Over 60 years of age.....		1		7				3	11
Married.....	23	20	3	51	9	10	1	23	140
Married and having children.....	18	16	5	34	5	5		12	96
Single.....	34	36	14	71	23	19	8	36	241
Natives of United States.....	33	36	10	85	22	14	1	43	244
Natives of Ireland.....	22	23	7	40	8	11	5	17	133
Natives of Germany.....	4	2	1	3					10

Table M. — Oswego City — (Continued).

	Assault and battery.	Drunk and disorderly.	Disorderly conduct.	Intoxication	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Violation city ordinance.	Total.
Natives of England.....	3	2	1	4	2	1	1	3	17
Natives of Scotland.....	1	1		2	2				4
Natives of France.....	1	1				1	1		4
Natives of Canada.....	12	8	3	23	3	7	1	8	64
Can read and write.....	59	62	18	121	30	27	7	61	385
Can read only.....	4	1	1	14		2	1	2	25
Cannot read or write.....	12	9	3	21	7	5	1	8	66
Had religious instruction.....	41	46	18	93	25	25	5	44	297
Never had religious instruction.....	29	25	4	57	8	9	2	28	160
Unknown.....	5	1		6	4		2	1	19
Parents living.....	30	31	9	56	10	12	3	23	174
Father living.....	3			9	1	3		3	21
Mother living.....	1	12		12	7	1		2	26
Parents dead.....	41	37	13	79	19	18	6	43	256
Before convicted.....	31	42	8	111	9	12	3	25	242
Never before convicted.....	44	30	13	45	23	22	6	46	234
Temperate.....	55		21	2	23	20	4	52	182
Intemperate.....	20	72	1	154	9	14	5	19	294

## OGDENSBURG CITY.

	Drunk and disorderly	Disorderly conduct.	Intoxication	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Total.
Number reported.....	9	12	23	6	3	53
Males.....	8	9	23	4	3	54
Females.....	1	3				4
From 15 to 21 years of age.....		2	3	2	2	9
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	2	2	9	1		14
From 25 to 30 years of age.....		1	4			5
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	3	4	6	2		14
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	1	2	4	2		9
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	2	1	2		1	6
Unknown.....	1					1
Married.....			1	1		2
Married and having children.....	3	3	5	1	1	13
Single.....	6	9	22	4	2	43
Natives of United States.....	3	5	12	5		25
Natives of Ireland.....	4	4	6		3	17
Natives of Canada.....	1	2	10	1		14
Unknown.....	1	1				2
Can read and write.....	5	10	20	3	3	41
Can read only.....			4	1		5
Cannot read or write.....	1		2	1		4
Unknown.....	3	2	2	1		8
Had religious instruction.....	9	12	28	6	3	58
Parents living.....	1	2	8		2	13
Father living.....		2	4	1		7
Mother living.....	2	4	9	1		16
Parents dead.....	6	4	7	4	1	22
Before convicted.....	4	8	15	1		28
Never before convicted.....	5	4	9	5	3	26
Unknown.....			4			4
Temperate.....		7		2	3	12
Intemperate.....	9	5	23	4		46

Table M. — (Continued).

## ROME CITY.

	Assault and battery.	Disorderly conduct.	Drunk and disorderly.	Intoxication.	Pettit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Total.
Number reported.....	2	17	3	48	12	6	88
Males.....	2	10	1	44	10	5	72
Females.....		7	2	4	2	1	16
Under 15 years of age.....		1	1	4	3	1	4
From 15 to 21 years of age.....		4	2	7	1	2	16
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	1	5		5	2	1	9
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	1	6		19	1	2	28
From 30 to 40 years of age.....		6		10	3		19
From 40 to 50 years of age.....		1		2			3
From 50 to 60 years of age.....				1			1
Unknown.....							
Married.....		3		24	8	1	31
Married and having children.....		3		24	3	1	31
Single.....	2	13	3	22	9	5	54
Unknown.....		1		2			3
Natives of United States.....	1	14	3	40	11	3	72
Natives of Ireland.....	1	3		3			8
Natives of Germany.....				2	1	2	5
Other foreign countries.....				1			1
Unknown.....				2			2
Can read and write.....	2	15	3	46	10	5	81
Can read only.....		1					1
Cannot read or write.....		1		2		1	4
Unknown.....					2		2
Had religious instruction.....	2	17	3	47	12	5	86
Never had religious instruction.....				1		1	2
Parents living.....	2	12	3	32	4		53
Father living.....		1		7	2	2	12
Mother living.....		1		2	3	1	7
Parents dead.....		3		6	3	2	14
Unknown.....				1		1	2
Before convicted.....				11	5	1	17
Never before convicted.....	2	17	3	34	5	4	65
Unknown.....				3	2	1	6
Temperate.....	2	17	2	15	12	6	54
Intemperate.....			1	31			32
Unknown.....				2			2

## ROCHESTER CITY.

	Assault.	Disorderly conduct.	Drunk and disorderly.	Intoxication.	Miscellaneous.	Pettit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Violation of city ordinance.	Total.
Number reported.....	192	33	373	445	58	145	76	228	1,548
Males.....	159	33	332	370	54	126	60	174	1,368
Females.....	33		81	75	4	19	16	52	280
Under 15 years of age.....	4					40	18	25	87
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	31	1	41	34	4	35	8	61	215
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	38	3	89	73	7	26	10	44	290
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	42	7	68	90	7	16	15	38	273
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	43	13	78	110	19	9	11	31	314
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	22	6	57	80	13	10	7	24	219
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	8	3	34	49	8	3	4	11	115
Over 60 years of age.....	4		5	15		6	3	2	32
Unknown.....			1	2					3
Married.....	21	4	40	54	4	6	4	44	177
Married and having children.....	60	28	100	129	36	15	1	53	422
Single.....	111	1	233	262	18	114	71	129	939
Unknown.....						10			10
Natives of United States.....	180	28	229	233	44	106	54	171	968
Natives of Ireland.....	18	4	82	123	7	19	12	24	286

Table M. — Rochester City — (Continued).

	Assault.	Disorderly conduct.	Drunk and disorderly.	Intoxication.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Violation of city ordinance.	Total.
Natives of Germany .....	27	4	33	30	5	8	3	15	125
Natives of England .....	8		7	20		3		4	42
Natives of Scotland .....			4	7		1		1	13
Natives of France .....			1	3	1	1	1		6
Natives of Canada .....	7	2	13	23		6	6	9	68
Other foreign countries .....	1	1	4	5	1	3		1	16
Unknown .....	1								3
Can read and write .....	175	33	328	388	57	100	47	204	1,832
Can read only .....	11		33	31		38	23	16	152
Cannot read or write .....	6		12	24	1	6	6	6	61
Unknown .....				2		2			3
Had religious instruction .....	192	33	373	445	55	138	75	223	1,537
Unknown .....					3	7	1		11
Parents living .....	103	15	191	222	29	57	15	133	765
Father living .....	17	1	20	31	8	7	2	12	93
Mother living .....	29	3	51	56	6	36	19	38	240
Parents dead .....	42	14	111	129	21	45	40	45	445
Unknown .....	1			4					5
Before convicted .....	84	10	196	244	11	53	40	73	711
Never before convicted .....	106	23	167	201	47	92	36	143	827
Unknown .....			10						10
Temperate .....	51	3			25	51	20	107	257
Intemperate .....	141	30	373	445	33	94	53	119	1,288
Unknown .....							3		3

## SCHENECTADY CITY.

	Assault and battery.	Drunk and disorderly.	Disorderly conduct.	Breach of the peace.	Intoxication.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Violation of city ordinance.	Total.
Number reported .....	20	5	29	1	63	10	5	2	8	143
Males .....	13	5	29	1	60	10	5	2	8	139
Females .....	1				3					4
Under 15 years of age .....			3			5				8
From 15 to 20 years of age .....	5	1	10		4	4	3			27
From 20 to 30 years of age .....	9	3	10	1	16		1	1	5	46
From 30 to 40 years of age .....	2	1	4		24	1	1	1	2	36
From 40 to 50 years of age .....	3		2		11					16
From 50 to 60 years of age .....	1				6				1	8
Over 60 years of age .....					2					2
Married .....	7		10		23		1	1	4	51
Single .....	13	5	19	1	35	10	4	1	4	92
Natives of United States .....	11	5	25	1	55	7	3	2	4	113
Natives of Ireland .....	5				1	1			2	9
Natives of Germany .....	2		2		4		2		1	11
Natives of England .....					2				1	3
Natives of Scotland .....					1					1
Unknown .....	2		2			2				6
Unknown .....	20	5	29	1	63	10	5	2	8	143
Had religious instruction .....	19	5	25	1	60	10	4	2	8	134
Never had religious instruction .....	1		4		3		1			9
Parents living .....	7	3	15	1	24	7	2			59
Father living .....			2		3					5
Mother living .....	8	2	7		11	2	1			31
Parents dead .....	5		5		25	1	2	2	8	48
Before convicted .....	10	3	9	1	33	1	4	1	1	68
Never before convicted .....	10	2	20		25	9	1	1	7	75
Temperate .....	16	5	7		9	9	5		7	49
Intemperate .....	4		22	1	63	1		2	1	94

Table M.—(Continued).

## SYRACUSE CITY.

	Assault and battery.	Breach of peace.	Intoxication.	Malicious mischief.	Misdemeanor.	Petty larceny.	Vagrancy.	Total.
Number reported.....	305	170	917	74	437	285	48	2,216
Males.....	272	145	758	69	387	239	47	1,887
Females.....	33	25	159	5	79	26	1	319
Under 15 years of age.....	21	5	2	35	64	57	1	185
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	38	28	35	37	85	58	15	283
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	82	57	171	4	52	63	13	442
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	58	26	214	2	82	40	8	410
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	55	19	211	1	93	31	3	413
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	39	29	170		48	17	3	396
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	15	3	66	2	21	3	4	114
Over 60 years of age.....	1		38		2		1	44
Married.....	156	67	433	5	185	56	9	911
Single.....	149	103	482	69	247	209	39	1,298
Natives of United States.....	234	138	594	67	350	223	28	1,624
Natives of Ireland.....	34	10	215	5	28	18	5	319
Natives of Germany.....	27	12	44		24	4	3	114
Natives of England.....	8		14	1	13	11	2	49
Natives of Scotland.....		1	11		2	1		15
Natives of France.....	1				2			3
Natives of Canada.....	4	1	31	1	10	5	4	56
Other foreign countries.....	1	2	8		10	3		24
Can read and write.....	281	153	704	71	395	243	43	1,880
Cannot read or write.....	24	17	213	3	42	22	5	325
Unknown.....	305	170	917	74	437	285	48	2,216
Parents living.....	229	126	543	70	330	225	26	1,559
Parents dead.....	66	44	374	4	107	40	22	657
Before convicted.....	189	126	568	29	221	180	21	1,332
Never before convicted.....	116	44	351	45	216	85	27	884
Unknown.....	305	170	917	74	437	285	48	2,216

## UTICA CITY.

	Assault and battery.	Disorderly conduct.	Drunk and disorderly.	Intoxication.	Misdemeanor.	Petty larceny.	Vagrancy.	Total.
Number reported.....	28	11	15	212	5	32	24	327
Males.....	28	5	14	183	1	26	23	280
Females.....		6	1	29	4	6	1	47
Under 15 years of age.....				4		2		6
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	1		3	22		5		31
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	11	1	4	50	1	4	2	73
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	11		3	56	2	1	5	78
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	2	6	5	35			10	67
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	2	4		24	1	7	6	44
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	1			15		4	1	21
Over 60 years of age.....				2	1			3
Unknown.....				4				4
Married.....	11	5	2	105		5		135
Married and having children.....	11	5	2	105		5		135
Single.....	13	3	9	88	1	25	15	154
Unknown.....	4	3	4	19	4	2	2	38
Natives of United States.....	16	7	11	162	3	16	11	226
Natives of Ireland.....	6	1		26		3	2	38
Natives of Germany.....		1		13		2	2	18
Natives of England.....			1	4			1	6
Natives of Scotland.....				1		1		2
Natives of France.....						1		1
Natives of Canada.....	4			1		1	1	7
Other foreign countries.....	2	2	1	4	1	8	7	25
Unknown.....			2	1	1			4
Can read and write.....	27	11	15	208	2	30	21	314

Table M.— Utica City.— (Continued).

	Assault and battery.	Disorderly conduct.	Drunk and disorderly.	Intoxication.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Total.
Can read only .....				3	3		2	6
Cannot read or write .....	1			3	1		1	7
Had religious instruction .....	23	11	14	212	5	30	23	333
Never had religious instruction .....			1					1
Unknown .....						3	1	3
Parents living .....	10	1	5	147		13	14	79
Father living .....	4	1	7	19	2	4	3	39
Mother living .....	4	3	3	19		5	3	37
Parents dead .....	10	6		27	3	9	12	67
Unknown .....						3	3	5
Before convicted .....	3			53		3		59
Never before convicted .....	25	11	12	159	3	23	23	261
Unknown .....			3				2	7
Temperate .....	23	11	11	57	5	30	23	133
Intemperate .....	2		3	152		1		153
Unknown .....			1	3		1	2	7

## CITY OF WATERTOWN.

	Petit larceny.	Drunk and disorderly.	Assault and battery.	Misdemeanor.	Vagrancy.	Total.
Number reported .....	12	25	8	4	3	52
Males .....	11	21	8	3	3	45
Females .....	1	4		2		7
Under 15 years of age .....	4					4
From 15 to 21 years of age .....	1	1	4	2		7
From 21 to 25 years of age .....		6			1	7
From 25 to 30 years of age .....	2	3	3	1	2	11
From 30 to 40 years of age .....	3	7		1		10
From 40 to 50 years of age .....	1	4	1			6
From 50 to 60 years of age .....	1	4				5
Unknown .....	1					1
Married .....	5	10	2	2	1	20
Married and having children .....		4	2			6
Single .....	6	11	4	2	2	25
Unknown .....	1					1
Natives of United States .....	8	16	6	3		33
Natives of Ireland .....		5			1	6
Natives of England .....	2		1	1		4
Natives of Scotland .....		1				1
Natives of Canada .....		1	1			2
Other foreign countries .....	1	2				3
Unknown .....	1				2	3
Can read and write .....	3	11		1	1	15
Can read only .....	1	3		3		6
Unknown .....	9	11	8	1	2	31
Had religious instruction .....	2	11		1	1	15
Never had religious instruction .....	1					1
Unknown .....	9	14	8	3	2	36
Parents living .....	9	8	5		1	23
Father living .....		2	1			3
Mother living .....	1	1				2
Parents dead .....	2	14	2	4	2	24
Before convicted .....	3	7			1	11
Never before convicted .....	9	10	7	4	2	32
Unknown .....	1	8				9
Temperate .....	7		8	4		19
Intemperate .....	4	25			3	32
Unknown .....	1					1



Table M.—(Continued).

## CITY OF YONKERS.

	Assault and battery.	Drunk and disorderly.	Intoxication.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Misdemeanor.	Disorderly.	Malicious mischief.	Total.
Number reported .....	15	11	57	6	23	11	10	3	141
Males.....	12	10	52	5	27	11	10	2	129
Females.....	3	1	5	1	1			1	12
Under 15 years of age.....			9	4	9	1			14
From 15 to 21 years of age.....	4		13		4	4	5		23
From 21 to 25 years of age.....	1	4	5		1	1	4		27
From 25 to 30 years of age.....		2	11	1	6	1			8
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	4	2	12		6	2		3	25
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	5	1	2		1	1			23
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	1	1	5		1		1		6
Over 60 years of age.....									7
Unknown.....				1				1	2
Married.....	9	5	20	1	2	2	2	2	43
Single.....	6	6	37	5	26	9	8	1	98
Natives of United States.....	4	4	26	4	17	8	6	1	70
Natives of Ireland.....	11	4	24		5	2	3	2	51
Natives of Germany.....			3		8	1	1		8
Natives of England.....		3	3	2	1				9
Natives of Canada.....					1				1
Unknown.....			1		1				2
Can read and write.....	11	7	43	6	24	5	8	3	107
Can read only.....					1				1
Cannot read or write.....	4	3	7		3	2	2		21
Unknown.....		1	7			4			12
Had religious instruction.....	15	11	56	6	28	11	10	3	140
Never had religious instruction.....			1						1
Parents living.....	3	2	15	3	15	6	6	1	51
Father living.....	1	1	3	1	1	1	2		10
Mother living.....	1	2	4	2		1	1		11
Parents dead.....	10	5	29		12	3	1	1	61
Unknown.....		1	6					1	8
Before convicted.....	9	9	37	3	14	6	4	2	84
Never before convicted.....	6	2	19	3	14	5	5	1	55
Unknown.....			1				1		2
Temperate.....					5	2			7
Intemperate.....	15	11	57	6	23	9	10	3	134

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## APPENDIX.

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TABLE A.

*Showing the total number of pardons, conditional or unconditional, commutations of sentence and restoration to citizenship in this State, since the year 1846.*

YEARS.	FROM WHAT PUNISHMENT PARDONED.										COMMUTATION.		PARDONED CONDITIONALLY.					RESTORED.		FROM WHAT CLASS CRIMES PARDONED.					GENERAL SUMMARY.		Totals.
	Fine.	Fine and imprisonment.	Fines but not imprisonment.	Imprisonment but not fines.	Penitentiary, jail and local prisons.	State prisons, limited terms.	State prison for life.	Punishment not stated.	Fine partly remitted.	From death to State prison for life.	Other commutations.	To leave the State.	To leave the United States.	To leaving city.	To leaving country.	To abstain from use of intoxicating liquors.	To military privileges.	To rights of a citizen.	Against person.	Against property.	Forgery and against the currency.	Other offenses.	Respect in capital cases.	Conditional pardons.	Unconditional pardons.		
1847	16	8	1	1	23	102	8			12	2	1	3					101	82	66	15	16	.....	4	125	129	
1848	1	2	1	1	4	102	8			12	2	1	3					73	33	27	18	11	.....	4	135	139	
1849		3			8	24	8			1	1	1	1					12	9	23	18	11	.....	6	135	139	
1850		0			8	51	8		1	1	1	2	1					12	8	24	12	4	.....	6	135	139	
1851		0			8	51	8		1	1	1	2	1					12	8	24	12	4	.....	6	135	139	
1852		1		2	55	103	4			4	1	3	8					84	70	64	17	30	.....	7	157	160	
1853		1		2	55	103	4			4	1	3	8					84	70	64	17	30	.....	7	157	160	
1854		1		2	55	103	4			4	1	3	8					84	70	64	17	30	.....	7	157	160	
1855		1		2	55	103	4			4	1	3	8					84	70	64	17	30	.....	7	157	160	
1856		1		2	55	103	4			4	1	3	8					84	70	64	17	30	.....	7	157	160	
1857		1		2	55	103	4			4	1	3	8					84	70	64	17	30	.....	7	157	160	
1858		1		2	55	103	4			4	1	3	8					84	70	64	17	30	.....	7	157	160	
1859		1		2	55	103	4			4	1	3	8					84	70	64	17	30	.....	7	157	160	
1860		1		2	55	103	4			4	1	3	8					84	70	64	17	30	.....	7	157	160	
1861		1		2	55	103	4			4	1	3	8					84	70	64	17	30	.....	7	157	160	
1862		1		2	55	103	4			4	1	3	8					84	70	64	17	30	.....	7	157	160	
1863		1		2	55	103	4			4	1	3	8					84	70	64	17	30	.....	7	157	160	
1864		1		2	55	103	4			4	1	3	8					84	70	64	17	30	.....	7	157	160	
1865		1		2	55	103	4			4	1	3	8					84	70	64	17	30	.....	7	157	160	
1866		1		2	55	103	4			4	1	3	8					84	70	64	17	30	.....	7	157	160	
1867		1		2	55	103	4			4	1	3	8					84	70	64	17	30	.....	7	157	160	
1868		1		2	55	103	4			4	1	3	8					84	70	64	17	30	.....	7	157	160	
1869		1		2	55	103	4			4	1	3	8					84	70	64	17	30	.....	7	157	160	
1870		1		2	55	103	4			4	1	3	8					84	70	64	17	30	.....	7	157	160	
1871		1		2	55	103	4			4	1	3	8					84	70	64	17	30	.....	7	157	160	



TABLE B.

*Statement showing the names of convicts pardoned by the Governor during the year 1879, the counties where convicted, crime, sentence, and the dates of their respective pardons.*

Date.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	TERM OF SENTENCE.			Date of Sentence.	County.	Prison.
			Years.	Months.	Days.			
Jan. 3	George Hopkins	Burglary and larceny	3			March 1878	Oswego	Auburn.
Jan. 7	Ernest Marvel	Grand larceny	1	6		June 1878	Kings	Kings county penitentiary.
Jan. 17	Josiah W. Brandon	Assault and battery		6		Nov. 1878	Columbia	Albany county penitentiary.
Jan. 18	Chas. Johnson <i>alias</i> A. Crawford							
Jan. 18	Lemuel Wilson	Grand larceny	1			Sep. 1878	Queens	Kings county penitentiary.
Jan. 18	Arthur Mallon	Robbery	10			Aug. 1878	Queens	Kings county penitentiary.
Jan. 18	Joshua McFadden	Robbery	10			Aug. 1878	Queens	Sing Sing.
Jan. 27	Thomas Ward	Rape	10			Oct. 1877	New York	Sing Sing.
Feb. 3	Edward Flannigan	Petit larceny		4		Oct. 1878	Westchester	New York co. penitentiary.
Feb. 3	James Kearney	Assault and battery		3		Dec. 1878	New York	Albany county penitentiary.
Feb. 6	John W. Eighmy	Perjury	6			July 1878	Saratoga	New York co. penitentiary.
Feb. 7	Andrew Gavigan	Assault to harm	3			Oct. 1877	New York	Clinton.
Feb. 7	David Malone	Assault and disorderly conduct.	7	6		Nov. 1878	Greene	Sing Sing.
Feb. 8	John Donnelly	Burglary	4			May 1874	New York	Albany county penitentiary.
March 12	Patrick Sheehy	Receiving stolen goods	7			Dec. 1877	New York	Sing Sing. trans. to Clinton.
March 12	John Clark, Jr.	Assault and battery	4	3		Dec. 1878	Greene	Sing Sing.
March 12	Schuyler Town	Arson, 3d degree.	2	3		Dec. 1877	St. Lawrence	Albany county penitentiary.
March 14	Michael Le Barrou	Grand larceny	4	2		Sept. 1877	Washington	Clinton.
March 20	A. S. Workman	Receiving stolen goods.	2	3		March 1877	Oneida	Auburn.
March 20	Jason Sackett	Petit larceny	4	3		Dec. 1878	Dutchess	Albany county penitentiary.
March 20	Edward McMeneman	Petit larceny	4	3		Dec. 1878	Henssler	Albany county penitentiary.
April 6	Joseph H. Downs	Arson	4	6		Feb. 1879	Suffolk	Sing Sing.
April 12	George H. Nolte	Embezzlement	5			March 1878	New York	Sing Sing. trans. to Auburn.
April 12	Homor H. Fields	Assault and battery	4			Dec. 1878	Niagara	Sing Sing.
April 16	Philip Williams	Malicious trespass	1	4		Dec. 1878	Montgomery	Albany county penitentiary.
April 19	Thomas Goodman	Receiving stolen goods.	6		90	June 1878	New York	New York co. penitentiary.
April 19	Maurois Hennessey	Burglary	1	6		Jan. 1877	Kings	Kings county penitentiary.
May 6	Eugene Bridenbecker	Arson, 2d degree	7			May 1879	Herkimer	Auburn.
May 7	Edward Burt	Being the instigator of a premeditated "rat bait."						
June 12	George A. Charter	Assault and battery	3			April 1879	New York	New York co. penitentiary.
June 20	Charles Sickler	Grand larceny	3			May 1879	Oneida	Onondaga co. penitentiary.
						July 1877	Oswego	Onondaga co. penitentiary.

June	Frederick Levy 1.	Grand larceny.	5	\$4,000	June	1877	New York	Sing Sing, trans. to Clinton.
June	Henry Bear 2.	Obtaining goods by false pretenses.	6 m.		Dec.	1878	New York	New York co. penitentiary.
July	Atter Beyer.	Assault to kill.	10		Sept.	1878	New York	Sing Sing, trans. to Auburn.
July	William Smith.	Receiving stolen goods.	5		March	1878	New York	Sing Sing.
July	John W. Munger.	Bigamy.	2		April	1878	Albany	Clinton.
July	Thomas Dusenbury 3.	Grand larceny.	2		June	1878	Albany	Albany county penitentiary.
July	Armand Baux.	Manslaughter, 3d degree.	4		Nov.	1878	New York	Sing Sing
July	Johanna Koonen.	Petit larceny.	4		April	1879	Montgomery	Albany county penitentiary.
July	Daniel S. Thornton.	Burglary, 3d degree.	3		May	1879	Onondaga	Onondaga co. penitentiary.
August	John Schuster 4.	Burglary, 3d degree.	5		Sept.	1877	New York	Sing Sing, trans. to Asylum for Insane Convicts.
August	Judson Groom.	Burglary, 3d degree.	5		Oct.	1877	Onondaga	Onondaga co. penitentiary.
August	James Landon.	Grand larceny.	2		June	1878	Rensselaer	Albany county penitentiary.
August	James McCabe.	Petit larceny.	2		July	1879	Cayuga	County jail.
August	Frank Higgins.	Assault and battery.	6	60	Aug.	1879	Warren	Albany county penitentiary.
August	Michael Collins.	Assault and battery.	4		June	1879	Oswego	Onondaga co. penitentiary.
August	Michael Conway.	Rape.	6		Dec.	1875	Oswego	Auburn.
August	Robert Sharp.	Bigamy.	5		May	1878	Jefferson.	Auburn.
August	Ernst Nelthardt.	Receiving stolen goods.	4		March	1879	New York	Sing Sing.
August	Timothy McCarthy.	Seduction.	3		Dec.	1878	Onondaga	Onondaga co. penitentiary.
August	James Maher.	Assault to harm.	2		March	1879	New York	Sing Sing.
Sept.	Iehmael E. Clare 5.	Burglary, 1st degree.	10		June	1879	New York	Sing Sing.
Sept.	Geo. Martin alias H. Cleary alias G. Allen.	Burglary, 3d degree.	3		Aug.	1878	New York	New York co. penitentiary.
Sept.	James Hayes.	Assault and battery.	1		March	1879	Kings	Kings county penitentiary.
Sept.	James Kelly 6.	Assault and battery.	1		March	1879	Kings	Kings county penitentiary.
Sept.	Otto Oswald.	Grand larceny.	2	6	April	1879	New York	Sing Sing, trans. to Auburn.
Sept.	Edward Keating.	Assault with a deadly weapon.	2		April	1878	Rensselaer	Albany county penitentiary.
Sept.	John Dunn.	Assault and battery.	2	6	June	1879	Iroquois	Albany county penitentiary.
Sept.	Byron Vanderveker.	Burglary, 3d degree.	5		May	1877	Oswego	Auburn.
Sept.	W. Vanderveker.	Burglary, 3d degree.	5		May	1877	Oswego	Auburn.
Sept.	Joseph O'Flanagan.	Indecent assault and battery.	6		Dec.	1878	Eric	Kinbra reformatory.
October	George Smith.	Assault and battery.	4		July	1879	Saratoga	Albany county penitentiary.
October	Patrick Donovan.	Assault and battery.	4		Aug.	1879	Dutchess	Albany county penitentiary.
October	Jordan M. Crouse.	Assault, 3d degree.	6		Sept.	1879	Putnam	Kinbra reformatory.
October	John Setzer.	Burglary and grand larceny.	8	6	Feb.	1878	Kings	Kings county penitentiary.
October	Henry Morgan.	Burglary, 3d degree.	8	6	Feb.	1878	Kings	Kings county penitentiary.
October	John Richmond.	Petit larceny.	3		Sept.	1879	Dutchess	Kings county penitentiary.
October	James Wilson 7.	Assault and battery.	6		July	1879	Albany	Albany county penitentiary.
October	August Engel.	Indecent assault and battery, 2 obg's.	2	\$500	Sept.	1878	New York	Albany county penitentiary.
October	Patrick Russell.	Assault and battery.	6		Aug.	1879	Columbia	New York co. penitentiary.
October	C. E. Ward alias W. H. Hall.	Forgery, 3d degree.	5		April	1877	New York	Albany county penitentiary.
October	Edward Garrett.	Assault and battery.	3	6	Aug.	1879	Columbia	Sing Sing
October	Theodore Fischel.	Grand larceny.	3		June	1878	New York	Sing Sing.

1 Prisoner has served his term and is now held for non-payment of fine.  
 2 Upon the condition that he will leave this country on the 1st day of October, 1879.  
 3 Upon condition that he will leave this country by the 30th day of July, 1879.  
 4 On condition that he will leave this State at once and not return.  
 5 Upon condition that he will leave this State and not return.  
 6 Upon the condition that he will pay a fine of \$200.  
 7 On the condition that he will leave this country on the 1st day of October, 1879.

Table B. — (Continued).

Date.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	TERM OF SENTENCE.			Date of Sentence.	County.	Prison.
			Years.	Months.	Days.			
October 22	Henry Riz.....	Murder, 2d degree.....	Life			Oct. 1875	New York	Sing Sing.
October 27	William Morris.....	Burglary, 1st degree.....				Sept. 1879	Erie	Elmira reformatory.
October 30	Hugh McCortey.....	Pettit larceny.....		4		Sept. 1879	Columbia	Albany county penitentiary.
Nov. 1	Daniel Day.....	Pettit larceny.....				March 1879	Erie	Western house of refuge.
Nov. 14	Thomas Day.....	Pettit larceny.....				March 1879	Erie	Western house of refuge.
Nov. 15	John Simpson 1.....	Vagrancy.....	1			July 1879	Albany	Albany county penitentiary.
Nov. 16	Edwin Williams.....	Grand larceny.....	6			Jan. 1878	Kings	Kings county penitentiary.
Nov. 17	Charles Pleyocks.....	Pettit larceny.....	1			June 1879	Onondaga	Onondaga co. penitentiary.
Nov. 18	A. Charles Luce.....	Extortion.....	6, \$50		fine	July 1879	Onondaga	Onondaga co. penitentiary.
Nov. 19	Frank Watly.....	Grand larceny.....	8		fine	Dec. 1877	Onondaga	Onondaga co. penitentiary.
Nov. 20	William H. Ross 2.....	Pettit larceny.....	1			July 1879	Erie	Erie county penitentiary.
Nov. 20	Michael Shaughnessy.....	Assault and battery.....			30	July 1879	Albany	Albany county penitentiary.
Nov. 20	Michael McGuire.....	Rape.....	6			Dec. 1878	Niagara	Auburn.
Nov. 21	T. Kelly alias H. Hope.....	Burglary, 2d degree, and grand larcy.	8			April 1878	Kings	Kings county penitentiary.
Nov. 21	Charles S. Nase.....	Burglary and grand larceny.....	3			May 1879	Herkimer	Onondaga co. penitentiary.
Nov. 21	Charles Vickerman.....	Burglary and grand larceny.....	3			May 1879	Herkimer	Onondaga co. penitentiary.
Nov. 21	Michael Green.....	Assault and battery.....		6		July 1878	Westchester.	Albany county penitentiary.
Nov. 24	Charles A. Goff.....	Burglary, 3d degree.....	5			Sept. 1876	Steuben	Auburn.
Nov. 24	Walt. Barber or Baehr.....	Burglary.....	7			April 1874	St. Lawrence.	Canton.
Nov. 25	Jason D. Merritt.....	Burglary, 3d degree.....	2			Feb. 1879	Cattaraugus.	Erie county penitentiary.
Dec. 1	Mary Morris.....	Grand larceny.....	4			Dec. 1878	Kings	Kings county penitentiary.
Dec. 1	Louis Kuhke.....	Rape.....	5			Oct. 1878	New York	Sing Sing reformatory.
Dec. 18	F. A. Dunster.....	Grand larceny.....				Oct. 1878	New York	Sing Sing reformatory.
Dec. 20	Matthew Mulligan.....	Pettit larceny.....		80		Nov. 1879	Saratoga	Albany county penitentiary.
Dec. 23	George Dressing.....	Pettit larceny.....				March 1879	Erie	Western house of refuge.
Dec. 23	Frank Walsh.....	Pettit larceny.....				March 1879	Erie	Western house of refuge.
Dec. 23	Frank Smith.....	Pettit larceny.....				March 1879	Yates	Western house of refuge.
Dec. 23	William Higgins.....	Pettit larceny.....				March 1879	Erie	Western house of refuge.
Dec. 23	Ruth Higgins.....	Pettit larceny.....				March 1879	Erie	Western house of refuge.
Dec. 27	Thomas Curran.....	Rape.....	10			Nov. 1870	New York	Sing Sing.

1 The prisoner is serving out his time lost by an attempt to escape.

2 Case appealed and judgment affirmed by Court of Sessions, Sept. 30, 1879.

TABLE C.

Statement showing the Number of Commutations granted during the year 1879.

Date of Commu- tation.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	TERM OF SENTENCE.		Date of sentence.	Sentenced in county of	Prison.	Committed to confinement for
			Years.	Months.				
January 11.	John Campbell.	Rape.	20		Oct., 1872	New York.	Sing Sing *	9 yrs. 6 mo. from Oct. 28, '73. (a)
January 17.	David K. Pierce.	Arson, first degree.	Life.		Jan., 1876	Oneida.	Auburn	4 years from Jan. 19, 1876. (a)
January 22.	Thomas Gillen.	Arson, third degree.	6		Dec., 1875	Cawego	Auburn	4 yrs. 2 mo. from Dec. 18, '76. (a)
January 23.	Joseph Murray.	Robbery, first degree.	20		May, 1871	New York.	Sing Sing *	12 years from May 31, 1871. (a)
January 29.	Michael Healey.	Petit larceny.	\$25 fine	and 6	Dec., 1877	Monroe	Monroe Co. pen	1 mo. from December 30, 1878
January 30.	John Beverly.	Attempt to commit rape.	4		Oct., 1877	Cattaraugus	Auburn	1 yr. 6 mo. from Oct. 31, '77. (a)
February 4.	Richard Supplee.	Grand larceny f m person.	3		Feb., 1877	New York.	Sing Sing.	2 years from February 6, 1877.
February 7.	William Hoffman.	Bigamy.	2		April, 1878	Rensselaer	Albany Co. pen	1 year from April 8, 1878. (a)
February 13.	Alphonzo Guinand.	Grand larceny.	4		Nov., 1877	Oneida.	Auburn	1 yr. 6 mo. from Nov. 15, '77. (a)
February 14.	Patrick McCormack.	Burglary, third degree.	3		April, 1878	New York.	Sing Sing.	1 year from April 18, 1878. (a)
February 17.	Charles Clough.	Bigamy.	2		Feb., 1878	Yates.	Auburn	1 year from Feb. 19, 1878.
February 17.	John Gordon.	Robbery.	8		June, 1872	Erie.	Auburn	6 yrs. 8 mo. from June 19, 1872.
February 17.	Michael Stein.	Burglary, third degree.	3		Nov., 1877	Albany	Albany Co. pen	1 yr. 6 mo. from Nov. 19, '77. (a)
February 20.	John Maloy.	Burglary, third degree.		6	Nov., 1878	Albany	Albany Co. pen	3 months from Nov. 22, 1878.
February 20.	Bertie Hester.	Belonging to disorderly person.	60 days.		Jan., 1878	Fulton	Albany Co. pen	1 month from January 22, 1878.
February 20.	Patrick Keamy.	As it with a dangerous weapon.	1		Aug., 1878	Dutchess.	Sing Sing.	9 months from Aug. 24, 1878.
March 7.	David Conroy.	Assault to harm.	1	6	May, 1878	New York.	Sing Sing.	1 year from May 10, 1878. (a)
March 20.	Milton Lawton.	Grand larceny.	3		March, 1877	Jefferson	Auburn	2 yrs. 7 mo. f m March 17, '77. (a)
March 21.	Michael Donahue.	Burglary, third degree.	5		June, 1872	New York.	Auburn	To ex. the 2d d y of A. 1. '79. (b)
March 23.	Harvey Doughlass.	Petit larceny.	6		Dec., 1878	New York.	N. Y. Co. pen y	8 months from Dec. 27, 1878.
March 31.	Joseph Bates, alias	Receiving stolen goods.		6	April, 1878	New York.	N. Y. Co. pen y	1 year from April 1, 1878.
April 4.	Bernard Conroy.	Grand larceny.	2		June, 1878	New York.	Sing Sing	1 year from June 7, 1878. (a)
April 12.	J. and W. Mickel.	Petit larceny.	2	60 days.	March, 1879	Greene	Albany Co. pen	1 month from March 13, 1878.
April 16.	J. Vincent Jencks.	Assault to rape.	1	8	Oct., 1878	Wyoming	Albany Co. pen	6 months from Oct. 18, 1878.
April 23.	Philip Pearson.	Grand larceny.	2		June, 1878	New York.	Sing Sing.	1 year from June 27, '78. (a) (c)
April 29.	James Graham.	Arson.	7		March, 1877	Washington	Clinton t.	2 yrs. 2 mo. from Mar. 3, 1877.
April 30.	James S. McClure.	Receiving stolen goods.	3		July, 1878	Onondaga.	On'dga Co. pen	1 year from July 2, 1878. (a)
May 21.	Alfred Calhoun.	Arson, third degree.	8		May, 1877	Rensselaer	Clinton.	2 yrs. 6 mo. from May 23, '77. (a)
May 21.	Christian Meyer.	Grand larceny.	6		March, 1878	New York.	Sing Sing.	3 yrs. 2 mo. from March 22, '78.
June 12.	Jacob Berry.	Keeping disorderly house.	5		April, 1878	New York.	N. Y. Co. pen y	90 days from April 30, 1878. (d)
June 20.	James Blane.	Assault and battery.	1	8	April, 1879	New York.	N. Y. Co. pen y	2 months from April 23, 1879.
July 1.	Lester Brotherton.	Murder, first degree.	(E)		Nov., 1877	Cayuga.	Auburn	The term of his natural life.



Table C. — (Continued).

Date of Commutation.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	TERM OF SENTENCE.		Date of sentence.	Sentenced in county of	Prison.	Committed to confinement for
			Years.	Months.				
July 11.	H. Miner alias C. Clark.	Burglary second degree.	5		July, 1877	New York.	Sing Sing.	2 years from July 18, 1877.
July 22.	Thomas Downey.	Grand larceny.	2		Sept., 1878	Kings.	Kings Co. pen y	1 year from Sept. 24, 1878. (a)
July 23.	John Roberts.	Malicious mischief.		4	July, 1879	Washington	Albany Co. pen	15 days from July 7, 1879.
July 24.	James Voudrey or Vouchey.							
July 24.	Peter Vornlach or Furlacher.	Robbery, first degree.	15		Nov., 1871	New York.	Sing Sing.	7 yrs. 8 mo. 18 d's from Nov. 8, 1871.
July 24.	Christopher I. Maine.	Procuring an abortion.	5		June, 1878	Tioga.	Auburn.	3 yrs. 2 mo. from June 10, 1878.
August 28.	Owen Coughlin.	Breach of the peace.	360 days.		Feb., 1879	Albany.	Albany Co. pen	6 months from Feb. 18, 1879.
August 1.	Moses Singer.	Assault to rape.	5		Dec., 1877	New York.	Sing Sing.	2 years from Dec. 4, 1877. (a)
August 4.	James Donahue.	Grand larceny.	5		Feb., 1878	Kings.	Kings Co. pen y	1 year 6 mo. from Feb. 6, 1878.
August 5.	Charles H. Eliason.	Receiving stolen goods.	5		May, 1878	Monroe.	Auburn.	1 yr. 6 mo. from May 11, 78. (a)
August 19.	William D. Morgan.	False pretenses.	6		June, 1879	Oneida.	Ont. Co. pen y	2 mo. 15 days from June 4, 1879.
August 23.	John Cummings.	Assault and battery.	4		Aug., 1879	Orange.	Albany Co. pen	To payment of fine.
August 31.	Charles B. Boyd.	Forgery.	2		Nov., 1878	Chautauq	Albany Co. pen	1 year from Nov. 2, 1878. (a)
Sept. 1.	Benjamin Skelley.	Arson.	7		March, 1877	Washington	Clinton.	2 yrs. 6 mo. from March 8, 1877.
Sept. 17.	Robert Wadsworth.	Abortion.	1		June, 1879	Kings.	Kings Co. pen y	3 months from June 20, 1879.
Sept. 21.	Alonso Ainsworth.							
Sept. 25.	Isaac James Smith.	Forgery.	2		Nov., 1878	New York.	N. Y. Co. pen y	1 year from Nov. 27, 1878. (a)
Sept. 27.	M. J. O'Donnell alias.	Assault to harm.	3		Sept., 1878	New York.	Sing Sing.	1 year from Sept. 27, 1878.
October 3.	Henry Moncrief.	Petit larceny from person.	4		1878	New York.	Sing Sing.	2 years from Jan. 22, 1878. (a)
October 6.	C. Frederick Youle.	Assault to ravish.	3		Jan., 1878	Jefferson.	Auburn.	1 yr. 4 mo. 15 d's from May 17, 78.
October 11.	James Wilson.	Assault and battery.	6		May, 1879	Erle.	Erle Co. pen'ty	3 months from July 7, 1879.
October 16.	Stephen Reynolds.	Burglary, third degree.	8		July, 1879	Oneida.	Auburn.	2 yrs. 6 mo. from Oct. 3, 77. (a)
October 19.	Wilhelm Johansen.	Burglary, first degree.	17		Oct., 1877	New York.	Sing Sing.	7 years from Jan. 14, 1875. (a)
October 20.	Frank Irvin.	Burglary, third degree.	2		Jan., 1875	New York.	Sing Sing.	1 year from Oct. 13, 1878.
October 21.	Ellen Cary.	Arson, first degree.	Life.		Oct., 1877	New York.	N. Y. Co. pen y	2 years from October 24, 1877.
Nov. 1.	Ed. K. Mathewson.	Grand larceny.	9		Oct., 1877	New York.	N. Y. Co. pen y	1 year 1 mo. from Oct. 4, 1878.
Nov. 7.	George W. Watell.	Obt. money by false pret's.	3		Oct., 1878	New York.	N. Y. Co. pen y	9 years from March 8, 1878. (a)
Nov. 7.	Guertin Abbott.	Obt. goods by false pret's.	3		March, 1878	New York.	Sing Sing.	2 years from March 1, 1878. (a)
Nov. 14.	John Williams.	Burglary, third degree.	2		May, 1878	New York.	Sing Sing.	1 yr. 6 mo. from May 16, 1878.
Nov. 14.	Edward W. Tallman.	Causing a miscarriage.	4		March, 1873	Dutchess.	Sing Sing.	2 years from March 16, 1878. (a)
Nov. 14.	Lawrence Delaney.	Assault and battery.	4		July, 1873	Kings.	Sing Sing.	4 months from July 16, 1873.
Nov. 20.	Anson Eldridge.	Larceny from the person.	2		Aug., 1878	St. Lawrence	Clinton.	1 yr. 3 mo. from Aug. 25, 1878.
Nov. 20.	Hugh McCarrick.	Burglary, third degree.	2		Sept., 1878	Albany.	Albany Co. pen	1 yr. 2 mo. from Sept. 24, 1878.

Nov.	20.	Henry H. Wilson	Burglary, first degree	20	Nov., 1870	Kings	Sing Sing	9 years from Nov. 22, 1870.
Nov.	25.	Richard Plunkett	Grand larceny	2	Nov., 1878	Queens	N. Y. Co. pen'y	1 year from Nov. 27, 1878.
Nov.	25.	Thomas Lyons	Rape	7	Nov., 1876	Queens	Auburn	4 years from Nov. 29, 1876. (a)
Dec.	1.	George Vanduyke	Burglary and larceny	...	April, 1877	St. Lawrence	Clinton	3 yrs. 6 mo. from Apr. 5, 77. (a)
Dec.	1.	John Vanduyke	Burglary	...	Jan., 1870	New York	Sing Sing	13 yrs. 8 mo. from Feb. 15, 70. (a)
Dec.	1.	George Smith	Forgery, third degree	20	Oct., 1877	New York	Sing Sing	2 yrs. 1 mo. 20 d & f'm Oct. 12, 77.
Dec.	2.	William C. Gilman	Assault with deadly w'pn	6	Dec., 1877	Onondaga	Onond. Co. pen'y	1 yr. from December 10, 1878.
Dec.	9.	Hamilton Parker	Grand larceny	8	Nov., 1878	Onondaga	Auburn	1 yr. 4 mo. from Nov. 2, 78. (a)
Dec.	9.	William Farham	Aiding and abetting in obt'n	4	Nov., 1878	Chautauqua	Clinton	1 yr. 10 mo. from May 31, 78. (a)
Dec.	9.	Thomas Egan	in ny of the c'ty w'kly	8	May, 1878	Rensselaer	Sing Sing	11 yrs. 4 mo. f'm Sept. 5, 72. (a)
Dec.	10.	William J. Alkin	G'd l'cy. 2 ch'rs and at mpt	\$1,500 fine.	Sept., 1876	Orange	Sing Sing	4 yrs. from Dec. 12, 1876. (a)
Dec.	10.	William J. Alkin	burglary, first degree	20	Dec., 1876	Orange	Auburn	1 yr. 9 mo. from March 22, 78.
Dec.	10.	Eljah Sparks	Grand larceny	6	March, 1878	Onondaga	Onond. Co. pen'y	1 year from Dec. 20, 1878.
Dec.	15.	Daniel Rowland	Rape	6	Dec., 1878	Onondaga	Sing Sing	3 yrs. 3 mo. from June 27, 77. (a)
Dec.	15.	James A. Gibson	Murder, second degree	2	June, 1877	New York	Auburn	5 yrs. from Feb. 13, 1878. (a)
Dec.	15.	Thomas Ryan	Assault with intent to rob	Life.	Feb., 1878	Monroe	Sing Sing	8 yrs 4 mo. f'm June 17, 74. (a)
Dec.	15.	Michael Perry	Murder, second degree	10	June, 1874	Kings	Sing Sing	6 yrs 4 mo. f'm July 8, 1875. (a)
Dec.	15.	Thomas Lowndes	Kidnap, first degree	18	July, 1875	New York	Sing Sing	7 yrs. 6 mo. f'm May 26, 75. (a)
Dec.	15.	James G. Twiss	Burglary, first degree	15	May, 1879	New York	Albany Co. pen	8 months from April 24, 1879.
Dec.	15.	William Hess	Burglary, third degree	2	April, 1879	Albany	Sing Sing	1 yr. 8 mo. from Apr. 22, 1878.
Dec.	18.	Hugh Cassidy	Forgery, third degree	2	April, 1878	New York	Sing Sing	9 yrs. 8 mo. from Sept. 24, 1878.
Dec.	18.	Thomas R. Lewis	R'by. 1st dg. & at p'b'g 3d dg	22	Sept., 1870	New York	Auburn	3 yrs. 6 mo. 8 d's f'm J'n 16, 75.
Dec.	23.	Dennis O'Neill, Jr.	Forgery	10	Feb., 1875	Onondaga	Sing Sing	1 yr. 10 mo. from Feb. 25, 1878.
Dec.	23.	Horace Cornell, Jr.	Assault to harm	5	Nov., 1875	Kings	Sing Sing	6 yrs from Nov. 10, 1875. (a)
Dec.	23.	Peter McGulre	Burglary and larceny	5	Nov., 1875	Kings	Auburn	1 yr. 9 mo. from April 2, 1878.
Dec.	24.	John Dwyer	Burglary and larceny	5	April, 1878	Edie	Sing Sing	2 yrs. 1 mo. from Dec. 6, 1877.
Dec.	24.	Jeremiah Justice	Grand larceny	4	Dec., 1878	Onondaga	Sing Sing	2 years 5 mo. from Aug. 7, 1877.
Dec.	24.	James Riley	Assault with dangerous w'pn	5	Aug., 1877	Onondaga	Elmira Reformatory	1 yr. 9 mo. from March 27, 1878.
Dec.	26.	Jasper A. Griffin	Robbery, first degree	15	March, 1878	Chenango	Sing Sing	5 yrs. 3 mo. from Oct. 16, 1874.
Dec.	27.	James O'Brien	Robbery	16	Oct., 1874	New York	Sing Sing	7 years from April 20, 1875. (a)
Dec.	27.	Edward Murphy	Forgery	7	April, 1875	New York	Sing Sing	2 yrs. 6 mo. f'm June 15, 77. (a)
Dec.	27.	William H. Leith	Burg. third deg. and l'cy	5	June, 1877	Monroe	Sing Sing	1 yr. 9 mo. from Apr. 5, 1878.
Dec.	27.	Lucius Stone	Petit larceny from person	6	May, 1877	New York	Sing Sing	2 yrs. 8 mo. from May 17, 1877.
Dec.	27.	Peter Masterson	Assault to kill.	7	Feb., 1878	New York	Sing Sing	2 yrs. 9 mo. from Apr. 19, 77.
Dec.	27.	Cyrus G. Clark	Assault	6	April, 1879	New York	N. Y. Co. pen'y	4 months from Sept. 6, 1879.
Dec.	27.	Patrick Martin	Assault and battery	1	Sept., 1878	New York	Sing Sing	2 years from April 2, 1878. (a)
Dec.	27.	Eugene H. Newhall	Receiving stolen goods.	4	April, 1878	New York	Sing Sing	2 yrs. 3 mo. from Oct. 8, 1877.
Dec.	27.	Howard M. Thorp	Embezzlement	15	Oct., 1877	New York	Clinton	5 yrs. 6 mo. from July 24, 1874.
Dec.	29.	James McGulre	Robbery, first degree	15	July, 1874	New York	Clinton	4 yrs. 10 mo. from Mar. 1, 1876.
Dec.	29.	Frederick Gates	Murder, second degree	Life.	March, 1875	Schoharie	Clinton	

(a) Subject to the legal deduction for good conduct. (b) While serving this sentence he killed a fellow convict. Was found guilty of manslaughter, third degree, and was sentenced on the 16th day of May, 1874, to be imprisoned for four years; said imprisonment to commence at the expiration of former sentence. (c) On the condition that he will leave this country. (d) Although sentenced in April, 1878, the term of his imprisonment did not begin until the 30th of April, 1878. (e) Sentenced to be hanged on the 17th day of January, 1878; reprieved January 16, 1878, until January 24, 1878; stay of proceedings granted and re-sentenced to be hanged on the 11th day of July, 1878. (f) Transferred to Auburn. (g) Transferred to Sing Sing.

TABLE D.

Statement showing the names of persons restored to all the rights of a citizen by the Governor, during the year 1879.

NAMES.	County.	Crime.	SENTENCE.		Date of restoration.	Remarks.
			Years	Months		
John McCann.....	Montgomery.	Robbery.....	3	3	January 3	
George Hopkiss.....	Oswego	Burglary and larceny.....	3	...	January 3	Pardoned January 3, 1879.
William A Hay.....	Livingston.	Subornation of perjury.....	6	...	January 3	Com'd to 3 y., 3 m., act'l service Aug. 5, 1878.
Patrick Gannon.....	New York.	Attempt to commit burg.	2	6	January 3	
Adolph Berenz.....	New York.	Grand larceny.....	3	...	January 17	
Malachi Connelly.....	Onondaga.	Burglary, 3d degree.....	3	3	January 18	
John Meehan.....	Rensselaer.	Assault to kill.....	10	...	January 25	
John Hebron.....	Tompkins.	Assault to rob.....	2	6	January 30	Pardoned December 31, 1878.
William S. Corwin.....	Niagara.	Forgery.....	1	4	Feb. 8	
John H. Flenburgh.....	Albany.	Arson, 3d degree.....	5	...	Feb. 10	
Adam V. Forbes.....	Wayne.	Forgery, 4th degree.....	...	0	Feb. 14	
William H. Blass.....	Rensselaer.	Burglary.....	2	...	Feb. 14	
Joseph Youngs.....	Oswego	Rape.....	10	...	Feb. 14	
John Murphy.....	New York.	Felonious assault.....	7	...	Feb. 14	
William J. Wilson.....	Madison.	Burglary, 3d degree.....	1	...	Feb. 14	
Louis Riegel.....	New York.	Grand larceny.....	2	6	Feb. 14	
Michael Delee.....	Rensselaer.	Larceny.....	5	...	Feb. 14	
Ell Hutchinson.....	Oneida.	Burglary.....	2	...	Feb. 14	
John F. Dimian.....	Saratoga.	Manslaughter, 3d degree.....	2	...	Feb. 14	
George Mulligan.....	Oneida.	Assault to harm.....	3	3	Feb. 20	
Charles Myers.....	Chemung.	Arson, 3d degree.....	3	...	Feb. 21	
Solomon Brown.....	Albany.	Burglary, 3d degree.....	6	...	Feb. 21	
Samuel C. Salmons.....	New York.	Bigamy.....	5	...	Feb. 25	
James O'Brien.....	Dutchess.	Larceny.....	2	6	Feb. 25	
Michael Murray.....	Dutchess.	Larceny.....	2	...	Feb. 27	
Robert Pool.....	Oswego	Obstructing a R. R. track.	4	...	Feb. 27	
William Clark.....	New York.	Burglary, 3d degree.....	4	...	Feb. 27	
Albert Wilcox.....	Chemung.	Manslaughter, 4th degree.	1	...	Feb. 27	
Thomas Booth alias Tm's Lovett	Kings.	Forgery.....	5	...	Feb. 27	
Slua H. Walker.....	Oswego	Manslaughter, 4th degree.	...	fine	Feb. 27	
David K. Pierce.....	Oneida.	Arson, 1st degree.....	\$500	...	Feb. 27	
John W. Elghmy.....	Saratoga.	Perjury.....	Life	...	Feb. 28	
Homor R. Daunat.....	Orange.	Ass it with deadly weapon	6	...	Feb. 28	Committed to 4 years. Jan. 17, 1879.
Francis W. Clementel.....	Oneida.	Receiving stolen goods.....	2	6	Feb. 28	Pardoned February 6, 1879.
James Clark.....	Oneida.	Assault to rape.....	2	...	Feb. 28	
John J. Wagner.....	Cortland.	Receiving stolen goods.....	1	...	March 4	
Franklin Thayer.....	Ontario.	Burglary.....	10	...	March 4	
John Cordovan.....	Cattaraugus.	Manslaughter, 3d degree.....	4	...	March 5	
John F. English.....	Albany.	Assault with intent to rob	4	...	March 8	

John Mulligan.....	New York	Robbery, 1st degree	.....	10	.....	March	8
William Fogarty.....	Schenectady	Attempt at arson	.....	1	2	March	12
John S. Kilpatrick.....	Oscego	Grand larceny	.....	1	11	March	12
Robert Berry.....	Kings	Manslaughter, 3d degree	.....	3	6	March	12
Michael Le Barron.....	Washington	Grand larceny	.....	3	6	March	15
James Skelly.....	Albany	Burglary, 3d degree	.....	3	6	March	15
James M. Brady.....	New York	Assault with dang's w'pon	.....	3	6	March	15
Frederick Knippel.....	Albany	Grand larceny	.....	3	6	March	15
H. H. Garrett.....	Albany	Forgery, 3d degree	.....	3	6	March	22
Michael J. Russell.....	Albany	Grand larceny	.....	3	6	March	26
Owen J. Flynn.....	Albany	Grand larceny	.....	3	6	March	26
William Read.....	New York	Forgery, 3d degree	.....	1	6	March	26
Henry Brooks.....	Onondaga	Larceny	.....	3	6	March	26
Malcom Macracken.....	Albany	Burglary, 3d degree	.....	5	6	March	26
Benjamin Howe.....	Schenectady	Grand larceny	.....	5	6	March	26
John Kelly.....	Albany	Robbery	.....	10	6	March	26
William H. Radcliffe.....	Busselaer	Burglary, 3d degree	.....	1	6	March	26
J. F. McClesky alias J. Morrison.....	New York	Burglary	.....	3	6	April	4
Patrick Reilly.....	New York	Grand larceny	.....	4	6	April	7
Horace Holcomb.....	Cayuga	Grand larceny	.....	4	6	April	7
William James.....	New York	Burglary	.....	1	6	April	7
Abraham M. Blumberg.....	Kings	Grand larceny	.....	9	6	April	12
Patrick Duffy.....	New York	Assault to kill	.....	2	6	April	19
Daniel Williams.....	Chautauqua	Grand larceny	.....	6	6	April	19
James Scott.....	Monroe	Burglary, 1st degree	.....	6	6	April	19
Thomas Swaisland.....	Erie	Grand larceny	.....	6	6	April	19
George Reridt.....	New York	Attempted burglary	.....	10	6	April	23
Peter Kinney.....	Dutchess	Assault with deadly w'pon	.....	1	6	May	6
William Day.....	New York	Receiving stolen goods	.....	2	6	May	6
Eugene Bridenbecker.....	Herkimer	Arson, 2d degree	.....	7	6	May	6
John Gillespie.....	New York	Assault to kill	.....	10	6	May	7
John Clark.....	New York	Burglary, 3d degree	.....	2	6	May	7
Frederick Hugaboom.....	Cattaraugus	Assault to kill	.....	2	6	May	7
Henry Lyon.....	Chenango	Burglary and larceny	.....	1	6	May	27
Henry Engelman.....	New York	Receiving stolen goods	.....	4	6	May	27
John B. Temple.....	Orleans	Manslaughter, 4th degree	.....	6	6	May	27
Norman Hitchcock.....	Warren	Burglary and larceny	.....	3	6	May	27
Edward F. Whalen.....	New York	Attempted grand larceny	.....	3	6	May	27
William Farrell.....	Kings	Burglary, 1st degree	.....	5	6	May	27
James Ward.....	Kings	Grand larceny	.....	5	6	May	27
Hiram Kraft.....	New York	Grand larceny	.....	5	6	May	27
Mortiz Wells.....	New York	Grand larceny	.....	5	6	May	27
A. J. Shattuck.....	Madison	Rape	.....	5	4	May	27
John Crawford.....	Madison	Kape	.....	5	4	May	27
James Moore.....	Albany	Manslaughter, 2d degree	.....	3	6	June	3
Michael Collins.....	New York	Receiving stolen goods	.....	3	6	June	6
William Threadgould.....	Monroe	Burglary	.....	3	6	June	6
Mich'l Dequien alias Mich'l Smith.....	New York	Peit larceny from person	.....	3	6	June	6
Dyonisius E. Cremer.....	Broome	Receiving stolen goods	.....	5	6	June	6
Gardner Wood.....	Russelaer	Grand larceny and burglary	.....	5	6	June	12

Pardoned March 14, 1879.

Pardoned August 6, 1878.

Pardoned August 2, 1877.

Pardoned August 9, 1877.  
Committed to 6 months, February 28, 1879.

Pardoned May 6, 1879.

Com'ted to 1 yr., 1 mt., act'l serv'e, Dec. 1, '79.

Committed to 4 yrs., 1 mts., June 11, 1878.  
Com'ted to 7 mts., actual service, Sept. 13, '78.

Table D.—(Continued).

NAMES.	County.	Crime.	SENTENCE.		Date of restoration.	Remarks.
			Years.	Months.		
James Ryan.....	New York.....	Grand larceny.....	3	.....	June 25	
William H. Kenny.....	New York.....	Grand larceny.....	3	.....	June 25	
Joseph B. Knehan.....	New York.....	Manslaughter, 4th degree.....	.....	.....	June 18	
George F. Hamlin.....	New York.....	Assault and battery.....	\$50	fine.....	July 22	
George E. Williams.....	New York.....	Assault to harm.....	3	.....	July 22	
Emory E. Williams.....	Broome.....	Grand larceny.....	2	.....	August 1	
August Bonneau alias C. Wood.....	New York.....	Burglary, 3d degree.....	3	.....	August 4	
John Bodkin.....	Erie.....	Assault to kill.....	6	.....	August 4	
John Rothger.....	Erie.....	Larceny after felony.....	3	.....	August 4	
William C. Holden.....	Saratoga.....	Burglary, 3d degree.....	4	.....	August 4	
Edward Conway.....	New York.....	Robbery, 1st degree.....	20	.....	August 5	
Cyrenus Eddy.....	New York.....	Begamy.....	1	.....	August 6	
Amos Hingerty.....	Cattaraugus.....	Assault to kill.....	1	.....	August 9	
William Kelly.....	Herkimer.....	Burglary, 3d degree.....	2	.....	August 12	
Frank J. Truax.....	New York.....	Burglary, 3d degree.....	2	.....	August 12	
Herman Walrath.....	Albany.....	Burglary, 3d degree.....	2	.....	August 12	
Bradford Barton.....	Montgomery.....	Grand larceny.....	2	.....	August 12	
James Houghtaling.....	Tioga.....	Burglary.....	1	.....	August 23	
William Jackson.....	New York.....	Grand larceny.....	2	.....	August 23	
Philip Halst.....	New York.....	Assault and battery.....	\$250	fine.....	August 23	
Thomas Personius.....	Kings.....	Burglary.....	10	.....	Sept. 6	
Wallace W. Tender.....	Tompkins.....	Larceny.....	1	.....	Sept. 6	
Charles Manahan.....	Essex.....	Burglary and larceny.....	1	.....	Sept. 6	
David Conway.....	Onondaga.....	Grand larceny.....	1	.....	Sept. 6	
Joseph Revere.....	New York.....	Assault to do bodily harm.....	1	.....	Sept. 6	
Thomas Collins.....	New York.....	Burglary.....	3	.....	Sept. 6	
Thomas Rexford.....	New York.....	Assault to harm.....	3	.....	Sept. 6	
John Mullen.....	St. Lawrence.....	Petit larceny, 2d offense.....	2	.....	Sept. 6	
Henry Gross.....	Oneida.....	Robbery, 1st deg. & larc'y.....	3	.....	Sept. 6	
John Farrell.....	New York.....	Grand larceny.....	2	.....	Sept. 13	
James Campbell.....	Albany.....	Assault to kill.....	5	.....	Sept. 13	
John McCarty.....	Onondaga.....	Grand larceny.....	1	.....	Sept. 13	
Martin Graham.....	New York.....	Burglary.....	2	.....	Sept. 13	
Chas. W. Smith.....	Livingston.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	10	.....	Sept. 17	
William Hare.....	Albany.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	2	.....	Sept. 18	
James Smith.....	Albany.....	Burglary, 3d degree.....	2	.....	Sept. 18	
Henry H. Biddle.....	St. Lawrence.....	Burglary and larceny.....	2	.....	Sept. 18	
William H. Van Loan.....	Chemung.....	Grand larceny.....	2	.....	Sept. 18	
Chas. McClellan.....	Columbia.....	Robbery, 2d degree.....	6	.....	Sept. 22	
	New York.....	Grand larceny.....	4	.....	Sept. 22	

Pardoned January 15, 1878.

Pardoned November 20, 1875.

Committed to 1 year, March 7, 1879.

Com'd to 1 y., actual service, January 8, 1878.

William Cosgrove	Schenectady	Burglary	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
George Conway	Kings	Burglary, 3d degree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Dani. Cronin <i>alias</i> M. Anderson	New York	Robbery	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Isaac Baxter	New York	Grand larceny	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
William Eby	New York	Attempted burglary, 3d dg	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Edward Munson	New York	Larceny from the person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Martin Dermody	Erie	Petit larceny, 2d offense	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
James Dermody	Erie	Petit larceny, after felony	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
John Farrell	Erie	Larceny from the person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Gottlieb Moloch	Erie	Grand larceny	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
John Gosger	Erie	Grand larceny	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Thomas F. Callahan	New York	Grand larceny	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
William Lockwood	New York	Grand larceny	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Frank M. Collins	New York	Burglary	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Michael Harrigan	Montgomery	Receiving stolen goods	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
James Hoey	Kings	An attempt to com't bury	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
James Huderick	New York	False pretenses	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
John O'Hara	New York	Burglary, 3d degree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
August Sommers	New York	Burglary, 2d degree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Izzy Lazarus	Erie	Burglary, 2d degree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
John Pentony	New York	An illegal registry	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Samuel Welch	New York	Grand larceny	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Joseph Brinn <i>alias</i> Jos. Brough	Genesee	Grand larceny	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
George Merrens	Jefferson	Blagany	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Thomas Connors	Albany	Grand larceny	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Ruth McKinny	New York	Burglary, 3d degree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Patrick Whitney	St. Lawrence	Grand larceny	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
George W. Johnson	New York	Forgery, 4th degree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Thomas McKenna	Chenango	Burglary and larceny	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
John Dillon	New York	Grand larceny	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Charles H. Eielson	New York	Gd. larceny from the per'n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Robert Wadsworth	Monroe	Receiving stolen goods	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Jas. Reid <i>alias</i> John Hennessy	Kings	Abortion	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Jno. E. Collins <i>alias</i> J. Williams	New York	Burglary, 2d degree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
John Shartell	Kings	Grand larceny	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
John Grogan or Brogan	New York	Burglary	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Harry M. Tingley	New York	Grand larceny	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Philip Bruderrick	New York	Forgery, 4th degree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
John Mulhair	New York	Attempted grand larceny	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Lorenzo McMaster	New York	Attempt'd burglary, 3d deg.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Edward Drennan	Genesee	Grand larceny	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Charles Schoen	Erie	Petit larc'y from the per'n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
William Hicks	Livingston	Grand larceny	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Leander Hicks	Rensselaer	Receiving stolen goods	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Matthew Toole	Osgo	Forgery	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Michael A. Scanlon	New York	Assault to kill	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Frank Byrnes	New York	Robbery	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
Sidney Kellogg	Oswego	Forgery	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
John Moore	Erie	Robbery	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
James Whalen	Oswego	Burglary, 3d deg. & larc'y	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.
	Erie	Burglary and larceny	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Sept.

Com'd to 1 year, 6 months, Aug. 5, 1878.  
Com'd to 3 m the actual service, Sept. 17, '79.

Table D.—(Continued).

NAMES.	County.	Crime.	SENTENCE.		Date of restoration.	Remarks.
			Years.	Months.		
Martin Ford	Erie	Petit larceny, 2d offense	5	.....	Oct. 20	
Joseph Vogel	Erie	Burglary and larceny	1	.....	Oct. 20	
William Flinnagan	Albany	Burglary	1	.....	Oct. 20	
James Meehan	New York	Burglary, 3d degree	4	.....	Oct. 20	
Henry Noble	Albany	Grand larceny	5	.....	Oct. 20	
John O'Donnell	New York	Felonious assault	3	8	Oct. 20	
Michael McGloin	Albany	Burglary, 3d degree	2	.....	Oct. 20	
Thomas O'Brien	New York	Grand larceny	1	5	Oct. 20	
Ethan Allen	Schenectady	Robbery	7	.....	Oct. 20	
Timothy Casey	Rensselaer	Assault to harm	7	.....	Oct. 20	
Eugene Flannigan	Rensselaer	Burglary, 3d degree	5	.....	Oct. 21	
Frank Kennedy	Rensselaer	Burglary, 3d degree	4	.....	Oct. 21	
William Galligan	Rensselaer	Grand larceny	4	.....	Oct. 21	
Thomas Shaughnessy	Rensselaer	Grand larceny	2	.....	Oct. 21	
George H. Johnson	New York	Receiving stolen goods	2	.....	Oct. 21	
Lewis Forsyth	Richmond	Burglary, 2d degree	2	.....	Oct. 21	
Thomas Tyrrell	Oneida	Lapse	5	.....	Oct. 21	
George H. Mitchell	New York	Attempted grand larceny	2	6	Oct. 21	
Frank Irving	New York	Burglary, 3d degree	2	.....	Oct. 21	Committed to 1 year, October 11, 1879.
William Barry	Erie	Robbery	12	.....	Oct. 21	Pardoned March 16, 1876.
Daniel Sullivan	Oneida	Larceny from person	1	.....	Oct. 21	
Joseph Knapp	Oneida	Bikamy	2	.....	Oct. 21	
Eugene Hart	Oneida	Burg, 3d deg. and G. lar'y	5	.....	Oct. 21	
James Lantton	Rensselaer	Grand larceny	2	.....	Oct. 21	
Edward Keating	Rensselaer	Ass't with deadly weap'n.	2	.....	Oct. 21	Pardoned August 12, 1879.
Bernard Conroy	New York	Grand larceny	2	.....	Oct. 21	Pardoned September 18, 1879.
John M. Griffin	Chemung	Forgery, 3d degree	1	.....	Oct. 21	
Joseph O'Flaughan	Erie	Forgery, 3d degree	1	6	Oct. 21	
Edward Riley	New York	Robbery	10	.....	Oct. 21	Elmira Reformatory. Pardoned Oct. 1, 1879.
Edward McNamara	New York	Grand larceny	2	6	Oct. 22	
Alexander Messenger	New York	At. petit larceny from per.	2	8	Oct. 22	
John Mahoney	New York	Burglary, 3d degree	1	6	Oct. 22	
John Parkin	New York	Attempted grand larceny	1	6	Oct. 22	
Samuel Fanning	Oneida	Petit larceny, 2d offense	4	.....	Oct. 22	
James A. Ormsbee	Albany	Grand larceny	3	.....	Oct. 22	
George Hurch	Albany	Embezzlement and larc'y.	1	.....	Oct. 22	
George Henderson	New York	Grand larceny	1	.....	Oct. 22	
Peter Maloy	Columbia	Robbery, 1st degree	1	.....	Oct. 22	
Thomas Kenney	Rensselaer	Burglary, 3d degree	10	.....	Oct. 22	
			1	.....	Oct. 22	

Annie Wolfsteln	Albany	Burglary, 3d degree	3	.....	Oct.	23
Thomas F. Quinn	New York	Burglary, 3d degree	2	6	Oct.	22
John G. Myers, Jr.	New York	Robbery	2	6	Oct.	22
William Cullen	New York	Assault to rob.	4	.....	Oct.	23
John C. Thomas	Montgomery	Forgery, 3d degree	1	.....	Oct.	23
George W. Weed	Greene	Burglary, 3d degree	3	.....	Oct.	23
J. N. Seelye	Albany	Forgery, 3d degree	3	.....	Oct.	23
James Keane	Montgomery	Burglary	1	6	Oct.	23
Henry T. Bennett	Montgomery	Grand larceny	4	.....	Oct.	23
Louis Kincaid	New York	Forgery, 4th degree	2	.....	Oct.	23
John O'Brien	New York	Forgery, 4th degree	3	.....	Oct.	23
William Walls	Albany	Burglary	3	.....	Oct.	24
John McDonald	New York	Larceny after felony	2	6	Oct.	24
John Campbell	New York	Attempt grand larceny	20	.....	Oct.	24
Daniel O'Driscoll	Chemung	Rape	4	.....	Oct.	24
James O'Brien	New York	Assault to harm	4	6	Oct.	24
Albany	Albany	Grand larceny	7	.....	Oct.	24
Michael Murray	Schenectady	Robbery, 1st degree	1	4	Oct.	25
Michael Knight	Columbia	Receiving stolen goods	3	.....	Oct.	25
George H. Lepe	St. Lawrence	Larceny	5	.....	Oct.	25
Edward Roan	Albany	Manslaughter, 2d degree	2	.....	Oct.	25
Daniel H. Ryan	New York	An illegal registry	2	.....	Oct.	25
John Downs	Albany	Assault to harm	3	.....	Oct.	25
James McCaffrey	Rensselaer	Felonious assault	10	6	Oct.	25
Patrick McCann	New York	Robbery, 1st degree	5	.....	Nov.	15
Thomas Donnelly	New York	Assault to rob.	8	.....	Nov.	15
Samuel Sturman	Erie	Petit larceny, 2d offense	10	4	Nov.	15
John Lepper	Herkimer	Rape	1 and	\$500 fine	Nov.	15
Albert D. Wadhams	New York	Selling obscene pictures	7	.....	Nov.	15
Philip McFarland	New York	Robbery, 1st degree	3	.....	Nov.	15
Timothy McCarty	Onondaga	Seduction	2	.....	Nov.	15
Edwin K. Mathewson	New York	Grand larceny	2	.....	Nov.	15
Patrick Geraghty	New York	Grand larceny	2	.....	Nov.	15
John Fay	Rensselaer	Arson, 3d degree	2	6	Nov.	15
Luke Egan	New York	Burglary, 3d degree	4	.....	Nov.	15
George W. Rookefeller	Monroe	Burglary, 3d degree	2	.....	Nov.	15
John Bow	New York	At burglary, 3d degree	2	.....	Nov.	15
Henry Cady	Albany	Grand larceny	3	6	Nov.	15
Henry McCann	Onondaga	Burglary, 3d degree	3	.....	Nov.	15
Henry Miller	Dutchess	Burglary	3	.....	Nov.	23
Chas. S. Nace	Herkimer	Burglary and grand larceny	3	.....	Nov.	23
Chas. Vickerman	Herkimer	Burglary and grand larceny	23	days	Dec.	1
Chas. S. Kimball	New York	False pretenses	2	.....	Dec.	5
Joshua Mead	Tompkins	Grand larceny	2	.....	Dec.	5
John H. Sell	New York	Grand larceny	4	.....	Dec.	5
August Newschilling	New York	Forgery, 3d degree	5	.....	Dec.	5
Thomas Sullivan	New York	Forgery, 3d degree	5	.....	Dec.	9
William C. Gilman	New York	Forgery, 3d degree	5	.....	Dec.	9
Thomas Egan	Rensselaer	Aiding and abetting in obtaining 2m y of co. wrongfully	500 fine.	.....	Dec.	9
N. C. Martin alias George Allen.	New York	Burglary, 3d degree	8 & \$1	.....	Dec.	9

Com'd to 9 y. and 6 m., January 11, 1879.

Pardoned April 20, 1878.

Committed to 3 years, Aug. 8, 1876.

Pardoned Aug. 24, 1879.

Com'd to 1 y. &amp; 1 m., act's service, Nov. 1, 79.

Pardoned November 21, 1879.

Pardoned November 21, 1879.

Com'd to 2 y., 1 m., 20 d., act's serv., Dec. 2, 79.

Com'd to 1 y. &amp; 10 m., December 9, 1879.



Table D.—(Continued).

NAME	County.	Crime.	SENTENCE.		Date of restoration.	Remarks.
			Years.	Months.		
George Carpenter .....	Schoharie .....	Manslaughter, 3d degree ..	2	.....	Dec. 10	
John Yonkers .....	New York .....	Forgery, 3d degree .....	4	..... 6	Dec. 10	
Jeremiah Burt .....	Herkimer .....	Blasphemy .....	3	.....	Dec. 15	
Michael Schwellhart .....	Erie .....	Pecul. larceny, 2d offense ..	2	.....	Dec. 20	
Abram D. Clark .....	Erie .....	Forgery .....	2	.....	Dec. 20	
George W. Maseell .....	New York .....	Obtaining money by false proc.	3	.....	Dec. 20	
George Wilson .....	New York .....	Burglary, 3d degree .....	5	.....	Dec. 20	
James G. Twiss .....	New York .....	Robbery, 1st degree .....	15	.....	Dec. 24	
William Conklin .....	New York .....	Grand larceny .....	5	.....	Dec. 27	
John C. Schwartz .....	New York .....	Grand larceny .....	4	..... 6	Dec. 27	
Charles Devine, Jr. ....	Herkimer .....	Burglary and larceny .....	2	..... 1	Dec. 27	
Edward McInduff .....	Kings .....	Burglary .....	3	.....	Dec. 28	
						Com'd to 2 years, November 6, 1879. Transferred to Minira Reformatory. Com'd to 6 yrs. and 6 mts., Dec. 15, 1879.
						Com'd to 2 yrs. and 6 mts., July 13, 1878.

TABLE E.

*Statement showing the number of reprieves issued during the year 1879.*

DATE OF RESPITE.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	County.	Sentence to be executed.	Respite to.
May 14.....	Felix McCann.....	Murder ..	Chenango ..	May 16, 1879	June 6, 1879
December 10.....	Nathan Orlando Greenfield..	Murder ..	Onondaga ..	December 12, 1879	January 30, 1880



# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 48.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 30, 1880.

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### TRANSACTIONS

OF THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE  
OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, *January 28, 1880.*

Hon. GEORGE H. SHARPE, *Speaker of the Assembly:*

SIR — We have the honor to transmit to you, as required by law, the Annual Report of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York, with the accompanying papers, for the present year.

Respectfully yours,

H. A. BOLLES, M. D.,

*President.*

J. EDWIN DANELSON, M. D.,

*Recording Secretary.*



## OFFICERS FOR 1879-80.

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### *President.*

HENRY A. BOLLES, M. D., Cortland.

### *Vice-President.*

HORATIO E. FIRTH, M. D., Brooklyn.

### *Recording Secretary.*

J. EDWIN DANIELSON, M. D., Box 205, New York city.

### *Corresponding Secretary.*

S. ROE, JR., M. D., Wappinger's Falls.

### *Treasurer.*

SAMUEL TUTHILL, M. D., Poughkeepsie.

### *Board of Censors.*

ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D.....	First Judicial District.
BENJAMIN J. STOW, M. D.....	Second Judicial District.
R. H. OWEN, M. D.....	Third Judicial District.
GEORGE D. HEWITT, M. D.....	Fourth Judicial District.
W. W. NIMS, M. D.....	Fifth Judicial District.
THOMAS L. HARRIS, M. D.....	Sixth Judicial District.
JOEL C. HULBERT, M. D.....	Seventh Judicial District.
WILLIAM BELL, M. D.....	Eighth Judicial District.
S. E. MORTIMORE, M. D.....	Eclectic Medical College of city of N. Y.



## MINUTES

### OF THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

ASSOCIATION HALL,  
SYRACUSE, N. Y., *October 15, 1879.* }

The Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York convened at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Syracuse, N. Y., October 15, 1879.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., the president, Albert Fox, M. D., of Pawling, in the chair.

The convention was opened by prayer by the Rev. Dr. J. Wilson of Albany, N. Y.

The roll of members was called and an unusually large number responded.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and duly approved.

The reports of officers were next in order. The president requested the report of the secretary. That officer responded by submitting the following as the

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Again the distinguished honor of rendering an annual report as secretary of this society has fallen to my lot. The changes which have taken place during the past twelve months do not appear to my observation to be so much the result of accident or spontaneity as the unconstrained and rational outgrowth of the firmly-established and well-disciplined condition of our auxiliaries. Perhaps an important factor in this development is the increasing prosperity and business activity in commercial circles. Be this as it may, the meetings have been better attended, the papers and reports more numerous and the financial condition much improved. One society at least has money at interest and has this year remitted the annual dues. All societies in arrears have settled their accounts. The valuable and numerous essays and papers presented foreshadow a fine volume of transactions. The increased membership is significant to us of increased revenue. We believe that the present method of meeting our expenses can no longer be considered an experiment but a decided success. With economy in management it will be adequate for all indebtedness that may be incurred. Most of you are aware of my sentiments on this subject. For those who are not I will repeat the language used in addressing this society in 1876. "I may not be correct, but I firmly believe that financial success insures success of any and all societies and organizations. Tell me of a society without funds in its treasury, or without



ready resources, and I will tell you of an organization whose days are numbered; whose usefulness, however desirable, is about ended. Means are necessary to keep this State society in running order, and since I have had the honor of being your secretary, particular attention has been given to this matter. We are emphatically in a flourishing condition to-day, and I am told by acute and extensive observers that this is the best State society in the United States, and I am of the opinion that this result is only effected by the circumstances that funds are always at hand to immediately commence any undertaking that seems requisite for our mutual advantage and general benefit. Formerly each member of this society paid two dollars annually as dues. The constitution now places a *per capita* tax of fifty cents upon each member of the auxiliary societies. It is apparent that if the combined membership of these societies is four times greater than our own the revenues would be the same. But it is not, and hence our income is lessened, only however to a slight degree, and not to such an extent as to have any doubts but that our receipts will be amply sufficient to meet all our liabilities." The prediction of three years ago is being verified. We have no liabilities and the treasurer reports at this session a balance in his hands of two hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

Your attention is next directed to the condition of the library. The following table shows the number of books on hand at last report, the number disposed of during the year and the balance on hand at this date:

	No. of volumes on hand at last report.	Sold during the year.	No. of copies remaining in library.
Volume VII .....	28	7	21
Volume VIII .....	63	11	52
Volume IX .....	113	14	99
Volume X .....	60	23	37
Volume XI .....	....	139	54

Following is a detailed statement of transactions with volume XI :

	Copies.
Received from the printer.....	200
Placed in permanent library.....	5
Lost at annual meeting.....	1
Exchanged with National Association.....	1
Sold, bound in cloth .....	135
Sold, bound in paper.....	4
Balance on hand.....	54
	<hr/> 200

## PERMANENT LIBRARY.

Transactions of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of  
New York :

	Copies.		Copies
Volumes I, II and III, bound		Homœopathic Medical Society	
in one .....	3	S. N. Y., 1871 .....	1
Volume II .....	2	Homœopathic Medical Society	
Volume III .....	5	S. N. Y., 1873-74 .....	3
Volume IV .....	5	Volume I, National Eclectic	
Volume V .....	5	Medical Association .....	1
Volume VI .....	5	Volume II, National Eclectic	
Volume VII .....	5	Medical Association .....	1
Volume VIII .....	5	Volume III, National Eclectic	
Volume IX .....	5	Medical Association .....	1
Volume X .....	5	Volume IV, National Eclectic	
Volume XI .....	5	Medical Association .....	1
Medical Society S. N. Y., 1869.	2	Volume V, National Eclectic	
Medical Society S. N. Y., 1870.	4	Medical Association .....	2
Medical Society S. N. Y., 1871.	8	Volume VI, National Eclectic	
Medical Society S. N. Y., 1872.	7	Medical Association .....	1
Homœopathic Medical Society		American Eclectic Medical Re-	
S. N. Y., 1866 .....	1	view Vols. 3, 4, 5 and 7 ....	4
Homœopathic Medical Society		Medical Eclectic Vols. 1, 2 and	
S. N. Y., 1868 .....	1	3 in one .....	1
Homœopathic Medical Society			
S. N. Y., 1870 .....	1		<u>90</u>

One year ago, I reported the favorable results of advertising in the Eclectic medical journals. No advertising has been done during the past year, with one exception. Prof. Newton has kindly continued the advertisement in his journal, but no volumes have yet been sold in consequence. We may, therefore, infer that all the physicians of our school who care to purchase have already supplied themselves. But we have a large stock remaining, and I deem it my duty to urge you, for the third time, to empower the secretary or treasurer to advertise the sets as far as they can be made up, in the medical journals of other schools.

During the past year I have tried a new plan. Cases containing a full line of books have been sent to each of the auxiliary societies, when approving, and the secretaries have placed them on sale during the meetings. In some instances the results have exceeded my anticipations, in others we have had the express both ways to pay for our trouble. Some societies never buy a volume of transactions, and why, I am unable to ascertain. Upon the whole I consider this plan proportionally more expensive than advertising.

We have now over 500 volumes in the library, in fact, the shelves are full. There is a fair prospect of two new volumes being added during the coming year; we shall, therefore, need space for about as many more. Very rarely do we have a call for back numbers. I would therefore suggest that twenty copies or more of each volume be

reserved to be disposed of by advertising, and that the balance be distributed among public libraries and the students in our medical colleges in New York city. Of the transactions of other societies it strikes me that a single copy of each is sufficient for all practical purposes. If such is your opinion, twenty copies might be distributed. It is more than likely that some of the members of this society would like to possess them.

Following is a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures since the last annual report :

### RECEIPTS.

#### ANNUAL DUES FROM MEMBERS.

1878, Oct. 16.	S. D. Hanchett .....	\$2 00
Nov. 2.	Wm. Bell .....	2 00
Nov. 9.	H. A. Goodspeed .....	6 00
Nov. 9.	T. R. Fraser .....	2 00
Dec. 31.	B. P. Backus .....	6 00
1879, Oct. 2.	C. D. Thompson .....	6 00
		<hr/>
		\$24 00
		<hr/>

#### DUES FROM AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

1878, Oct. 16.	Albany County Society .....	\$10 00
Oct. 16.	Black River District Society .....	8 00
Oct. 16.	Hudson River District Society .....	8 50
Oct. 16.	Central New York Society .....	23 00
Oct. 16.	New York City Society .....	22 00
Oct. 16.	Sullivan County Society .....	4 00
Nov. 11.	Thirty-second Senatorial District Society ..	6 00
1879, June 24.	Twenty-third Senatorial District Society...	18 50
Aug. 13.	Oswego County Society .....	8 00
Sept. 8.	Saratoga District Society .....	11 50
Oct. 14.	Brooklyn Academy of Medicine .....	11 50
Oct. 14.	Central New York Society .....	20 00
		<hr/>
		\$151 00
		<hr/>

#### INITIATION FEES — SOCIETIES.

1878, Oct. 16.	West Side New York Society .....	\$5 00
		<hr/>

#### INITIATION FEES — MEMBERS.

1878, Oct. 16.	C. S. Huntington .....	\$10 00
Oct. 16.	D. N. Waterbury .....	10 00
Oct. 16.	M. B. Ladd .....	10 00
Oct. 16.	J. W. Sargent .....	10 00
Oct. 16.	E. L. Baker .....	10 00
Oct. 16.	J. D. Kellner .....	10 00
Oct. 16.	A. J. Butterfield .....	10 00
Oct. 16.	A. P. Hale .....	10 00
Oct. 31.	D. E. Lake .....	10 00
		<hr/>

Carried forward .....

\$90 00

		Brought forward.....	\$90 00
1879, Nov. 7.	A. H. Wright.....		10 00
Nov. 7.	G. A. Thayer.....		10 00
Nov. 11.	A. Hochstrasser.....		10 00
Dec. 3.	J. H. Converse.....		10 00
Dec. 3.	A. Cullen.....		10 00
1879, Sept. 16.	R. A. Gunn.....		10 00
Sept. 20.	E. S. Moore.....		10 00
			<hr/>
			\$160 00

#### VOLUMES OF TRANSACTIONS.

Volume VII,	7 copies.....	\$7 00
“ VIII,	11 “ .....	11 00
“ IX,	14 “ .....	14 00
“ X,	23 “ .....	27 60
Nov. 6, 1878.	From New York City Society, balance .....	6 00
Volume XI,	135 copies, in cloth binding .....	162 00
“ XI,	4 copies, in paper binding .....	4 00
		<hr/>
		\$231 60
Amount due from New York City Society .....		14 40
		<hr/>
Total cash received for books.....		\$217 20

#### TOTAL RECEIPTS.

Members' dues .....	\$24 00
Auxiliary societies' dues .....	151 00
Initiation fees—society.....	5 00
Initiation fees—members .....	160 00
Transactions .....	217 20
	<hr/>
	\$557 20
Add balance in my hands at date of last report.....	16 60
	<hr/>
	\$573 80

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

Express.....					\$14 75
Freight.....					1 92
Boxes.....					2 10
Paper, envelopes and printing.....					7 45
Copying laws.....					3 50
Postage.....					17 79
1878, Oct. 25.	Paid to S. Tuthill,	treasurer.....			250 00
Dec. 14.	"	"	"		100 00
1879, Sept. 10.	"	"	"		119 30
Oct. 14.	"	"	"		56 99
					<hr/>
					\$573 80

## LIST OF ESSAYS AND PAPERS NOW IN MY POSSESSION.

Constitution of the Saratoga District Society.  
 Transactions Southern Tier Society, January 8 and June 11, 1879.  
 Transactions Oswego County Society, June 3, 1879.  
 Transactions of Hudson River District Society, May 31, 1879.  
 The Relation of Psychology to Medicine by C. Collin, M. D.  
 Transactions of Genesee Valley District Society, May 3, 1879.  
 Development of Electricity by T. R. Fraser, M. D.  
 Disease, its cause and remedy, by Thos. R. Fraser, M. D.  
 Regular Medicine, by A. Wilder, M. D.

## MEMBERSHIP.

We report with regret the death of Dr. Harmon Pease of Schenectady, which took place April 25th, 1879. He had been afflicted with paralysis for more than a year. Dr. Pease was an active physician, a hard-working and upright man. He was a member of this Society and of the Saratoga District Society, and had belonged to the National Eclectic Medical Association. He was elected president of this society in 1874 and held other positions of importance. At the time of his death he was 63 years of age. Dr. P. J. McCourt of Troy has withdrawn. Drs. B. P. Backus of Philadelphia, Pa., and Helen A. Goodspeed of Worcester, Mass., and C. D. Thompson of Oil City, Pa., are non-residents of the State, have paid their dues to date, and wish to be transferred to the honorary list. Three members have been dropped from the roll being three years in arrears for dues, viz.: Drs. Charles Lloyd of Lawrence, Mass., J. A. Salisbury of Corry, Pa., and G. N. Taylor of Princeton, Ill.

In conclusion, the communications received from the National Eclectic Medical Association are submitted.

## NATIONAL ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

"At the meeting of the National Eclectic Medical Association, held at Cleveland, Ohio, June 18-20, inclusive, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That our auxiliary State and local Eclectic Medical Societies be requested to send delegates hereafter to this Association who will remain faithfully at the sessions until its final adjournment."

A true copy from the minutes.

ALEXANDER WILDER,  
*Secretary.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 20, 1879.

NEW YORK, July 3, 1879.

*J. Edwin Danelson, M. D., Secretary of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York:*

DEAR SIR — It becomes my duty to inform you that the National Eclectic Medical Association at its recent session at Cleveland, Ohio, June 19, 1879, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, Dr. M. L. Filkins has been guilty of violation of our By-laws in regard to injudicious advertising; and

"Whereas, This association gave him permission to withdraw; and

"Whereas, The said Dr. Filkins has failed to this time to comply with this modest request; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the said Dr. Filkins be expelled from the National Eclectic Medical Association."

As the society of which you are secretary is auxiliary to the National Eclectic Medical Association, it may be proper to lay this fact before its executive committee or to communicate it to the society at its next meeting for its consideration.

Yours truly,

ALEXANDER WILDER,

*Secretary N. E. M. A.*

#### NATIONAL ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the National Eclectic Medical Association at Cleveland, Ohio, June 18-20, 1879, inclusive, Dr. James Anton of Ohio offered the following preamble and resolution which were adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, This association has learned with pleasure of the good and noble services rendered to the cause of Medical Eclecticism by the Eclectic Medical Societies of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Kansas and Nebraska, before the legislatures and universities of the respective States in behalf of medical reform and the rights of eclectic physicians; therefore

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be and are hereby tendered to the Eclectic Medical Societies named for their invaluable efforts for equality and the right."

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the minutes.

ALEXANDER WILDER, *Secretary.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 19, 1879.

Renewing my hearty thanks for the kindnesses so bountifully bestowed, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. EDWIN DANIELSON, *Secretary.*

SYRACUSE, N. Y., October 15, 1879.

The treasurer submitted his annual report. It is as follows:

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

SYRACUSE, Y. Y., October 15, 1879.

*Officers and members of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York:*

GENTLEMEN—Your treasurer respectfully submits the following report of receipts and disbursements, together with the vouchers herewith:

1879, Jan. 18.	Remainder received from previous treasurer,	\$33 25
1878, Oct. 25.	Received from secretary .....	250 00
Dec. 14.	" " " .....	100 00
1879, Sept. 10.	" " " .....	119 30
Oct. 14.	" " " .....	56 99
		<hr/>
		\$559 54

1878. Oct. 19.	100 copies Syracuse Standard and postage .....	\$3 50
Oct. 23.	Letter heads for officers. ....	5 75
Oct. 23.	Secretary, on last year's account...	100 00
1879. Feb. 9.	Paid secretary .....	100 00
June 7.	Paid Trow's Printing and Book Binding Company .....	12 00
Sept. 10.	J. Ed. Danelson, for services to October, 1879 .....	100 00
		<hr/>
		\$321 25
Balance on hand.....		<hr/>
		\$238 29

SAMUEL TUTHILL, M. D.,

*Treasurer.*

Upon motion, the reports of the secretary and treasurer were referred to a finance committee, and this committee was instructed to consider and report upon the library matter mentioned in the secretary's report.

The president appointed a finance committee consisting of T. L. Harris, M. D., of Cazenovia; H. A. Bolles, M. D., of Cortland, and D. E. Smith, M. D., of Brooklyn.

The roll of societies was then called and the credentials of delegates presented.

The Southern Tier Society presented the names of the following for delegates: J. K. Richardson, T. H. Horton, W. B. Remington and E. B. Collins, recommending the two latter for permanent membership.

The Oswego County Society named E. T. Marsh, J. M. Lake, S. W. Miller and Samuel Cox, nominating each for permanent membership.

The Albany County Society presented for membership G. B. Schill and Thomas H. Salmon.

The Hudson River District Society credited as delegates Drs. William Jones, S. Roe, Jr., H. A. Fox and E. T. Jones, nominating Drs. H. A. Fox and E. T. Jones for permanent membership.

The New York City Society reported the appointment of Benjamin W. Dyer, Henry W. Duzowski and John W. Gibbs as delegates.

The president appointed the following named persons as substitutes, to take the place of absentees upon the board of censors: D. E. Smith, M. D., of Brooklyn. W. Jones, M. D., of Newburgh, M. L. Filkins, M. D., of Albany, H. A. Bolles, M. D., of Cortland, and T. L. Harris, M. D., of Cazenovia.

Upon motion the board of censors were requested to retire, and in due time to report.

The transaction of business was in the mean time suspended.

The board of censors reported favorably upon and recommended for permanent membership the following:

E. J. Marsh, M. D., of South-West Oswego, Jennie M. Lake, M. D., of Fulton, S. W. Miller, M. D., of Lysander, Samuel Cox, M. D., of Williamstown, G. B. Schill, M. D., of Albany, H. A. Fox, M. D., of Pawling, E. Townsend Jones, M. D., of Saugerties, Benj. W. Dyer,

M. D., H. W. Duzowski, M. D., and John W. Gibbs, M. D., of New York city.

The name of T. H. Salmon, was referred to the Albany County Society without prejudice.

Respectfully submitted by the board.

D. E. SMITH, *President.*

ALEXANDER WILDER, *Secretary.*

Drs. Samuel Tuthill of Poughkeepsie and Joel C. Hulbert of Livonia, were appointed tellers.

By common consent it was agreed to vote for all the candidates at one time. The ballot was taken and the nominees unanimously elected.

The board of censors submitted a supplementary report recommending the delegates of the Westside Society of the city of New York, namely: Drs. G. D. McGauran, James Began, A. B. Whitney and W. L. Tuttle.

The same course was pursued, the ballot resulting favorably.

A nominating committee was appointed by the president, consisting of the following named persons: William Jones, M. D., of Newburgh, A. Wilder, M. D., of New York, G. B. Schill, M. D., of Albany, J. Wilson, M. D., of Albany, R. E. Kunze, M. D., of New York, W. W. Nims, M. D., of Syracuse, S. Roe, Jr., M. D., of Wappingers Falls, J. C. Hulbert, M. D., of Livonia, T. L. Harris, M. D. of Cazenovia, and D. E. Smith, M. D., of Brooklyn.

Verbal reports of the status of auxiliary societies were then presented by Drs. A. Wilder, R. E. Kunze, J. Wilson, D. E. Smith, T. L. Harris, J. W. Sargent and S. Roe, Jr.

Motion made that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for the public session for the evening. Motion prevailed.

The president appointed Drs. M. L. Filkins, T. L. Harris and D. E. Smith. Upon motion it was

*Resolved*, That the board of directors be instructed to prepare a code of regulations for the several auxiliary societies, prescribing conditions of membership in regard to scientific and professional attainments.

The resolution was adopted.

The following papers and reports were presented by title:

Transactions of the Albany County Society, January 16, May 1, July 5, and October 2, 1879.

Transactions of the Central New York Society, June 11, 1879.

Ethics, by H. A. Bolles, M. D.

Constipation, by Josiah Arnold, M. D.

Ovarian Tumor, by W. W. Nims, M. D.

Fibroid Tumor, by E. L. Baker, M. D.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

#### FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

A communication from Dr. H. E. Firth of Brooklyn, regretting his inability to be present was received. Dr. Firth presented two essays, titled respectively "Life and its Manifestations" and "Mind and its Possibilities."



A communication was received from Dr. T. A. Martin of Troy, which was referred without reading to a committee consisting of W. H. Hawley, M. D., of Penn Yan, Wm. Jones, M. D., of Newburgh, and B. M. Genung, M. D., of Brewerton.

The committee recommended that his name be dropped from the roll. The society approved the report.

Charges were preferred against Dr. G. C. Young and referred to a committee consisting of J. Watson, M. D., of Fulton, M. L. Filkins, M. D., of Albany, and J. C. Hulbert, M. D., of Livonia.

The committee reported recommending his expulsion and the report was adopted.

The amendments offered by Dr. R. A. Gunn of New York at the last meeting were next considered. The first reads as follows:

*Resolved*, That the By-laws be amended by adding the following article:

A committee shall be appointed the first day of each session consisting of one member from each district society lawfully represented, which shall be known as the *nominating committee*, whose duty shall be to nominate officers for the association for the ensuing year and to report immediately on the convening of the society on the second day of the session.

The amendment was adopted. The second amendment was next considered and was tabled for another year. It reads as follows:

*Resolved*, That Art. III of the By-laws be so amended as to read:

Permanent and honorary members shall be elected by the ballot of local societies represented as follows: Each society represented shall elect one of their members to cast the vote of their society, and when only one member from a local society is present he shall cast the vote of his society, and these persons shall, in behalf of their societies, vote for the admission of permanent and honorary members. If three or more society votes are cast against a candidate he shall be rejected.

The Black River District Society presented the report of its session July 8, 1879.

The appropriate committee reported a programme for the evening session.

The board of censors further reported recommending for permanent membership Dr. Wm. G. Look from the Genesee Valley District, and Drs. F. W. Owen and C. J. Hull of the Black River District Society.

Tellers were again appointed and ballot held. The result proved the unanimous election of William G. Look, M. D., of Prattsburgh, F. W. Owen, M. D., of Carthage and C. J. Hull, M. D., also of Carthage.

The chairman of the committee on legislation reported that during the last session of the legislature no action was taken by that body creating, altering or amending any laws touching the practice of medicine.

Dr. R. E. Kunze of New York moved to refer the matter of Dr. Filkins to the board of directors, with power. Motion prevailed.

A letter to the secretary from members of the Saratoga District Society, speaking in favorable terms of Dr. C. C. Crannier, was read to the society, and by vote the doctor was granted the privileges of the floor and a voice in the debate of medical topics.

By special order the discussion of medical subjects followed. The first considered was asthma. Only brief notes were taken of the interesting discussions which continued until adjournment.

Dr. R. E. Kunze of New York, recommends *lobelia inflata*. He believes morphine injurious both in tending to aggravate the disease and in creating the dangerous habit of using narcotics. He considers *grandolia robusta*, iodide of potassium, ethers, etc., are only palliative. He has had the best results from the camp. syr. *helianthus* (as in Jones and Scudder's *Materia Medica*) 12 ozs., acetated syrup of *lobelia* 1 oz. and acetated syrup of *sanguinaria* 3 ozs., administered in proper doses.

Dr. D. E. Smith of Brooklyn believes that there are incurable cases and that for relief the sub-cutaneous use of morphine will be the only reliable resort in such cases.

Dr. H. A. Bolles of Cortland has recently been using a combination of fl. ext. *grandelia robusta*, tr. *lobelia* and simple syrup, in equal parts.

Dr. S. D. Hanchett of Chittenango, uses in case of asthma with heart disease, *digitalis*; if spasmodic, *lobelia*, *stramonium* or *gelseminum*; if *emphysema*, iodide of potash.

Dr. J. C. Hulbert of Livonia related several cases. An aggravated one was helped by the acetic tinct. use of *lobelia* one part, acetic tinct. use of *sanguinaria*, two parts, in a tea of *asclepias*, given at short intervals. Used again in an attack a year later it would not relieve. He then used the juice of the green plant *lobelia* with permanent cure. Recently has used *grandelia robusta*, ten drops to *lobelia*, two drops, with good effect. Dr. Cranmer suggests the nitrate of potash solution dried upon paper and burned, the patient inhaling the smoke.

Dr. W. Jones of Newburgh uses a combination of iodide potass., *yerba santa* and *grandelia*.

Dr. Wm. Bell of Seneca Castle, reported cases cured by progressive doses of *belladonna*.

Dr. A. Fox of Pawling recommends *lobelia* in cases in which the mucus is tough and tenacious but usually succeeds with *hydrastic canadensis* and camphor, each one ounce in alcohol and water each an pint.

Dr. M. L. Filkins of Albany found most relief in his own case from oil of hemlock, white pine, turpentine and Canada balsam.

The subjects of albuminaria and Bright's disease were next discussed. Dr. Cranmer advises the tr. *ferri muriat.*, and with it potass. bitart. either alone or with the jalap compound for relief. Some cases are incurable. He thinks quinia can sometimes be used with advantage.

Dr. R. E. Kunze of New York, states the following case:

*James F.*, aet. 26, carver in hotel, treated seven years ago in Eclectic Medical Dispensary.

*History.*—Ill two years; treated by "Old and Homœopathic school" for rheumatism and phthisis, privately and in hospital, without benefit. *Never* examined his urine!

*Symptoms.*—Anorexia complete; constipated; no sleep; skin sal-low; lips blue; face puffy; legs œdematous from knees downward; extremities of fingers puffy and enlarged; feet flabby, enlarged and sharp pains in tarsus and os calcis. Pain in back. General debility and cachexia. Walked with cane like a man with frozen feet.

*Urine*.—Contained over half of albumen and plenty of wax-casts.

*Treatment*.—

R. *Fl. ext. heboniadiis dioicæ*.

*Fl. ext. agrimonie eupatoræ*, aa.  $\zeta$  iss. Misce, Sig. 3 i. ter in die, before meals.

R. *Pil. ext. Jecoris Aselli* (Guffroy's Cod Liver Dragées), No. L. Sig. Two pills ter in die, after meals.

These pills, made from cod liver without the oil, contain all needed elements and do not interfere with digestion of nitrogenous food. Also gave him *Pil. Leptandrini Comp.*, aa. gr. 4. Sig. To be used as indicated. To remove œdema from legs, gave:

R. *Pulv. Capsici*,  $\zeta$  j.

*Alcoholis*, Oj. Misce et Sig. Rub legs at night and morning, from above toward ankles. For pain in feet prescribed:

R. *Veratriæ* (alkaloid), 3 ss.

*Alcoholis*,  $\zeta$  i. Misce et Sig. Paint all sore parts, bis vel ter in die.

*Diet*.—To consist wholly of beef broths and toasted bread. No vegetables. In place of coffee or tea, gave him milk.

*Result*.—Under a six months' treatment, during which no liquors or beer was allowed, patient recovered and went to work at former employment. Principal object in view, to tone up digestive and assimilative systems. Stimulant diuretics contra-indicated. Albumen and tube-casts gradually disappeared. No iron used. Four years later same patient returned suffering from relapse. Stood with his back to warming apparatus and liable to many colds. Repeated treatment April 8, 1877, and again made a recovery from same disease. Advised him to quit that business. One year later patient apparently quite well yet.

Dr. W. Jones, of Newburgh, believes it incurable if casts are found, for the kidney is then disintegrated and disorganized.

Dr. D. E. Smith of Brooklyn, uses mur. tr. iron and tannin, at proper times and in proper doses, separately, of course.

Dr. A. Fox of Pawling, has had excellent effects in relieving cases with aqua regia externally, and nitric acid internally.

Dr. D. N. Waterbury, presented an essay, entitled Chloral.

Upon motion the society adjourned to 8 o'clock P. M.

#### FIRST DAY — EVENING SESSION.

The society was called to order according to adjournment, Dr. A. Fox, the president in the chair.

Dr. H. A. Bolles, M. D., of Cortland, favored us with an able and interesting address upon Surgery.

Dr. R. E. Kunze of New York, followed with an historical and philosophical essay upon Materia Medica, past, present and future.

Dr. Alexander Wilder then entertained the association with an able address upon disease and the natural forces operating in its cure.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock A. M.

## SECOND DAY — CLOSING SESSION.

The session was opened at the appointed hour, Dr. A. Fox presiding.

The board of censors presented their final report, passing favorably upon the delegates of the Central New York Society, namely, Drs. W. H. Hill, E. L. Lord, O. S. Kenyon, W. W. Nims, J. B. Chapman, S. D. Hanchett, E. L. Bakar and Josiah Arnold, recommending the three first for permanent membership.

The tellers acting, a ballot was held, and the following elected: W. H. Hill, M. D., of McGrawville, E. L. Lord, M. D., of Baldwinsville, and O. S. Kenyon, M. D., of Taberg.

Upon motion Dr. B. P. Backus of Philadelphia, H. A. Goodspeed of Worcester, Mass., and C. D. Tumpson of Oil City, Pa., were passed to the honorary list.

It was moved that the chair nominate fifteen delegates to the National Eclectic Medical Association. Carried.

Motion was made and carried that when the present stock of certificates of membership are exhausted, the certificates be printed on parchment, and not on thick paper as formerly.

Resolved that the secretary be instructed to purchase two hundred copies, each of Volumes XII and XIII, providing it can be done at a reasonable figure. Adopted.

Moved that the treasurer, Dr. S. Tuthill, settle with the clerk for the use of the Hall during the present session.

Following this was submitted the

## REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The finance committee would respectfully report that they have examined the treasurer's report, together with the vouchers, and find them correct, leaving a balance in his hands of two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twenty-nine cents.

We have also examined the financial part of the secretary's report and find it correct, and we would recommend that the following suggestions in regard to the volumes on hand be adopted:

That twenty full sets be set aside, to be sold by advertising in medical journals not yet employed for this purpose.

That the odd volumes remaining be offered to members of our profession in this State, at fifty cents a volume, the number being subject to the discretion of the secretary, and the notice of such sale to be sent by postal card when volume XII shall be issued.

That after a sufficient time a part or the whole of the balance be distributed gratuitously among the students of our medical colleges in New York city.

That the only exceptions to the above be the distribution of our volumes among public libraries where it is felt confident, they will receive due prominence or be of advantage to our school of medicine.

That the surplus copies in the permanent library be distributed among the members of this association requesting them.

We further recommend that the secretary be paid the sum of fifty

dollars for traveling expenses and time spent during the past two years in attending at Albany to the printing of our transactions.

We also recommend that a form be printed for making returns of annual dues from auxiliary societies, and that such societies be instructed to employ them. We believe this course will secure a correct report, particularly in respect to reinstated members.

D. E. SMITH,  
H. A. BOLLES,  
T. L. HARRIS,

*Committee.*

The report was adopted.

The courtesies of the floor and an invitation to participate in the the discussions of the convention was extended to Dr. Yelvington of Susquehanna, Pa.

Dr. D. E. Smith of Brooklyn, presented by title an essay upon aesculus hippocastanum.

The president appointed as a committee to present resolutions expressing the sentiments of this society respecting the death of Dr. Harmon Pease, Drs. A. Wilder, M. L. Filkins and W. Jones.

The committee reported the following:

*Resolved*, That this society learns with profound regret, the death of our former president, Doctor Harmon Pease, and take the opportunity to commend his honorable career, excellent personal qualities, conscientious devotion to his profession and his zealous interest in behalf of reformed medicine.

*Resolved*, That our sympathies are tendered to his bereaved friends and family, to whom we extend the hope and confidence that they will be supported in their sorrow by the assurance that his labor and his example have been alike commendable and worthy of honorable mention by all who knew him.

A committee to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of Dr. Totman was appointed consisting of Drs. H. A. Bolles, F. C. Maxon and W. Bell.

The committee reported the following:

*Whereas*, It has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to summon from our midst, Dr. Calvin S. Totman, in his sixty-eighth year, we deem it just that a fitting recognition of his many virtues should be held in sacred remembrance. Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That as a just tribute to the memory of the departed, we would say, our society has lost one of its most valuable members, one who was ever faithful and true to our cause, always calm but firm.

*Resolved*, That we bow in submission to the divine will, extending our heartfelt sympathy to his surviving widow and friends.

H. A. BOLLES,  
F. C. MAXON,  
W. BELL,

*Committee.*

The nominating committee reported the following named persons for officers for the ensuing year :

*President*—Henry A. Bolles, M. D., Cortland.

*Vice-President*—Horatio E. Firth, M. D., Brooklyn.

*Treasurer*—Samuel Tuthill, M. D., Poughkeepsie.

*Recording Secretary*—J. Edwin Danelson, M. D., New York.

*Corresponding Secretary*—S. Roe, Jr., M. D., Wappinger's Falls.

#### BOARD OF CENSORS.

Alexander Wilder, M. D., First Judicial District ; Benj. J. Stow, M. D., Second Judicial District ; R. H. Owen, M. D., Third Judicial District ; George D. Hewitt, M. D., Fourth Judicial District ; W. W. Nims, M. D., Fifth Judicial District ; Thomas L. Harris, M. D., Sixth Judicial District ; Joel C. Hulbert, M. D., Seventh Judicial District ; William Bell, M. D., Eighth Judicial District ; S. E. Mortimore, M. D., Eclectic Medical College.

In each instance an individual was, upon motion, appointed to cast the unanimous ballot of the society and the nominees were respectively and severally elected.

Dr. S. Tuthill was named to escort the president elect to the chair.

Dr. A. Fox made a few remarks upon retiring and was followed by Dr. Bolles.

An informal ballot for place for holding the next meeting resulted in favor of Albany. The same choice was then made by vote.

The time was fixed at the second Wednesday and Thursday of October, 1880, and the arrangements for the next meeting was, on motion, left with the Albany County Society.

A clinic of depressed cranium, the result of injury, was then held and afterwards discussed.

Following are the delegates appointed to attend the National Eclectic Medical Association :

Drs. W. W. Nims, D. H. Foster, A. Fox, A. P. Hale, G. B. Schell, S. D. Hanshett, Jacob Neef, Mrs. P. Low, Mrs. J. Lake, A. J. N. Pardie, T. L. Harris, D. E. Lake, F. C. Maxon, C. J. Greenleaf and E. M. Manwarren.

It was resolved that the president and secretary be empowered to substitute in case of absence of delegates or their inability to attend.

The list of special committees were called.

Dr. H. W. Leonard, of Camden, read an essay upon Ophthalmic Surgery ; also reported a case of albuminous retinitis ; also a supplementary report upon a case of removal of the uterus.

Dr. E. M. Manwarren of Mexico, presented by title an essay upon "A Chronological History of Obstetrics."

Dr. R. E. Kunze, of New York, presented a paper upon Monarda Punctata, and read another entitled "Should Eclectics Use Obnoxious Medicines?"

By appointment by President Bolles, the legislative and advisory committees are continued.

Dr. W. Bell of Seneca Castle offered by title a paper upon the Laws of Therapeutics.

Adjourned to meet in Albany on the second Wednesday of October, 1880.

The receipts of the meeting were one hundred dollars.

J. EDWIN DANELSON,  
*Secretary.*

H. A. BOLLES, M. D.,  
*President*

# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 49.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 2, 1880.

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### COMMUNICATION

FROM THE AUDITOR OF THE CANAL DEPARTMENT IN  
ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY,  
ADOPTED JANUARY 30, 1880.

STATE OF NEW YORK :  
CANAL DEPARTMENT,  
ALBANY, *February 2, 1880.* }

HON. GEO. H. SHARPE, *Speaker* :

SIR — In reply to the resolution of the Hon. the Assembly, adopted 30th January last, of which the following is a copy :

*“Resolved, That the Auditor of the Canal Department be requested to report to this House within five days the amount of money paid from the repair appropriation since the first day of October, 1879, on drafts drawn by the Superintendent of Public Works and the section superintendents; also the payments for the corresponding period in 1878.”*

The Auditor has the honor to report :

The amount which was paid from the repair appropriation on the drafts of the Superintendent of Public Works and the section superintendents, from October 1, 1879, to January 31, 1880, was \$216,394.32; from October 1, 1878, to January 31, 1879, was \$129,060.64.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. SCHUYLER,

*Auditor.*





# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 50.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 6, 1880.

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### LIST OF GENERAL ORDERS.

G. O.

51. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Public Exchange," passed April 22, 1868.
52. An act to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to the acknowledgment, by married women, of deeds and other written instruments," passed the 5th day of May, 1879.
53. An act to incorporate the James Prendergrast Library Association of Jamestown, N. Y.
54. An act to amend the law of evidence and practice on civil and criminal trials.
55. An act to amend chapter 50 of the Laws of 1874, entitled "An act relating to hackney coaches and carriages in the city of New York."
56. An act in relation to the public buildings and grounds belonging to Erie county and the city of Buffalo.
57. An act to provide for cleaning the streets in the city of New York.
58. An act to provide for cleaning the streets of the city of New York, the collection of the ashes, garbage and street sweepings of the city, and the disposition of the materials.
59. An act to regulate the examinations and reports of fire and inland navigation companies.
60. An act to regulate the depositing of securities, by insurance companies, with the superintendent of the insurance department.
61. An act to enforce collection of the taxes levied in the county of Oneida.
62. An act to provide for appeals from the audit of bills by the boards of town auditors, in certain cases.
63. An act to create a board of equalization in the county of Oneida.

64. An act to make the office of supervisor, in the county of Onondaga, a salaried office, and to provide for the appointment and compensation of other officers of said county.
65. An act conferring additional powers upon the board of supervisors of the county of Niagara, relative to expenses for the support of the poor.
66. An act to improve the public health in the city of New York and the city of Brooklyn, by regulating the manufacturing of cigars in the tenement houses of said cities.
67. An act to amend chapter 290 of the Laws of 1879, entitled "An act to amend chapter 149 of the Laws of 1874, entitled 'An act to amend an act, passed April 27, 1872, entitled 'An act to amend chapter 657 of the Laws of 1871, entitled 'An act to amend an act, passed February 17, 1848, entitled 'An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes, passed April 20, 1871.'"
68. An act to amend subdivision 1 of section 9 of article 2, title 4, chapter 6, part 1 of the Revised Statutes, in relation to election and ballots.
69. An act to ascertain the citizens of the various towns of Kings county who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage therein.
70. An act to limit and define the powers of the boards of supervisors of the various counties of this State, in regard to authorizing town officers to borrow money on the credit of the towns.
71. An act to extend the charter of the Central City Railway, organized under or in pursuance of chapter 483 of the Laws of 1859.
72. An act for the better protection of the traveling public.
73. An act to provide compensation to property owners for damages occasioned by the construction, operation or use of elevated railroads within the cities of this State containing a population of over three thousand inhabitants.
74. An act in relation to compensation to be made for damages caused by the construction and operation of elevated railways in the city of Brooklyn.
75. An act regulating and equalizing rates for transportation of property in this State.
76. An act to authorize the president, treasurer and secretary of any railroad company to issue certificates of stock in certain cases, after a foreclosure and sale of the property and franchises of the corporation.
77. An act to authorize the sale of lands in the town and village of Saratoga Springs, for unpaid State, county and municipal taxes, including water rates and special assessments.
78. An act to incorporate the fire department of the village of Medina.

79. An act to repeal chapter 515 of the Laws of 1879, entitled "An act to amend chapter 625 of the Laws of 1875, entitled 'An act in relation to courts of record in the city and county of New York.'"
80. An act to amend section 1, title 4, chapter 17, part 1, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the licensing of hawkers and peddlers.
81. An act to facilitate the foreclosure of mortgages, and to reduce the expenses thereof.
82. An act to abolish the use of weigh-locks on the canals.
83. An act conferring additional powers and duties upon the board of education of school district No. 4, in the village of Johnstown, Fulton county.
84. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the general acts relating to public instruction," passed May 2, 1864.
85. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to consolidate the several school districts in the town of Grand Island, Erie county, and to provide for a board of education therein," passed April 26, 1879.
86. An act to forbid discrimination in school officers on account of sex.
87. An act to amend chapter 34 of the Laws of 1858, entitled "An act to make school district No. 9, in the town of Pomfret, a union free school district."
88. An act in relation to the opening of streets, avenues and public parks or places, in the city of New York.
89. An act to amend chapter 863 of the Laws of 1873, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the city of Brooklyn," passed June 28, 1873.
90. An act to protect Central Park, in the city of New York, and the streets bordering upon the same, from encroachment by elevated railroads.
91. An act to provide for the improvement and care of private parks in the several cities of this State.
92. An act appropriating moneys for the State's prisons at Auburn.
93. An act to amend chapter 13 of part 1 of the Revised Statutes, in relation to assessments.
94. An act to amend section 8 of chapter 176 of the Laws of 1851, entitled "An act to amend the law for the assessment and collection of taxes."
95. An act in relation to uncollected taxes in the several towns and wards in this State.

96. An act to amend chapter 446, Laws of 1879, entitled "An act to amend chapter 361, Laws 1867, entitled 'An act authorizing supplementary proceedings for the collection of taxes.'"
97. An act for the relief of the Manhattap Savings Institution of the city of New York, and to authorize the city of Yonkers to issue bonds for certain purposes.
98. An act ceding jurisdiction to the United States over a sub-marine site for a light-house to be built at the Great beds in Raritan bay.
99. An act giving the consent of the State of New York to the purchase of or acquisition by the United States of two sites for range lights in Cold Spring harbor, Queens county, Long Island, N. Y., and ceding jurisdiction over the same.
100. An act giving the consent of the State of New York to the United States, for the purchase of land at New Brighton, and ceding jurisdiction over the same.

# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 51.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 6, 1880.

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### LIST OF GENERAL ORDERS.

G. O.

101. An act in relation to publication of concurrent resolutions of the senate and assembly.
102. An act in relation to the common lands in the town of Gravesend.
103. An act to amend chapter 317 of the Laws of 1878, entitled "An act in relation to the bonded indebtedness of villages, cities, towns and counties."
104. An act in relation to and reducing the number of justices of the peace, creating judicial districts, and providing for local inferior courts in the city of Brooklyn.
105. An act to prevent frauds against creditors in matters of record.
106. An act to amend section 10 of title 8 of chapter 77 of the Laws of 1870, entitled "An act to amend the act to combine into one act the several acts relating to the city of Albany," passed May 12, 1842, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and also to repeal the act to establish a capital police district and to provide for the government thereof, passed April 22, 1865, and the several acts amendatory thereof, so far as they relate to the city of Albany.
107. An act for the extension of a certain highway in the city of Brooklyn to and in the town of Newtown, Queens county.
108. An act conferring additional powers upon the board of supervisors of the county of Niagara relative to expenses for the support of the poor.
109. (Senate.) An act to amend chapter 259 of the Laws of 1879, entitled "An act to amend chapter 22 of the Laws of 1858, entitled 'An act to enable the electors of the town of Watervliet to vote by districts for the election of town officers.'"
110. An act for the preservation of fish in Cool brook, in the town of Wellsville, in the county of Allegany.

111. An act to amend chapter 534 of the Laws of 1879, entitled "An act for the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds, fish and other game."
112. An act to authorize the Knickerbocker Casualty Insurance Company of New York to change the name thereof to the Fidelity and Casualty Insurance Company of New York.
113. An act to amend chapter 287 of the Laws of 1879, entitled "An act to provide for the formation of county and town co-operative insurance companies."
114. An act to improve the public health in the city of New York and the city of Brooklyn, by regulating the manufacture and sale of cigars in the tenement houses of said cities.
115. An act to provide for the construction of fishways in the State dams across the Oswego, Oneida and Seneca rivers.
116. An act to repeal section 16 of chapter 143 of the Laws of 1874, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for the erection and keeping of hotels and to re-enact the provisions of and supplemental to chapter 371 of the Laws of 1866, entitled 'An act to extend the operation and effect of the act, passed February 17, 1848, entitled 'An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes.'"
117. (Senate.) An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Erie canal at Tonawanda.
118. An act to amend chapter 126 of the Laws of 1873, entitled "An act to organize a board of school commissioners in and for the city of Troy," passed March 25, 1873, and the several acts amendatory thereof.
119. An act to establish and maintain police force in the city of Troy.
120. An act to authorize the sale by the city of Oswego, and all the towns in the county of Oswego, and the town of Volney in the county of Oneida, of capital stock in the New York and Oswego Midland R. R. Company.
121. (Senate.) An act to authorize the Attica Water Company to purchase, hold, operate and maintain the gas-works, pipes, fixtures, machinery and real estate used in connection therewith, now in the village of Attica, Wyoming county, N. Y.
122. An act to amend chapter 435 of the Laws of 1868, entitled "An act to incorporate the village of Hamilton, in the county of Madison, and to repeal its present charter, as amended by chapter 166 of the Laws of 1877, and by chapter 19 of the Laws of 1878."
123. An act to amend chapter 127 of the Laws of 1860, entitled "An act to organize a fire department in the village of Delhi, Delaware county."
124. An act to further amend the charter of the village of Cooperstown, in the county of Otsego.

125. An act to amend section 3 of chapter 176 of the Laws of 1876, entitled "An act supplementary to chapter 60 of the Laws of 1813, entitled 'An act to provide for the incorporation of religious societies,' and the acts supplementary thereto."
126. An act to provide for the preservation and use of the leases of gospel and school lots.
127. An act to authorize trustees of religious corporations to arrest persons disturbing religious meetings.
128. An act to revive the Gypsum Cemetery Association in Ontario county.
129. An act to incorporate the Grand Legion Select Knights of Ancient Order of United Workmen.
130. An act to regulate the location of future burial grounds or cemeteries within the city of Buffalo.
131. An act to repeal chapter 374 of the Laws of 1876, entitled "An act to amend chapter 555 of the Laws of 1864, entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the general acts relating to public instruction."
132. An act in relation to receivers of insolvent corporations.
133. An act to amend section 430 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
134. An act concerning the recording of assignments of mortgages.
135. An act to promote honest elections.
136. An act allowing husbands and wives to take deeds and other conveyances of lands jointly, and to hold the premises so deeded or conveyed as joint tenants.
137. An act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.
138. An act allowing husbands and wives to deed, convey, sell, transfer and assign any real or personal property over to the other directly, and to pass the same title to the property as if the parties were unmarried.
139. An act to amend section 1176 of article 1 of title 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
140. An act amending the Code of Civil Procedure.
141. An act to amend chapter 351 of the Laws of 1874, entitled "An act to amend chapter 312 of the Laws of 1859, entitled 'An act to equalize State tax among the several counties in the State and to amend chapter 327 of the Laws of 1873 amendatory thereof.'"
- 142 (Senate.) An act to amend chapter 179 of the Laws of 1879, entitled "An act in relation to writs of error in behalf of the people in criminal cases."
143. An act to amend chapter 590 of the Laws of 1872, entitled "An act to regulate processions and parades in the cities of the State of New York."



144. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish regulations for the port of New York."
145. An act to divide the 3d and 7th wards of the city of Utica and to create the 11th and 12th wards therein.
146. An act further to amend chapter 25 of the Laws of 1870, entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Rome and chapter 29 of the Laws of 1871 amendatory thereof, and to establish a board of police and fire commissioners."
147. (Senate.) An act to amend chapter 476 of the Laws of 1869, entitled "An act to establish the office of receiver of taxes in the town of New Rochelle in the county of Westchester."
148. (Senate.) An act to legalize the acts of certain town officers of the town of New Rochelle and to authorize the issue of bonds of said town.
149. An act to amend chapter 589 of the Laws of 1875, entitled "An act to extend the powers of the trustees of the village of Wilson in the county of Niagara."
150. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to revise, amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the village of Sag Harbor, passed April 18th, 1861, and the several acts amendatory thereof."
151. An act to amend chapter 479 of the Laws of 1867, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the village of Dunkirk."
152. An act to amend chapter 34 of the Laws of 1858, entitled "An act to make school district No. 9 in the town of Pomfret a union free school district."
153. An act to amend section 2 of chapter 405 of the Laws of 1879, entitled "An act to amend sections 2 and 10 of chapter 248 of the Laws of 1878, entitled 'An act in relation to the election of officers in certain school districts.'"
154. An act in relation to the sale and the proceeds of sale of certain school property in the city of Albany.
155. (Senate.) An act to amend chapter 413 of the Laws of 1877, entitled "An act to prevent frequent changes of text-books in schools."
156. (Senate.) An act to authorize the police department or board of police of any city to appoint policemen of district telegraph companies.

# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 52.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 10, 1880.

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### RESOLUTIONS

OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN REFERENCE TO  
THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN ISLAND ON ROBBINS' REEF,  
NEW YORK HARBOR.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
New York, February 9, 1880. }

[ Hon. GEORGE H. SHARPE,  
*Speaker of the Assembly, Albany, N. Y. :*

SIR—Pursuant to the instructions of the Chamber of Commerce, I herewith inclose to you a copy of a preamble and resolutions adopted by the chamber on the 5th instant, in reference to the bill pending in the legislature authorizing the construction of an island on Robbins' Reef in the New York Harbor ; and request the favor of you to present them to the assembly at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WILSON,

*Secretary.*

[Assem. Doc. No. 52.]



## RESOLUTIONS

### IN REFERENCE TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN ISLAND ON ROBBINS' REEF, NEW YORK HARBOR.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held Thursday, Feb. 5th, 1880, Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, president, in the chair, the following preamble and resolutions relative to the bill pending in the legislature, authorizing the construction of an island on Robbins' Reef in New York harbor, were unanimously adopted, and a copy was ordered to be sent to both houses of the legislature.

**WHEREAS**, An act has been introduced into the legislature authorizing the construction of an island upon what is known as Robbins' Reef, in the harbor of New York, and a conveyance of a portion of the territory thereof for this purpose ; and

**WHEREAS**, The objections to the passage of such act, and the appropriation of any part of such reef, are many in number, and may be stated as follows :

*First.* The act of the legislature, passed May 11th, 1874, ceded to the United States government an area of about one acre on the reef for light-house purposes, and the construction of the proposed island would, in the opinion of this chamber, be an infringement upon the rights of the general government.

*Second.* The light on Robbins' Reef is of great importance as a guide to vessels navigating the harbor, and its usefulness would be impaired by the erection of buildings of greater elevation, or by smoke or steam from factories or furnaces, not to speak of the influence of unhealthy vapors engendered, which might render the reef uninhabitable by those having charge of the light.

*Third.* The erection of an island on this reef would, in the opinion of those who are competent to judge, seriously interfere with the free use of the harbor, and would constitute an important obstruction therein. By the displacement occasioned, it would prevent so much water from passing in or out of the entrance of the harbor with the changes of the tides, and might affect the depth and course of navigable channels, which should not be imperiled in any way. An eddy would be created on the westerly side, which would have the effect to fill up the channel on that side of the reef. It is the opinion of the light-house board, as shown in the report of General Barnard, which

was adopted by the board, and of the pilot commissioners, that such an island artificially built, cannot fail to exert an injurious influence and be a detriment to the commerce of this port.

*Fourth.* Though the act does not authorize the establishment of any nuisance, it does not provide for the removal of such, and experience has shown that it is extremely difficult to do away with a nuisance which has once obtained foothold.

*Fifth.* No obstruction or interference with navigation should be permitted in the harbor of New York, except for public purposes, and only then, when, in the judgment of experts, no injury will result therefrom. The appropriation of what is of general use and necessity for private purposes cannot be too strongly condemned and should be sternly resisted. If land must be taken or filled in, it should be disposed of under the authority and with the approval of competent engineers, and of those whose knowledge of the harbor and its requirements make them fitting judges. Not one inch of the public harbor domain—be it in deep or shallow water—should be sequestered, except on the conditions above mentioned. The harbor, any impairment of which must be an injury not only to the city, but to the State, should be jealously and sacredly preserved.

Therefore, be it

*Resolved,* That for these and other weighty reasons, the Chamber of Commerce views with distinct disapproval any attempt to encroach upon our beautiful harbor, and its disapproval is marked with a stronger stamp, when it sees that such a contemplated act is not for the public welfare, but for selfish and private ends.

This chamber, then, as representing the sentiment of the commercial community, and indeed of the community at large, so far as this matter is concerned, does not hesitate to respectfully ask the legislature to refuse to pass the act referred to. The chamber believes that the people of this city and State will not sanction such a dangerous experiment as is here proposed, and that no private influences or interests, however great, ought to be allowed to interfere with the far superior interests and rights of the people at large.

A true copy.

Attest :

L. D. BABCOCK,

*President.*

GEORGE WILSON,  
*Secretary.*

REPORT  
OF THE  
NEW YORK COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO SETTLE THE  
DISPUTED BOUNDARY LINES  
WITH THE  
STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

PURSUANT TO  
CHAP. 166, LAWS OF 1879.

---

ALBANY :  
WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY, PRINTERS.  
1880.



STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 53.

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IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 11, 1880.

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REPORT

OF THE

NEW YORK COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO SETTLE THE  
DISPUTED BOUNDARY LINES WITH THE  
STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

---

ALBANY, *February* 11, 1880.

HON. GEORGE H. SHARP,

*Speaker of the Assembly:*

DEAR SIR—I herewith transmit to the Legislature a copy of the report of the New York Commissioners appointed to settle the disputed boundary line between the State of New York and Connecticut, pursuant to chapter 166 of the Laws of 1879.

Very respectfully,

HORATIO SEYMOUR, JR.,

*State Engineer and Surveyor.*





# REPORT

OF THE

## NEW YORK COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO SETTLE THE DISPUTED BOUNDARY LINES WITH THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

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*To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York :*

By chapter 166 of the Laws of 1879, a copy of which is hereto annexed, the secretary of State, the attorney-general and the State engineer and surveyor were designated as commissioners on the part of the State of New York, to ascertain the boundary line between this State and the State of Connecticut, both upon the west and south of the State of Connecticut, and were empowered to meet commissioners vested with similar powers on the part of the State of Connecticut, under the authority of its legislature, and with them to ascertain and agree upon both of the said boundary lines, designating the same by suitable monuments at such places as might be deemed necessary; and the said commissioners were required to report their doings to the legislature of this State for its consideration and ratification.

On the part of the State of Connecticut, Hon. Origen S. Seymour, Hon. La Fayette S. Foster and Hon. William T. Minor, three eminent citizens, were designated as commissioners, and the negotiations with these gentlemen have been of the most courteous and agreeable character.

In pursuance of the purpose for which they were appointed, the commissioners of the respective States have held several meetings and made such progress with the business intrusted to them as its importance, and their other duties permitted. They have met at Saratoga, at Albany, and twice at New York city.

In October last, the commissioners procured from the quarantine commissioners of the State, the steamboat controlled by those commissioners, and made a trip through Long Island Sound, for the purpose of making a personal inspection of the coast-line of Connecticut, and of the various islands contiguous to that coast in the Sound. The undersigned have also procured such information as they were able respecting the fisheries in the Sound and the rights claimed in

such fisheries by the inhabitants of the respective States. The undersigned employed James T. Gardner, Esq., director of the State survey, as consulting engineer, in their inspection of the Sound and the examination of the various questions which have arisen connected with the object of the commission, and have received from him much valuable assistance.

The undersigned have assumed from the fact of the creation of a joint commission to settle the differences respecting the boundary lines between the two States, that it is the desire of each State to have those differences amicably and honorably adjusted, and to remove all cause for future controversies by establishing boundaries which, while just to both, should not derogate from the honor or the reasonably clear rights of either State.

The negotiations have been conducted in this spirit, and, unlike the former commissions, created for the same purpose, have resulted in an agreement.

At a meeting of the joint commission held in New York in December last, a definite understanding was reached in respect to the entire boundary in controversy. The line upon the west of the State of Connecticut is of little practical importance, and was agreed to be fixed and established as the same was surveyed, marked, and reported by a former New York commission in the year 1860. The question of locating a line through the Sound involved more serious and important considerations, requiring an analysis of the old patents from the British crown. An examination of judicial decisions in the State and Federal courts bearing upon the subject, investigations concerning the facts of actual jurisdiction assumed or exercised by the respective States, a consideration of the point of Federal authority, and of the principles of international law applicable to the question, but upon the most careful deliberation, a line for that boundary was also agreed upon; and the agreements entered into respecting both lines are hereto annexed, and reported to your honorable body.

By this agreement, the line through the Sound begins at a point opposite Byram's Point, formerly called Lyon's Point, and runs substantially through the center of the Sound until it approaches Fisher's Island, where it deflects northerly and then runs easterly through the channel between Fisher's Island and the coast of Connecticut, so as to include that island within the boundaries of the State of New York. The agreement contains a proviso that the fixing of the territorial line between the two States shall not affect the rights of either State or its inhabitants in respect to fishing, either for shell fish or floating fish, in the waters of Long Island Sound, as such rights have heretofore existed, either by virtue of patents from the British Crown, or

otherwise; and also a further proviso, that it shall not affect any grants of property rights heretofore made by authority of either State.

The undersigned have carefully examined the various royal patents under which the conflicting claims of the two States have arisen in respect to shell fishing in the waters of Long Island Sound, and respecting the Islands of the Sound. The claims on the part of the State of Connecticut are deduced from the patent granted by Charles the Second, king of England, on the 20th day of April, 1662, and the patent granted by Robert, earl of Warwick, March 19, 1631; and also from the award of settlement made by royal commissioners in 1664, in the matter of the contention between the colony of Connecticut and the duke of York, concerning Long Island, which award determined that island to be within the grant to the duke of York, and subject to his authority, and which was assented to by the colony of Connecticut.

On the part of the State of New York, the patents by which its rights are conferred are the patent from or by authority of James I, king of England, to Alexander, earl of Sterling, about the year 1614, the rights granted by which were subsequently conveyed by James the duke of York; the two patents from Charles II, king of England, to his brother James, the duke of York, the first dated March 12th, 1664, and the second, the 29th day of June, 1674, which latter patent was confirmatory of the former. The award or settlement made by the royal commissioners in 1664 is also largely relied upon on the part of the State of New York, as well as the limitations and reservations in the Connecticut patent granted April 20th, 1662.

The boundaries and descriptions given in various patents, to which reference has been made, are mostly vague and uncertain, owing doubtless to the imperfect geographical knowledge possessed at that time, and it is not easy to determine from the language of those patents, nor from the award made by the royal commissioners in 1664, precisely where the boundary line was intended to be located between the Colony of Connecticut and the Province of the duke of York, or whether each was intended to be bounded on the Sound as "The Sea." The award, in terms only determines the right of the duke of York to Long Island, but by implication favors the title of the duke to the Sound and its islands.

A construction of these patents appears to be warranted which would carry the boundary line of New York to the coast of Connecticut, including within the limits of New York all the islands of the Sound, and that this was the construction originally given, seems probable from many facts and circumstances; but this construction is denied on the part of Connecticut, and the claim of the State is that the

boundary, under a fair construction of the patents, and the rules of international law, is the center of the Sound.

It is also difficult to determine from the old patents whether the Sound was regarded as an inland arm of the sea, or as the open sea, although it is probable from the language of those patents that the Sound at that time was understood to be the open sea. Both the Province of New York and the State of New York seem to have claimed Long Island Sound and the various islands it contains to be within the territorial jurisdiction of the State and to have exercised political authority over it in accordance with such claim. The statute of New York which defines the boundaries of the State does not specify the course of the line from Sandy Hook to Lyon's Point with any particularity, but gives a general description as follows :

"In such manner as to include Staten Island, and the islands of Meadow on the west side thereof, Shooters Island, Long Island, The Isle of Wight, now called Gardner's Island, Fisher's Island, Shelter Island, The Gull Islands, and all the islands in the waters and bay of New York and within the bounds above described." 1 R. S. 65.

Cases have frequently arisen in the courts in which the question of the jurisdiction of New York over the waters and islands of Long Island Sound have been considered ; but no decision has been rendered which gives authoritative judicial construction to the patents which have been referred to, or which can be regarded as defining the location of the boundary line.

In the case of *Mahler v. Transportation Company* (35 New York Reports, 352), a very able and learned opinion was delivered by Judge Porter upon the questions under consideration ; in which all the authorities bearing upon the question of jurisdiction are examined and considered. The learned judge holds, and the majority of the court concurred with him in his opinion, that Long Island Sound is not the open sea, but an inland arm of the sea, and may therefore be embraced within the jurisdiction of the respective States. He says, "that Long Island Sound was included within the territorial dimensions of the British empire at the date of the charter from Charles II to the duke of York is a proposition too plain for argument ; it was an inland arm of the sea, washing no shores but those of the provinces and with no opening to the sea except a passage between the British headlands, less than five miles apart. \* \* \* The rule is one of universal recognition, that a bay, strait, or arm of the sea, lying wholly within the dominion of the sovereign and admitting of no ingress from the ocean except by a channel between contiguous headlands which he can command with his cannon on either side, is a subject of territorial dominion. Within this rule, the islands at the

eastern extremity of Long Island Sound are the *fauces terrae* which define the limits of territorial authority and make the line of separation between the open ocean and the inland sea." "The right of the king to the waters of these inland seas and bays, and his authority to grant or withhold them in his royal charters, was settled by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Martin v. Waddell* (16 Peters, 367)."

He further says: "The question whether the waters of the Sound were embraced within the royal grant to the duke of York, is one which we are not called upon to determine; if they were, they passed under the subsequent grants to the States of New York and Connecticut; if they were not, they remained in the king until his rights were divested by the Revolution. The States contiguous to these, as to our other inland seas and bays, then succeeded to his dominion over their waters, and their property in them became absolute, subject to the public right of navigation." And he adds: "In the absence of any prior grant of the whole or any portion of these waters, each of the contiguous States succeeded to territorial dominion from its own shore to the middle of the Sound. So far their possession was co-terminous, the property on New York in the residue extending from shore to shore. Such is the settled rule applicable to the neighboring States bounded by a territorial inland sea." (Id. 356.)

The same opinion also expresses this important principle: "The State of New York has not relinquished to the Federal government its territorial rights or its general jurisdiction over the waters of Long Island Sound.

"The Supreme Court of the United States has adjudged that the cession by the States to the Federal authorities of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction over our inland seas and bays was not a cession of the waters, or of general jurisdiction over them; and that the States retain unimpaired the residuary powers of legislation and their rights of territorial dominion." (*United States v. Beavan*, 8 Wheaton, 336.)

The construction of the patents and the location of the boundary line were left undetermined by this case. In one reported case it was held by a single judge that the Sound was not embraced in the charter to the duke of York, and that consequently the State had no jurisdiction over its waters (*The Sloop Elizabeth*, 1st Paine's C. C. 10), but this case is not of controlling authority.

In another case a learned judge was of opinion that the waters and islands of Long Island Sound up to a line running directly from Fisher's Island to Lyon's Point (the south-west corner of Connecticut) are within the territorial jurisdiction and bounds of the State of New York, as declared in the Revised Statutes. *Manley v. The People* (3rd Selden, 295).

It thus appears that very little judicial light has been shed upon the question of the construction of the old patents, or the location of the boundary line between the two States.

A suit was commenced in the United States Supreme Court, by the State of Connecticut against the State of New York, in 1878, for the settlement of the boundary line through the Sound, which is now pending and at issue in that court. In case of the ratification of the agreement entered into by the joint commission, that suit will doubtless be discontinued, or a decree entered in it in conformity with the agreement.

In reaching the conclusion which is herewith reported to your honorable body, the undersigned have been guided by certain considerations which they deem of more importance than mere territorial extension a few miles, one way or the other, over the Sound. These are: First, that the Sound should be regarded as an inland arm of the sea, and not as the open sea, so that the jurisdiction of the respective States shall cover the entire Sound, up to the line mutually recognized as the boundary between them. Second, that it is more important to have some line definitely fixed and determined as the boundary between the States, so as to prevent conflicts of jurisdiction, and to give unquestioned authority to each State for judicial and police purposes, than the particular place where that line may be located.

The undersigned have not been able to perceive any substantial advantage to the State of New York from the extension of its jurisdiction to the coast of Connecticut, or from the title and possession of the small islands which lie near the Connecticut coast, in the Sound, while for manifest reasons, it may be regarded as objectionable, upon the part of the State of Connecticut, to have those islands under the jurisdiction of the State of New York, and subject to its laws.

By reserving in the settlement of this line all the rights of fishing, as well for shell fish as for floating fish, as they have heretofore existed, to the inhabitants of the State of New York, irrespective of the location of the line, the undersigned believe that all the substantial rights in which the inhabitants of New York can be interested are preserved, and that the peace and good order of the respective States will be promoted by the ratification of the line which has been agreed upon by the commissioners.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALLEN C. BEACH,

*Secretary of State.*

A. SCHOONMAKER, JR.,

*Attorney-General.*

HORATIO SEYMOUR, JR.,

*State Engineer and Surveyor.*

Dated Dec. 29, 1878.

## MEMORANDUM.

Memorandum of agreement by and between the subscribers, commissioners of the States of New York and Connecticut, respectively, to settle the question of the boundaries between said States, being thereunto authorized by the resolutions of said States, respectively passed by them, as hereunto annexed. That is to say, we, Allen C. Beach, secretary of State, Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., attorney-general, and Horatio Seymour, Jr., State engineer and surveyor, commissioners of the State of New York, and we, Origen S. Seymour, La Fayette S. Foster, and William T. Minor, commissioners of the State of Connecticut, have agreed, and do hereby agree, to fix, determine and establish the boundaries between our respective States, subject to the approval and ratification of the legislatures of our respective States, in the following manner :

We agree that the boundary on the land, constituting the western boundary of Connecticut and the eastern boundary of the State of New York, shall be and is as the same was defined by monuments erected by commissioners appointed by the legislature of the State of New York and completed in the year 1860. The said boundary-line extending from Byram Point, formerly called Lyon's Point, on the south, to the line of the State of Massachusetts on the north.

And we further agree that the boundary on the Sound shall be and is as follows : Beginning at a point in the center of the channel about six hundred feet south of the extreme rocks of Byram Point, marked No. 0, on appended U. S. Coast Survey chart, thence running in a true south-east course 3 1-4 statute miles, thence in a straight line (the arc of a great circle) north-easterly to a point four statute miles true south of New London lighthouse, thence north-easterly to a point marked No. 1 on the annexed U. S. Coast Survey chart of Fisher's Island Sound, which point is on the long E. 3-4 N. sailing-course drawn on said map, and is about 1,000 feet northerly from the Hammock or N. Dumpling lighthouse, thence following said E. 3-4 N. sailing-course as laid down on said map easterly to a point marked No. 2 on said map, thence south-easterly toward point marked No. 3 on said map, so far as said States are coterminous. *Provided*, however, that nothing in the foregoing agreement contained shall be construed to affect existing titles to property corporeal or incorporeal held under grants heretofore made by either of said States, nor to affect existing rights which said States, or either of them, or which the citizens of either of said States may have, by grant, letters-patent or prescription of fishing in the waters of said Sound, whether for shell or floating fish, irrespective of the boundary line hereby established, it not being the purpose of



this agreement to define, limit or interfere with any such right, rights or privileges, whatever the same may be.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands to this instrument and to a duplicate thereof, December 8th, 1879.

ALLEN C. BEACH,

*Secretary of State,*

AUGUSTUS SCHOONMAKER JR.,

*Attorney-General,*

HORATIO SEYMOUR, JR.,

*State Engineer and Surveyor,*

*Commissioners of the State of New York.*

ORIGEN S. SEYMOUR,

LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,

WILLIAM T. MINOR,

*Commissioners of the State of Connecticut.*

Copy of resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut referred to in the annexed agreement between New York and Connecticut Commissioners of Boundaries.

*Resolved* by this Assembly: That the governor be and is hereby authorized to appoint three commissioners on the part of this State to ascertain the boundary lines between this State and the State of New York, both upon the west and south, and said commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to meet such commissioners as may be appointed and vested with similar powers by the legislature of the State of New York, and with them, as soon as may be, to ascertain and agree upon both of the said boundary lines, designating the same by suitable monuments, at such places as they shall deem necessary; and said commissioners are authorized to employ necessary surveyors and assistants.

In case of the death or resignation of said commissioners, or either of them, the governor is hereby empowered to fill the vacancy or vacancies so occurring. If the said commissioners shall be unable to meet commissioners on the part of the State of New York, clothed with similar powers, or meeting them, shall be unable to agree with them upon both of the boundary lines aforesaid, they shall report such failure to the governor of this State, who shall thereupon and he is in that event hereby authorized and directed to take such steps as to him may seem necessary to have said boundary lines both upon the west and south finally fixed and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States. Said commissioners shall report their doings to the General Assembly of this State for ratification, and shall be compensated at the rates of ten dollars each for every day of actual service, and their necessary expenses.

*Resolved*, That the secretary cause a duly certified copy of the foregoing resolution to be transmitted to the governor of the State of New York.

. Approved March 13, 1878.

## CHAPTER 166.

AN ACT to provide for the settlement of the boundary lines between the State of New York and the State of Connecticut.

PASSED April 16, 1879; three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. The secretary of State, the attorney-general and the State engineer and surveyor are hereby designated and appointed as commissioners on the part of the State of New York to ascertain the boundary lines between this State and the State of Connecticut, both upon the west and south of the State of Connecticut, and the said commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to meet such commissioners as have been or may be appointed, and vested with similar powers on the part of the State of Connecticut under authority of the legislature thereof, and with such last-mentioned commissioners as soon as may be, to ascertain and agree upon both of the said boundary lines, designating the same by suitable monuments at such places as they shall deem necessary; and said commissioners hereby appointed are authorized to employ such surveyors and assistants as may be necessary. The said commissioners shall report their doings to the legislature of this State for its consideration and ratification.

§ 2. The sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of the moneys in the treasury applicable to such purposes to pay the necessary expenses and disbursements of the said commissioners in the performance of the duties required by this act, and the comptroller is authorized to draw his warrant upon the treasurer for the moneys hereby appropriated, from time to time, as the same may be needed.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.



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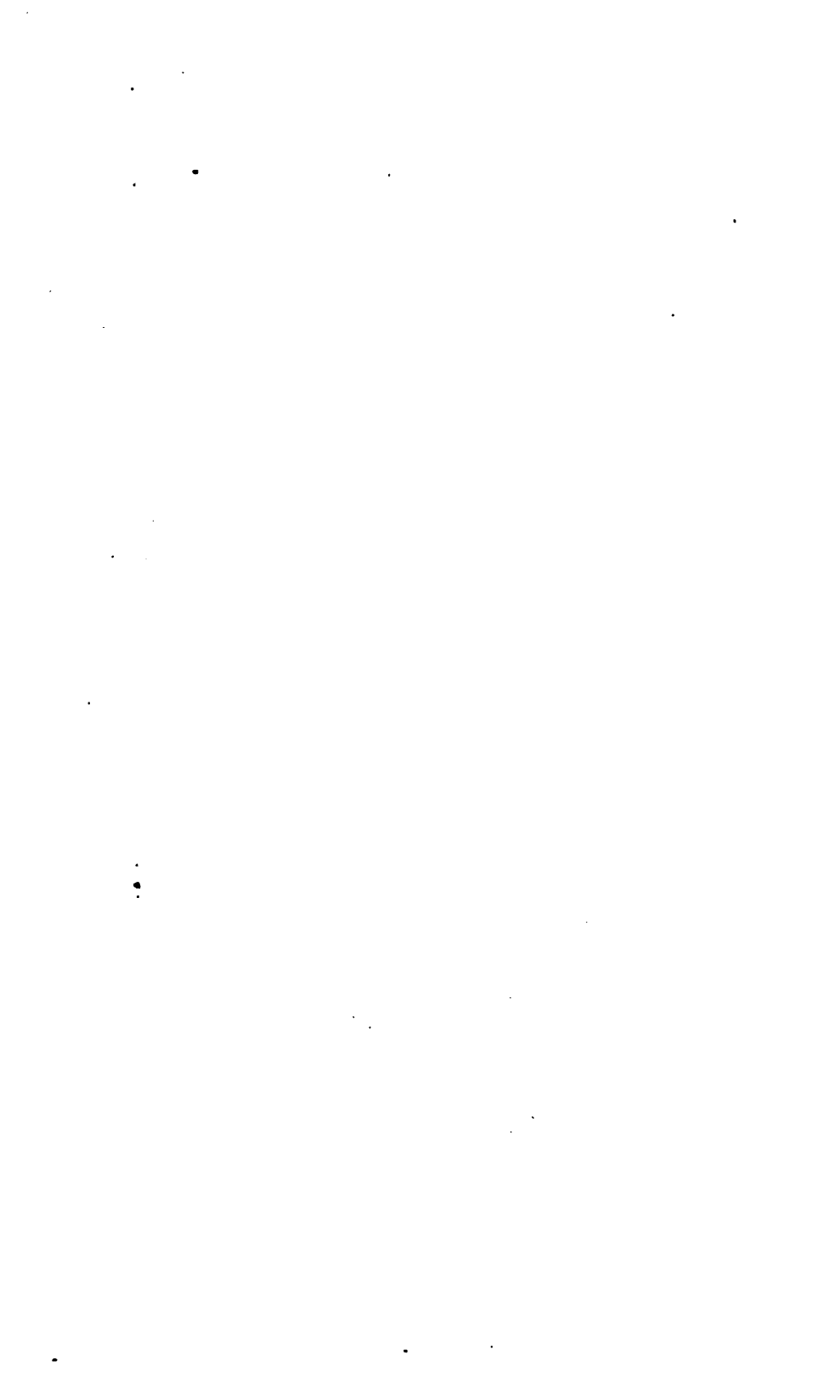
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# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 54.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 6, 1880.

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### COMMUNICATION

FROM THE CLERK OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY, PASSED JANUARY 28, 1880.

NEW YORK, *February 6, 1880.*

Hon. GEORGE H. SHARPE,

*Speaker, etc., Albany, New York:*

DEAR SIR — I have this day forwarded to you, by express, Report pursuant to resolution adopted by the Assembly, January 28th, 1880.

Very respectfully yours,

WM. A. BUTLER,

*Clerk of the City and County of New York.*



## REPORT.

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1879.

- January 6. Cornelius Smith Lee and ano. v. Margaret Mitchell Williams and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Philo T. Ruggles; no report.
- January 6. George Roll v. Philip Ochsenreider et al.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, R. B. Guillem; no report.
- January 6. Frederick H. Flagge v. Mary Ann Fettus and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, A. J. Regnier; no report.
- January 6. The Evansville National Bank v. Adolph Kaufman and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Joseph S. Bosworth; no report.
- January 7. Hattie H. Andrews and others v. Ruth Ann Wallace; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, A. J. Regnier; no report.
- January 7. John C. Fry and others v. Annie Fettretch and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Benj. F. Romaine; amount of fees, \$81.50.
- January 7. Horatio N. Terrett v. Charles Dounelly and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John J. Thomasson; amount of fees, \$50.00.
- January 7. Charles H. Miller and others v. Eliza Cassidy and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Geo. W. Van Slyck; amount of fees, \$61.75.
- January 7. The East River Savings Institution v. Catharine Seaman and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; no report.
- January 7. E. Ellery Anderson v. Charles Glazer and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, George Putnam Smith; amount of fees, \$68.50.
- January 7. The Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. Mary Kennedy and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, George W. Van Slyck; no report.
- January 7. Augusta E. Breese, as trustee, etc., v. Joseph Blackburn and others, No. 1; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, A. J. Regnier; no report.
- January 7. Augusta E. Breese, as trustee, etc., v. Joseph Blackburn and others, No. 2; judge, George C. Barrett; referee, A. J. Regnier; no report.
- January 7. The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank v. Ann Meares and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, George W. Van Slyck; no report.
- January 7. William M. Wilson v. James M. Simpson and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; no report.
- January 7. Francis F. Robbins v. Robert Stewart and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; no report.



1879.

- January 7. Burlin Hutchins v. Charles McIntyre and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, A. J. Reginer; amount of fees, \$67.00.
- January 7. The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank v. Owen Murphy and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Geo. W. Van Slyck; no report.
- January 7. Henry Van Schaick v. Henry L. Volkening and others, No. 4; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Freling H. Smith; amount of fees, \$62.50.
- January 7. New York Life Ins. Co. v. Joseph Spears and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Wm. L. Findley; amount of fees, \$61.75.
- January 7. New York Life Ins. Co. v. William J. Close and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Wm. L. Findley; amount of fees, \$61.75.
- January 7. Francis Prindle and others v. Ernestine Chevalier; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Henry E. Howland; no report.
- January 8. Francis P. Furnald v. Albert Brienkerhoff and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Michael J. A. McCaffrey; fees not stated.
- January 8. Constantine E. Rockwell and another v. John T. Conover; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Michael J. A. McCaffrey; amount of fees, \$194.25.
- January 8. Sidney E. Busteed v. Elliot T. Lane; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, A. J. Regnier; no report.
- January 8. Neil McCallum et al. v. Richard S. Reynolds and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Theron G. Strong; no report.
- January 8. District Number One of the Independent Order of Benai Berith v. Zelia Gasteyger and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Geo. Putnam Smith; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- January 8. Benj. G. Clark, etc., v. The Merchants' Exchange National Bank; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Enoch L. Fancher; no report.
- January 8. Frederick S. Winston and others v. George E. Burnett and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John J. Thomasson; no report.
- January 9. Abraham Chace v. Abby A. Chace; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, George Gallagher; no report.
- January 9. Solomon Loeb v. Siegmund T. Meyers and others, No. 1; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Geo. Putnam Smith; no report.
- January 9. Solomon Loeb v. Siegmund T. Meyers and others, No. 2; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, George Putnam Smith; no report.
- January 9. Solomon Loeb v. Harvey N. Dean and others, No. 1; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Geo. Putnam Smith; no report.
- January 9. Solomon Loeb v. Harvey N. Dean and others, No. 2; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Geo. Putnam Smith; no report.
- January 9. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, etc., v. Isidor Falk and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Charles L. Miller; no report.
- January 9. Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. Archibald G. Rogers et al.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Benj. F. Romaine, Jr.; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- January 9. Jessie Hunt Risley, etc., v. David S. Risley; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; no report.

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- January 10. The Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. Mary Dockey and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Roswell D. Hatch; no report.
- January 10. Ernst Gabler v. John Hefelich and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, A. J. Regnier; no report.
- January 10. Frederick R. Schettler v. G. W. Miltilmore; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, A. J. Regnier; no report.
- January 10. Elizabeth V. Ebert v. Mary L. Wallace and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, B. F. Romaine, Jr.; no report.
- January 11. Valentine Spies v. The Central Savings Bank; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Chas. C. Suydam; no report.
- January 11. Edwin Hillyer v. V. R. Marie; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Charles D. Adams; no report.
- January 13. Louis B. Binsse and others v. John Griffin and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John J. Thomasson; amount of fees, \$62.25.
- January 13. Emily R. Hudson v. John Griffin and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John J. Thomasson; no report.
- January 13. Peter Hayden and others v. G. H. Loker and another; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John J. Thomasson; no report.
- January 13. Edward Thorn v. Louisa Kinkel and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John J. Thomasson; no report.
- January 13. Henrietta M. Schwab et al. v. Louis Lange and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John J. Thomasson; no report.
- January 13. Edward Schwyer, etc., v. Benjamin P. Fairchild and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, R. F. Romaine; no report.
- January 13. Thomas McStave v. John L. Lindsay and ano.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Elliott F. Sheppard; no report.
- January 14. Louis P. Rollwagen v. Magdalena Hermann and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Philo T. Ruggles; no report.
- January 15. Newton S. Otis v. William S. Gray et al.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; no report.
- January 16. Delia Ellis v. Charles Ellis; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Hugh Donnolly; no report.
- January 17. Isabella P. Whitlock, etc., v. Griffith Rowe and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Geo. W. Van Slyck; amount of fees, \$76.75.
- January 17. Hannah Eriston v. John H. Harnett and ano.; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Wm. P. Dixon; amount of fees, \$66.00.
- January 17. Mollie S. Macdonald v. Ryland H. Macdonald; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Matthew P. Breen; no report.
- January 18. Daniel H. Downs v. Peter H. Hopkins et al.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Thomas Young; no report.
- January 18. Moses Taylor and others v. Nicaner Froncoso and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, J. Sanford Potter; no report.
- January 20. Jane B. Fox v. Eliza Brogan; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Fred. Swartz; no report.
- January 20. Harriet O. Kelly v. James J. O. Kelly; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; no report.
- January 20. George Mundorf as ex'r v. Henry Boland and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Wm. H. Leonard; no report.
- January 21. The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company v.

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- Patrick Corrigan, Jr., and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John J. Thomasson; no report.
- January 21. Dora Stokes, Dale v. Bernard W. Samter et al.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John M. Bowers; amount of fees, \$94.00.
- January 21. John Smith Rice, etc., v. Casper Henkel and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Wm. L. Findley; no report.
- January 21. James O. Bell v. Mary Scrughan and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John J. Thomasson; no report.
- January 21. The Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House, etc., v. Leonora P. Kelso and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John J. Thomasson; no report.
- January 21. William H. McCormack and others v. Thomas Cockerill et al. (No. 1); judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Geo. W. Van Slyck; amount of fees, \$81.75.
- January 21. William H. McCormack and others v. Thomas Cockerill et al. (No. 2); judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Geo. W. Van Slyck; amount of fees, \$81.75.
- January 21. Frederick Sebald v. Thomas S. Williams and ano.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Matthew P. Breen; no report.
- January 21. Frederick Sebald v. Thomas S. Williams and ano.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Matthew P. Breen; no report.
- January 21. William G. Sterling and others v. Josephine L. Harback; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, George Putnam Smith; no report.
- January 21. The Union Dime Savings Institution v. Magdalena Knobeschuck; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- January 21. Francis Fry v. Anna M. Hauck and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, R. F. Farrell; no report.
- January 22. Edward Morrison and ano. v. Rowena Morrison and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, W. H. Trull; fees not stated.
- January 22. The United States Trust Company v. Morris Ellinger and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Geo. W. Van Slyck; amount of fees, \$61.75.
- January 22. Francis R. Williams v. Charles Schedler and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Louis P. Kirchlis; no report.
- January 22. John Hoey v. Thomas Kenny and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, George Gallagher; fees not stated.
- January 23. Valentine Toepfer v. Breslau Co-operative Central Union Building Association; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John J. Thomasson; no report.
- January 23. The Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. Catharine J. Hecker; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John J. Thomasson; no report.
- January 23. Emma Schandel v. Joseph Schandel; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; no report.
- January 23. Mary Brick v. James McNamara; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Geo. L. Ingraham; no report.
- January 24. William H. Gratwick et al. v. Paul Stockman; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Benj. F. Romaine, Jr.; no report.
- January 24. John Karl v. John Schappert and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John J. Thomasson; no report.
- January 27. Robert S. Watson v. Marinus Willett and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, William L. Finley; no report.

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- January 27. Theodore Hillyer and others v. Henry Plonsky ; judge, Geo. C. Barrett ; referee, William L. Finley ; no report.
- January 28. In the Matter of the Petition of Emily S. Teackle and others, to obtain payment of a certain fund ; judge, Geo. C. Barrett ; referee, George P. Smith ; no report.
- January 28. Arthur K. O'Hara and ano. v. Samuel O. Vanderpoel ; judge, Geo. C. Barrett ; referee, Clifford A. Hand ; fees not stated.
- January 30. Emily Krackowizer v. Henrietta Drake et al. ; judge, Geo. C. Barrett ; referee, John J. Thomasson ; amount of fees, \$109.00.
- January 30. Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. William H. Waring and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, William P. Dixon ; amount of fees, \$76.25.
- January 30. William E. Will v. Michael Ryan and others ; judge, Geo. C. Barrett ; referee, Sandford Potter ; no report.
- January 31. Thomas McNamara v. Algernon S. Sullivan, etc. ; judge, Geo. C. Barrett ; referee, Benj. G. Hitchings ; no report.
- January 31. Mary Elizabeth Banning v. Edmund P. Banning ; judge, Geo. C. Barrett ; referee, Augustus J. Regnier ; no report.
- January 31. Mary McC. Lennox v. Henry C. Lennox ; judge, Geo. C. Barrett ; referee, A. J. Regnier ; no report.
- January 31. Fanny D. Wylie v. Gustavus Speyer and others ; judge, Geo. C. Barrett ; referee, Lester W. Clark ; no report.
- January 31. In the Matter of the Petition of John G. B. Heath ; judge, Geo. C. Barrett ; referee, D. A. Casserly ; no report.
- February 1. Selig Steinhardt v. Hugh Blesson and others ; judge, Geo. C. Barrett ; referee, J. Sandford Potter ; amount of fees, \$75.50.
- February 1. Louisa D. Bremennann v. Adam Ruter et al. ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Joseph J. Stein ; amount of fees, \$174.50.
- April 7. Elizabeth R. B. King v. William McEvily and others ; judge, George C. Barrett ; referee, Samuel G. Courtney ; no report.
- April 7. Edmund Ferry v. Patrick Houston and others ; judge, George C. Barrett ; referee, George W. Streeter ; no report.
- April 8. Diedrich Wilhelm v. Catharine Wilhelm ; judge, George C. Barrett ; referee, John M. Mackay ; no report.
- April 8. Willis S. Paine, receiver, v. Martin R. Mead et al. ; judge, George C. Barrett ; referee, A. J. Regnier ; no report.
- April 8. Department of Public Parks, etc. v. James Brown ; judge, George C. Barrett ; referee, John M. Mackay ; no report.
- April 8. Albert L. Mowry v. George J. Peet and others ; judge, George C. Barrett ; referee, William L. Mooney ; no report.
- April 8. In the Matter of the Petition of Mary A. Watson ; judge, George C. Barrett ; referee, Amasa A. Redfield ; no report.
- April 8. In the Matter of the Application of the Department of Public Parks v. James Brown ; judge, George C. Barrett ; referee, John M. Mackay ; no report.
- April 9. The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company v. Frederick W. Boardman and others ; judge, George C. Barrett ; referee, A. J. Regnier ; no report.
- April 9. Herrman Bacharach v. Edna Lewis and others ; judge, George C. Barrett ; referee, P. H. McDonough ; no report.
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- April 9. Edward F. Brown, etc. v. Henry H. Anderson et al.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John J. Thomasson; no report.
- April 9. John M. Bowers v. Margaret Geraghty et al.; judge, George C. Barrett; referee, George Putnam Smith; no report.
- April 9. George G. DeWitt and ano. v. Anna Malinda Koch and others; judge, George C. Barrett; referee, Arthur Johns; amount of fees, \$68.75.
- April 9. Gilbert C. Scott v. Wesley A. Lyon and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John J. Thomasson; no report.
- April 9. Benjamin B. Johnston v. Joseph Stiner and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Arthur Johns; no report.
- April 9. Harriet B. Ranney v. Peter Coyle et al.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John H. Kitchen; no report.
- April 9. Star Fire Insurance Company v. Bridget McNiff; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Arthur Johns; amount of fees, \$65.00.
- April 9. Leander Garey v. Eleanor McDade and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John C. Tomlinson; amount of fees, \$75.50.
- April 9. John F. Smyth, etc. v. Eliss Beringer and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, P. H. McDonough; amount of fees, \$93.50.
- April 9. Germania Life Insurance Company v. William Rapp et al.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, George Putnam Smith; no report.
- April 9. Charles F. Jones v. Charles Sulzer and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Rufus G. Beardslee; no report.
- April 9. Merrett Trimble, etc. v. Charles Sulzer and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Rufus G. Beardslee; no report.
- April 9. James M. Platt, trustee, v. Margaret Geraghty and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, George Putnam Smith; no report.
- April 9. George Gardner Grennell v. Mary Grennell and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John Kitchen; no report.
- April 9. The Philadelphia S. S. Dock Company v. The Lorillard Steamship Company; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, William C. Traphagen; no report.
- April 9. In the Matter of William S. Kahnweiler; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John H. Kitchen; no report.
- April 9. In the Matter of William Bailey Lang, etc.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, A. J. Ragnier; no report.
- April 10. James Dunn v. Robert Struthers; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- April 10. Mary Anna Wright v. Charles A. Berrian et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, William A. Boyd; amount of fees, \$75.25.
- April 10. Lucene Gunning v. John J. Levy and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; no report.
- April 10. Caroline S. Brown v. John F. Brown; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; no report.
- April 10. Joseph Ellsworth v. Carl A. G. Adar and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, P. H. McDonough; no report.
- April 10. Mutual Life Insurance Company v. John J. Morrow and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Henry L. Hone; no report.
- April 10. Joseph B. Nones v. Joseph M. Leon; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Sargant J. Bagley; no report.

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- April 10. Ralph E. Prime and another v. Sarah Wighton; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, E. R. Keyes; no report.
- April 12. Shepherd F. Knapp and others v. Nicholas A. Lespinasse; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John J. Thomasson; no report.
- April 12. Shepherd F. Knapp and others v. Nicholas A. Lespinasse; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John J. Thomasson; no report.
- April 12. Louise L. K. Szv v. Joseph Stiner and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, S. Wright Holcomb; amount of fees, \$61.75.
- April 12. John Alfred Bell and another v. Union Trust Co. and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Edward Patterson; no report.
- April 12. Patrick McIntyre v. Bridget Horan and another; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, J. Fairfax McLaughlin; fees not stated.
- April 12. Charlotte A. Morison v. The Hart, Blevin and Mead Manufacturing Co.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Philo T. Ruggles; fees not stated.
- April 14. Sarah H. Fliess v. Ivonia C. Walsh and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, S. Wright Holcomb; no report.
- April 14. Benjamin Westheimer v. David Frank and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, R. F. Farrell; amount of fees, \$50.
- April 14. Selma C. Gibbs v. Theodore A. Myers and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John J. Thomasson; amount of fees, \$61.75.
- April 14. Arthur T. Hendricks v. David Tullock and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; amount of fees, \$61.75.
- April 14. William H. Neilson, Ex'r, etc., v. William Hulliham, No. 2, and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John J. Thomasson; amount of fees, \$66.75.
- April 14. John B. Cooper and others v. Harriet E. de Janon and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Geo. L. Ingraham; no report.
- April 15. Charles W. Forbes v. Ellen Amanda Forbes; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, P. H. McDonough; no report.
- April 16. George W. Smith v. Thomas Lane; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John T. McKenzie; no report.
- April 16. John Martin Mont v. The German Uptown Savings Bank, etc.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Philo T. Ruggles; no report.
- April 16. John C. Beekman v. Patrick McLaughlin and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, R. F. Farrell; no report.
- April 16. John A. P. Fisk and others v. Henrietta Fisk and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, J. Fairfax McLaughlin; fees not stated.
- April 16. John Chetwood v. Charles Tracy and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Henry J. Scudder; no report.
- April 16. Thomas B. Tappen, Ex'r, etc., v. Anthony King and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, J. Fairfax McLaughlin; no report.
- April 18. John H. Haar and others v. Sylvester H. Kneeland; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Augustus J. Regnier; no report.
- April 18. William A. Brown, Jr. v. William Edsall and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Hamilton Cole; no report.

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- April 19. In the matter of Smith Dunning; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Elmer H. Allen; no report.
- April 21. The New York Life Insurance Company v. Frank Hoffman and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John M. Bowers; amount of fees, \$66.75.
- April 21. Iwan H. Simmons v. Michael K. Burke et al.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John M. Mackay; no report.
- April 21. George F. Victor and others v. The Quassaick Woolen Mill Company; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Joseph S. Bosworth; no report.
- April 21. Moses A. Aaronsohn v. Susan F. Tucker, as Ex'r, etc.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Charles J. Breck; no report.
- April 21. Lizzie Horton v. Ward Horton; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, W. L. Leary; no report.
- April 22. Charles Frederick Mueller v. John Schappert and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, P. H. McDonough; amount of fees, \$62.25.
- April 22. Richard Baker v. Sophie Kenpe; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John M. Mackay; no report.
- April 22. Julia Rhineland v. Henrietta E. Ray; judge, George C. Barrett; referee, George Putnam Smith; no report.
- April 22. Robert Benson, Jr. v. Marion A. Strong, etc.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- April 22. Francis D. Colsey and another v. Charles E. Colsey and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John H. Kitchen; amount of fees, \$63.25.
- April 22. Elizabeth F. Fradhurst v. George H. Peck and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John J. Thomasson; amount of fees, \$61.75.
- April 22. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company v. Mary E. Beam et al.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, J. Fairfax McLaughlin; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- April 22. John Quinn, S. Ex'r, etc., v. The Missionary Sisters of the 3d order of St. Francis, etc.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, C. C. Beaman; no report.
- April 22. The New York Life Insurance Company v. John Thompson, Exr., etc.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, James N. Platt; no report.
- April 22. The Patent Elastic Felt Company v. Francis B. Spencer; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Augustus J. Regnier; no report.
- April 22. Winfield S. Hancock, etc., v. Geo. W. Rand and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Amasa A. Redfield; no report.
- April 22. Winfield S. Hancock, etc., v. Geo. W. Rand and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Amasa A. Redfield; no report.
- April 22. Sarah Taylor, etc., v. Frank W. Wildes et al.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Geo. Putnam Smith; no report.
- April 22. Mary Jane Munson, etc., v. Joseph Beesley and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Edward L. Hatch; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- April 22. Christian Von Hesse v. James W. Ogden, Jr., and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Edward J. Black; no report.
- April 22. Alexander R. Phyle v. Frank Waters; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Amasa A. Redfield; no report.

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- April 22. *Almira Hancock v. George W. Rand and others*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Amasa A. Redfield; no report.
- April 22. *Alexander V. Blake, etc., v. Betsey Becker, etc.*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Wm. L. Findley; no report.
- April 22. *Victoria A. Tucker v. Anna E. Tucker and others*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Philo T. Ruggles; no report.
- April 23. *John H. Hayward v. Leander Buck and others*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Wm. L. Findley; amount of fees, \$61.75.
- April 23. *Benjamin G. Clark v. The Merchants' Exchange National Bank*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Clifford A. Hand; no report.
- April 23. *Frank Schwab v. William Baldwin and others*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Ambrose Monell; no report.
- April 23. *Olympia L. B. Stiles v. George A. Stiles*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John H. Kitchen; fees not stated.
- April 23. *Julia E. Salter v. Abraham O. Salter*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Augustus J. Regnier; fees not stated.
- April 24. *William G. Clarke v. Ellen Regan and others*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; no report.
- April 24. *The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America v. Jacob Bourdy et al.*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, George W. Carr; no report.
- April 24. *Manhattan Savings Institution v. John Morris Kerr and others*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, R. F. Farrell; fees not stated.
- April 24. *In the Matter of the Orinoco Navigation Company*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Edward L. Parris; no report.
- April 25. *Joseph Agato v. Alfred Gilt et al.*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; no report.
- April 25. *George F. Victor et al. v. The Quassaick Woolen Mill Company of Newburgh*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Joseph F. Bosworth; no report.
- April 25. *Winniford Dunn v. James Leyden*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John A. Foster; no report.
- April 25. *The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank v. Sarah A. Williams and others*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, R. F. Farrell; no report.
- April 26. *Eliza Jane Walker v. Joseph Walker*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; fees not stated.
- April 26. *Samuel B. Cruft v. Anna Margaretha and others*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, J. Fairfax McLoughlin; no report.
- April 28. *Washington Life Insurance Company v. John Warthmann and others*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, S. Wright Holcomb; no report.
- April 28. *Frederick M. Maas v. The Goldsmith and Wheatley Manufacturing Company*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, P. H. McDonough; no report.
- April 28. *Isaac L. Kip v. Isaac L. Kip and others*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Chas. S. Middlebrook; no report.
- April 28. *Citizens' Savings Bank v. John J. Burchell et al.*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John A. Goodlett; fees, \$87.25.
- April 28. *William S. Washburn v. The American Sterling Co.*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, S. Sidney Smith; no report.
- April 28. *S. H. Townsend v. Minnie A. Townsend*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John M. Mackay; fees not stated.



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- April 29. Estella A. Boyce v. Milton Boyce; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; no report.
- April 29. The Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. Anthony L. Hope and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. P. Dixon; no report.
- April 29. In the Matter of the Petition of Edmund Randolph Robinson; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John S. Lawrence; no report.
- April 30. Woodbury G. Langdon, etc., v. Emanuel Bernheimer and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John D. Lewis; fees, \$65.50.
- April 30. Catharine M. Jones, etc., v. Emanuel Bernheimer and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John D. Lewis; fees, \$65.50.
- May 1. Elizabeth Ryan v. James E. Ryan; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Robert Dodge; no report.
- May 1. Nathan Herrmann v. John F. Gray et al.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, P. H. McDonough; no report.
- May 1. Benjamin W. Merriam v. William Fanning; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, M. J. McCaffrey; no report.
- May 2. Samuel Koch v. Charles Strauss et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Byron A. Cohen; no report.
- May 7. Sidney E. Busteed v. Elliot T. Lane; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, A. J. Regnier; no report.
- June 16. John H. Riker, etc., v. Sarah W. Wilson and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Louis P. Kircheis; no report.
- October 6. George S. Moulton v. Sarah S. Huntington; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Thos. D. Cottman; no report.
- October 6. Henry W. Thaule v. Henry A. Short; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, John C. Bushnell; no report.
- October 6. Samuel R. Dummer v. Henry A. Frost; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, John C. Bushnell; no report.
- October 6. Catharine M. Battell and others v. Franciska Penicke and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Alfred T. Ackert; no report.
- October 7. Samuel S. Brumley v. George Munich; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John H. Kitchen; no report.
- October 7. Martina Schroeder v. William C. Schroeder; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, William Sinclair; no report.
- October 7. Brenton H. Collins v. Flora Marks and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Geo. Putnam Smith; no report.
- October 7. The Minister, Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Low Dutch Church of Harlem v. Chaney Smith and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; fees, \$66.00.
- October 7. George G. De Witt, Jr., and another v. George Jack and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John H. Ketcham; no report.
- October 7. Abraham B. Odell, etc., v. Francis J. Tuomey and another; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, A. J. Regnier; fees not stated.
- October 7. John H. Heynan v. John J. McCunn et al.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Fred. B. Van Vorst; no report.
- October 7. Joseph Post v. John J. McCrum and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Fred. B. Van Vorst; no report.
- October 7. James G. Grant and others v. Jeremiah Pangburn and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, P. H. McDonough; no report.

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- October 7. Elizabeth Y. Wright, etc. v. John C. Bishop; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Wm. L. Findley; amount of fees, \$79.25.
- October 7. Georgina Knowler and others v. Daniel Thompson and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, A. J. Regnier; no report.
- October 7. Isabella Keating and another v. Rudolph J. Norton and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, George H. Starr; fees not stated.
- October 7. John F. Van Dyke v. Kenneth G. White and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; no report.
- October 7. The Metropolitan Savings Bank v. Maria Ennis and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, S. Wright \*Holcomb; amount of fees, \$67.50.
- October 7. George Frey v. Letitia J. Moore; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, William Sinclair; no report.
- October 7. Hugh Cassidy and others v. Emile Hafner and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Amasa A. Redfield; no report.
- October 7. Henry Luers and others v. Peter Brunges and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John H. Ketchen; amount of fees, \$10.00.
- October 7. John B. Kelly v. Ellen Kelly; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, R. F. Farrell; no report.
- October 8. Mary R. Stewart v. Frederick W. Rineland et al.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Amasa A. Redfield; fees not stated.
- October 8. Adeline Schwarzschild v. Solomon Schwarzschild; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John H. Ketchen; no report.
- October 8. Robert H. Rountree and others v. George W. Williams and another; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, J. Fairfax McLoughlin; no report.
- October 8. Barbara Kemar v. John Kemar; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Arthur Johnes; no report.
- October 8. Eloise L. Lawrence v. Elvina M. Pettit and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Vedder Van Dyck; no report.
- October 8. Louise Mars v. Cornelius George Cravley et al.; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, William F. Dunning; fees, \$73.75.
- October 9. Jane H. Hewitt v. Charles H. Ford and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Franklin A. Paddock; no report.
- October 10. Edward McK. Hudson v. Anna Hope Hudson and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Amasa A. Redfield; no report.
- October 10. Edward E. Mitchell ex'r, etc. v. Edward M. Benjamin and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Thomas L. Ogden; no report.
- October 10. Benjamin E. Wetmore and another v. William B. E. Lockwood and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John S. Lawrence; no report.
- October 10. The Mutual Life Insurance Company v. John B. Thompson and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, James Thomson; no report.
- October 10. Henry M. Alexander and another v. The Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company and others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Amasa A. Redfield; no report.
- October 11. In the Matter of James H. Greensward; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Henry Stapler; no report.

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- October 11. *United States Trust Company v. Talman Chittenden and others*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Philo T. Ruggles; no report.
- October 11. *Francis F. Brugman v. Francis de Malignon and others*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, John H. Ketchen; no report.
- October 11. *Agnesia Correll v. James Calvert and another*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, George J. Murphy; no report.
- October 11. *Henry M. Bradhurst v. Mary A. Townsend and others*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Henry H. Anderson; no report.
- October 13. *In the Matter, etc., of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, etc., relative to the opening of 144th street from 8th avenue to the Harlem river in the city of New York*; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Amasa A. Redfield; no report.
- October 13. *Jenat De Witt v. Samuel D. Burpo et al.*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, William Sinclair; amount of fees, \$25.00.
- October 13. *In the Matter of Charles F. Caglieresi*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; no report.
- October 14. *Matthew E. Clarendon and others v. Elizabeth Stenzel*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Arthur Johnes; no report.
- October 14. *Andrew W. Bogert v. Samuel E. Thomson*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Frank J. Dupignac; no report.
- October 14. *Horace Dunie Dunn and others v. Elizabeth Steele Lambert and others*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, M. H. Regensberger; no report.
- October 14. *In the Matter of Emma Judith Simons, an infant, etc.*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; no report.
- October 15. *Joseph Hanlon v. Edward Dennin and others*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, P. H. McDonough; amount of fees, \$65.00.
- October 15. *Augusta Bleck v. Herman F. Bleck*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, J. T. Van Rensselaer; no report.
- October 16. *In the Matter of the Application of Walton Ferguson for leave to deposit certain moneys*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, J. T. Van Rensselaer; no report.
- October 16. *Mary Silvester v. Jacob K. Lockman and others*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Amasa A. Redfield; no report.
- October 16. *Walter H. Mead and others v. Sylvia McCrea and others*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Thomas H. Rodman; no report.
- October 17. *The Mutual Life Insurance Co. v. James A. Hopson and others*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Geo. Putnam Smith; no report.
- October 18. *In the Matter of the Application of Charles R. Purdy and others v. Orlando L. Stewart and others*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Francis C. Reed; no report.
- October 18. *Daniel W. Higbie v. Daniel C. Haviland and others*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Amasa A. Redfield; no report.
- October 20. *Lathrop S. Eddy v. Cecilia Eddy*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, J. T. Van Rensselaer; no report.
- October 23. *Samuel K. Wilson v. Alfred Foster et al.*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, B. O. Chetwood; no report.
- October 23. *Eliza Nicholson v. Edmund Decker et al.*; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, S. Wright Holcomb; fees not stated.
- November 10. *Laura Lyman Shipherd v. Charles C. Cokefair and*

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- others; judge, Geo. C. Barrett; referee, Joseph S. Bosworth; no report.
- January 6. Philip Klein v. Joseph Foerster et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, R. B. Gwillim; no report.
- January 6. Philip Ochsenreider v. Thomas Tate and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, R. B. Gwillim; no report.
- January 6. Charles Cohn and others v. William B. Burtnett; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Rufus G. Beardslee; no report.
- January 9. In the Matter of the Asbury Life Ins. Company; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Theodore F. Miller; no report.
- January 10. James M. Griggs and another v. James B. Many; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Charles P. Budley; no report.
- January 20. Samuel A. Cohen v. Solomon Jacobs, etc.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Jerome Buck; no report.
- January 20. Sadelia M. Sherman v. Charles Sherman; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Sidney H. Stuart; no report.
- January 20. J. B. Fox v. Eliza Brogan; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Fred Swartz; no report.
- January 25. In the Matter of the Application of the Trustees of Lake Mahopac Improvement Company, for a voluntary dissolution of said company; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Enoch L. Fancher; no report.
- February 3. William Hastings v. William Hastings; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, James C. Spencer; no report.
- February 4. Henry Sampson v. Julius Wehl, etc.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; amount of fees, \$106.00
- February 4. Daniel M. Edgar v. Ellen Coughlin et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, A. S. Hammersly; no report.
- February 4. Emma C. Fewsmith v. John W. Bockhorn; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- February 4. August Gottholf v. Eliza Werling and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, P. H. McDonough; amount of fees, \$112.67.
- February 4. Charles R. Swords v. Elizabeth W. Lewis and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, J. O. Tomlinson; amount of fees, \$92.75.
- February 4. Eliza A. Oapen v. The Security Savings Bank; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. A. Boyd; no report.
- February 4. Arthur W. Austin, Ex'r, etc. v. William A. Kobbe and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, F. L. Ogden; no report.
- February 4. Elizabeth Chauire v. C. H. Phelps; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, A. S. Salter; no report.
- February 4. Frederick Butler and another v. George T. Patterson, etc.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, A. S. Hammersly; no report.
- February 4. The Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. Abram J. Dovale; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. P. Dixon; no report.
- February 4. Mechanics and Traders' Fire Insurance Co. v. Kate Buck and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.
- February 4. Fanny E. Lichtenstein v. Joseph B. Lichtenstein; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, J. C. Tomlinson; no report.
- February 4. Sallie Isabella Brignoli v. Pasquale Brignoli; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.

- February 4. Augustus H. Ringier v. Ella May Ringier, etc.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Jas. P. Ledwith; no report.
- February 4. George D. Hilyard, etc., v. Louis Zanger and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- February 4. Elbert E. Anderson v. William McGrath, Jr., and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, F. D. Sorrell; amount of fees, \$68.50.
- February 4. Francis B. Stewart v. Alonzo C. Stewart; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. A. Boyd; no report.
- February 5. George L. Georgi v. Anna Marx Schuff and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. B. Schaffer; no report.
- February 5. The Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. E. McBair Sanderson et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, R. M. Henry; no report.
- February 5. Mary M. Gouverneur and ex. v. James C. O'Reilly et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. B. Shaffer; no report.
- February 5. Mary J. Shields v. John E. Shields; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, W. V. Leary; no report.
- February 6. Peter K. Knapp and others v. Augusta S. Knapp and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Stephen P. Nash; no report.
- February 6. The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co. v. Thomas Murphy and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Joseph A. Walsh; amount of fees, \$46.00.
- February 6. John Beattie et al. v. The Delaware, Lackawanna W. R. Co.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Thos. H. Rodman; no report.
- February 7. Cornelius J. Whigam v. Susannah Whigam; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Sidney H. Stuart; no report.
- February 7. James Cole v. Eugene Penguet; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, James P. Campbell; no report.
- February 7. Christian Bontel v. Margaret Bontel; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Jefferson M. Levy; no report.
- February 7. Citizens' Savings Bank v. George W. Da Cunha et al. (action A); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John A. Goodlett; no report.
- February 7. Citizens' Savings Bank v. George W. Da Cunha et al. (action B); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John A. Goodlett; no report.
- February 7. The Mayor, etc., v. Herman Polye; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. B. Shafer; no report.
- February 7. William E. Hill v. Michael Regan et al.; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, James P. Ledwith; no report.
- February 7. The German Savings Bank v. Maria S. Hinkley and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Edward M. Burghard; no report.
- February 7. Jacob Ruppert v. Abraham J. Van Alen; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, James M. Fish; no report.
- February 7. Abraham J. Van Alen v. William Sampson; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Eugene K. Sackett; no report.
- February 7. The Stebines Hydraulic Elevator Manufacturing Company v. Maritz Cohn and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, William C. Traphagen; no report.
- February 8. Phineas C. Wright v. Griffin B. Halstead and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, William H. Leonard; no report.

- February 8. Anna M. Howland v. John Kimmerle and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, B. E. McCafferty; no report.
- February 10. The Mutual Life Insurance Company v. Christopher Foster and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, William P. Dixon; no report.
- February 10. Isabella Stewart and others v. Norris A. Phelps and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Samuel Cardwell; amount of fees, \$73.75.
- February 10. Robert Savage v. Annie C. Savage; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, George C. Moore; no report.
- February 10. Mary Heine, etc. v. Joseph Keller and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Hugh G. Simpson; no report.
- February 10. John F. Smyth and others v. James E. Colburn and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Henry J. Cullen; no report.
- February 10. Valeria Rinker v. John H. Rinker; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, George C. Moore; no report.
- February 11. Edwin A. Gregory v. Susan T. Gregory; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Hugh Donnelly; no report.
- February 11. Hannah M. Caulfield v. Algernon S. Sullivan, etc.; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Edward Heaton; no report.
- February 11. David H. Harkins v. Stephen Fiske; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Josiah Sutherland; no report.
- February 11. Alvin C. Bradley v. Joseph Eager and ano.; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Robert D. Benedict; no report.
- February 11. Dolores Fernandez Bramosis, as executor, v. Anna B. O'Sullivan; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Richard J. Morrison; no report.
- February 12. Nancy W. Boyd v. Margaret A. Hyer, etc.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- February 12. Arthur L. Barney, etc. v. Sarah A. Ing, etc.; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Gilbert M. Spier; amount of fees, \$120.-75.
- February 12. James Bowen v. George Dissing and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.
- February 12. Frederick Heerlein v. Sarah E. Scofield et al.; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Joseph Koch; no report.
- February 12. Mary Murphy v. John Stimmel; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Albert Cardoza; no report.
- February 12. James Riker, etc. v. Eliza Jane Moadinger and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, George L. Ingraham; no report.
- February 12. Evaline B. Davis, etc. v. John Clemens; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, William A. Boyd; no report.
- February 13. John N. Hayward v. Leander Buck; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Hamilton Morton; amount of fees, \$61.75.
- February 14. Sarah Burr v. Thomas O'Rorke and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, William A. Boyd; amount of fees, \$61.75.
- February 14. Julia M. Dehon and others v. The United States Trust Company; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, A. L. Hamersley; no report.
- February 14. The People, etc., ex rel. Andrew Honor v. William Smith; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, J. J. Nealis; no report.

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- February 14. The Bowery Savings Bank v. Maria Von Boskerck and another; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Wm. A. Boyd; no report.
- February 15. The Bowery Savings Bank v. John Branigan and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Wm. A. Boyd; fees not stated.
- February 15. George F. Langbein and another v. Louisa Rollwagen, etc.; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, John E. Ward; no report.
- February 15. Jacob K. Lockman and others v. Joseph Bieshoff and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Hamilton Morton; no report.
- February 15. Frederick Autenreith v. Jacob Raisch and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, James Wiley; no report.
- February 15. Emma Mitchell, etc., v. Andrew Mitchell; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, August Mangels; no report.
- February 15. William F. Russell, as receiver, v. Alexander McLean; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, A. J. Regnier; amount of fees, \$81.75.
- February 15. Richard H. Bull v. Charles Shultz, etc., et al.; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Samuel Marsh; amount of fees, \$66.63.
- February 17. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., as trustee, etc., v. James Kiernan et al.; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Lewis Beach; no report.
- February 17. George B. Melendy, etc., v. Sarah E. Bennett and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, DeWitt Graham; amount of fees, \$81.75.
- February 17. James E. Ware v. Edward Z. C. Judson; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, R. M. Henry; no report.
- February 17. Adam Hudson Gililan and others v. Henry W. Hubbell; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Edward Patterson; no report.
- February 18. Amelia Robins v. John F. Gray and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.
- February 18. The Mutual Life Insurance Company v. Philip Schafer and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, William P. Dixon; no report.
- February 18. Henry Iden v. Patrick M. Haverty and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Fred Swartz; no report.
- February 18. James Lee v. Julia O'Brien; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.
- February 18. Henry A. Mott v. Charles P. N. Weatherby and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, F. L. Ogden; no report.
- February 18. Rufus H. Ray et al. v. Henrietta E. Ray et al.; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, William A. Boyd; no report.
- February 18. James W. Pratt v. James Boyle; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, D. C. Graham; fees not stated.
- February 18. Gustav Didier Anton Otto v. Alvine Ernestine Nathalie Otto; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Meyer Butzel; no report.
- February 18. The Union Dime Savings Institution v. Charles Ely and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Wm. A. Boyd; no report.
- February 18. The Union Dime Savings Institution v. Charles Ely and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Wm. A. Boyd; no report.
- February 19. John F. Smyth as superintendent, etc., v. James E. Coburn and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, E. B. Shafer; no report.

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- February 19. Sophia Strack v. Mary Schaffer and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, S. W. Holcombe; no report.
- February 19. Saul Gumbinner v. Gerson Fox; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Julius J. Frank; fees not stated.
- February 19. William H. Park v. Josiah H. Reed; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, William W. Goodrich; no report.
- February 20. Samuel V. Hoffman v. Michael K. Burk et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, F. H. Comstock; no report.
- February 20. Sarah S. Benedict and another v. Nicholas G. Graw and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Joseph S. Ausbach; no report.
- February 20. Philip P. Mudgett v. William F. Stark; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Max Schwerin; no report.
- February 21. Sarah A. Bovel v. Julia C. Lalor and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, George T. Curtis; amount of fees, \$69.75.
- February 21. John Crosby Brown, trustee, v. Sarah S. Harrington et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, F. H. Comstock; no report.
- February 21. The N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb v. Samuel Schiffer et al. (No. 3); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, F. H. Comstock; amount of fees, \$50.
- February 21. The N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb v. Samuel Schiffer et al. (No. 5.); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, F. H. Comstock; amount of fees, \$50.
- February 21. The N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb v. Samuel Schiffer et al. (No. 6.); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, F. H. Comstock; amount of fees, \$50.
- February 21. The N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb v. Samuel Schiffer et al. (No. 11); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, F. H. Comstock; amount of fees, \$50.
- February 21. The N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb v. Samuel Schiffer et al. (No. 13); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, F. H. Comstock; amount of fees, \$50.
- February 21. The N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb v. Samuel Schiffer et al. (No. 14); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, F. H. Comstock; amount of fees, \$50.
- February 21. The N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb v. Samuel Schiffer et al. (No. 15); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, F. H. Comstock; amount of fees, \$50.
- February 21. The N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb v. Samuel Schiffer et al. (No. 16); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, F. H. Comstock; amount of fees, \$50.
- February 21. John F. Smyth and others v. James Garrett et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, S. Burdett Hyatt; no report.
- February 21. John F. Smyth, etc., v. Edward Hyman; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, S. Burdett Hyatt; no report.
- February 21. John F. Smyth, etc., v. Abraham Schoenbergh; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, S. Burdett Hyatt; no report.
- February 21. John F. Smyth, etc., v. Ferdinand Forsch and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, S. Burdett Hyatt; no report.
- February 21. John F. Smyth, etc., v. Manning F. Whortner and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, J. Sandford Potter; no report.



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- February 21. John F. Smyth, etc., v. John McCool et al. (No. 2); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, J. Sandford Potter; amount of fees, \$65.
- February 21. John F. Smyth, etc., v. The North America Life Ins. Co. (No. 1); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, J. Sandford Potter; no report.
- February 21. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States v. Silas M. Seymour et al. (No. 1); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, George T. Curtis; no report.
- February 21. Christian Ehlers v. Sophia Ehlers; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, George Moore; no report.
- February 21. Henry Luers et al. v. Peter Brunjes et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; amount of fees, \$10.
- February 21. United States Trust Company v. Elizabeth A. O'Keefe and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- February 21. Oscar Gardener v. Anna Gardener; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, S. H. Stewart; no report.
- February 24. Alexander Low v. The Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island R. R. Co.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John A. Taylor; no report.
- February 25. Citizens' Savings Bank v. Louis F. Therasson and others (action B); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John A. Goodlett; no report.
- February 25. Levy Bartelstein v. Samuel Levy and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Richard M. Henry; no report.
- February 25. Eliza McNarser v. Phœbe M. Van Lann and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, R. M. Henry; fees, \$65.82.
- February 25. The People ex rel. Samuel Davidson v. The Congregation Anshe Suwaeker; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, P. J. Joachimson; no report.
- February 25. The Kings County Fire Insurance Company v. Edward North and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Arthur John; fees, \$64.75.
- February 25. Henry DeF. Weekes v. Benjamin Tomes; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, George T. Curtis; fees, \$123.50.
- February 25. Thomas Goadley, Ex., etc., v. Franklin Hubbs and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. A. Boyd; fees, \$50.00.
- February 25. John F. Shepard, etc., v. Julius A. Candee, etc.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. F. Shepard; no report.
- February 25. In the Matter of the Application of Emma Harris, etc.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, R. M. Henry; no report.
- February 26. Lewis Pearsall v. Alfred S. Simonson and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Robt. W. Cochrane; no report.
- February 26. Susan M. Jones v. Daniel Connor and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Hugh Donnolly; no report.
- February 26. John M. Rich v. Anna M. Hauck et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Hamilton Morton; fees, \$62.25.
- February 26. Charles Mettano v. George B. Billerwell; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- February 26. Wm. F. Russell, etc., Rec., v. Joseph Staples and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. B. Shafer; fees, \$71.75.

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- February 26. John McClave v. John Zentel; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- February 26. George G. Victor v. The Adelphi Woolen Company; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John S. Lawrence; fees not stated.
- February 26. William T. Hemmenway v. William G. Murlock and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. A. Boyd; fees not stated.
- February 26. Alfred H. Wilkey v. Emilie J. A. Wilkey; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, George More; no report.
- February 27. Citizens' Savings Bank v. Louis F. Therasson and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John A. Goodlett; no report.
- February 27. Heyward G. Meeker v. Thomas Hackett and another; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Eugene N. Elliott; no report.
- February 27. William O'Donoghue v. William St. John; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Jeff. M. Levy; no report.
- February 27. Peter H. Dow v. Margaret Dow; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, S. H. Stuart; no report.
- February 27. James D. Butman, Ex., etc., v. William Richardson et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, S. W. Holcomb; fees, \$99.25.
- February 28. Francis B. Wallace v. Walter Stanton; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Valentine Cook; no report.
- February 28. Robert J. Livingston v. Jacob Korn and others (No. 19); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Hamilton Morton; fees, \$73.00.
- February 28. Philip Bohreet v. Bernhard Guisburg et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Jos. Auerbach; no report.
- February 28. Joseph Fuacks, Ex., v. Walter B. Waldron; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Jos. Auerbach; fees, \$113.50.
- February 28. Morris Tuska v. Chas. H. Ludington et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Arthur Johns; no report.
- February 28. Hugh W. Fener v. M. Healey; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- February 28. The Rector, etc., of, etc., Church of St. Marks in the Bowery, etc., v. Christian Reichstetter; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Jos. S. Aurbach; no report.
- February 28. Martin Freligh v. Louis Wengenroth and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John S. Lawrence; fees, \$90.75.
- February 28. Erastus Brooks, etc., v. The Columbia Fire Insurance Company; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Charles E. Jenkins; no report.
- March 1. Melancthon Woolsey Borland v. Samuel A. Lewis et al.; judge, Chas. A. Donohue; referee, David Tomlinson; no report.
- March 1. Lucy A. Kneeland v. David R. Garniss and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Jeff. M. Levy; no report.
- March 1. James A. Suffern and others v. Joseph Hillenbrand and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John A. Goodlett; no report.
- March 1. Peter E. Le Fevre and others v. Jacob L. Kook, etc.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. V. Leary; no report.
- March 1. Charles J. Warren v. Harriet Warren; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, George Moore; no report.
- March 1. Lucy A. Kneeland, etc., v. David R. Garniss et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Jefferson M. Levy; no report.

- March 1. In the Matter of Alexander C. Poillon, deceased ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Henry E. Knox ; no report.
- March 3. The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, etc., v. Paul N. Spofford and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Wm. J. Marvin ; no report.
- March 3. John J. Pettman v. Frederick Nees and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, E. D. Gale ; fees, \$65.50.
- March 3. John J. Pettman v. Frederick Nees and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, E. D. Gale ; fees, \$61.75.
- March 3. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States v. Joseph Bissicks and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, J. Sandford Potter ; no report.
- March 3. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States v. Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., et al. (No. 1) ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, J. Sandford Potter ; no report.
- March 3. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States v. Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., et al. (No. 2) ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, J. Sandford Potter ; no report.
- March 3. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States v. Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., et al. (No. 3) ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, J. Sandford Potter ; no report.
- March 3. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States v. Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., et al. (No. 4) ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, J. Sandford Potter ; no report.
- March 3. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States v. Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., et al. (No. 5) ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, J. Sandford Potter ; no report.
- March 3. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States v. Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., et al. (No. 6) ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, J. Sandford Potter ; no report.
- March 3. Theresa Herrmann v. Joseph Herrmann ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, B. C. Chetwood ; no report.
- March 3. David W. Bruce and others v. Charles Knox and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, R. M. Henry ; no report.
- March 3. George Jones v. Caroline A. Jones ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, William Long ; no report.
- March 3. Peter Goelet et al. v. John T. Daly, etc. ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, John H. Strahan ; no report.
- March 4. Mary W. C. Lennox v. Henry C. Lennox ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, John D. Lewis ; no report.
- March 5. Mary C. Nolan v. James E. Nolan ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, William V. Leary ; no report.
- March 5. Anna Jenne v. Jacques Jenne ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, J. M. Levy ; no report.
- March 11. Louise Hartmeyer v. Charles Hartmeyer ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Sidney H. Stuart ; no report.
- March 12. Nicholas H. Cheesebrough v. Harriet Ellen Nethery and another ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, F. G. Salmon ; no report.
- March 12. The Bank for Savings in the City of New York v. Alvin Higgins et al. ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, Russell Walden ; no report.

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- March 15. *Hannah M. Schenck v. Morrison C. Schenck*; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, William V. Leary; no report.
- March 15. *James B. Betcalf v. George L. Gregory and others*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Thomas L. Carpenter; no report.
- March 15. *John B. Stevens, etc. v. Mary Held and others*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, William V. Leary; amount of fees, \$67.
- March 17. *Equitable Life Assurance Society, etc. v. Samuel W. Dunscombe et al.*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Howard Mansfield; amount of fees, \$61.75.
- March 17. *Equitable Life Assurance Society, etc. v. John B. Stevens, etc.*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Howard Mansfield; amount of fees, \$61.75.
- March 17. *Equitable Life Assurance Society, etc. v. William Frenche et al.*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Howard Mansfield; no report.
- March 17. *Equitable Life Assurance Society v. Helene Walfing et al.*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Howard Mansfield; no report.
- March 17. *Equitable Life Assurance Society v. Reuben Ross et al.*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Howard Mansfield; amount of fees, \$81.50.
- March 17. *Equitable Life Assurance Society v. George A. Iselin et al.*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Howard Mansfield; no report.
- March 18. *Anna Ward v. Charles M. Ward*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Philo T. Ruggles; no report.
- March 24. *The Manhattan Life Insurance Company v. Alvin Higgins et al.*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, H. W. Kennedy; amount of fees, \$237.25.
- March 24. *Phebe McDonald and others v. Heinrich R. Bauer and others*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, J. S. Auerbach; no report.
- March 24. *The Mutual Life Insurance Company v. Herman Polye et al.*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Charles W. West; no report.
- March 25. *Angelina M. Horton v. Joseph L. Greeley and others*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, George F. Wehrmann; no report.
- March 26. *Peter Goelet v. Nicholas McCool and others (No. 1)*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Ambrose Monell; no report.
- March 26. *Peter Goelet v. Nicholas McCool and others (No. 2)*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Ambrose Monell; no report.
- March 27. *James J. Perkins v. Elizabeth Perkins*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Sidney H. Stuart; no report.
- March 28. *Johanna G. F. Werder v. John Werder*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Sidney H. Stuart; no report.
- March 29. *The Manhattan Savings Institution v. Theodore B. Shelton et al.*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Henry W. Kennedy; no report.
- March 29. *Elizabeth Sanders v. John Edward Cronly and others (No. 1)*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, David Tomlinson; amount of fees, \$78.00.
- March 29. *Elizabeth Sanders v. John Edward Cronly and others (No. 2)*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, David Tomlinson; amount of fees, \$78.00.
- March 31. *John Greel v. Magdalena Greel*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Sidney H. Stuart; no report.

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- March 31. Auguste Muller et al. v. Charles Struppmann; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, J. S. Lawrence; fees not stated.
- April 2. Peter Goelet and ano. v. Arabella T. Daley, Ex., and others, (No. 6); judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Ambrose Monell; no report.
- April 2. Frederick Scharlotte v. Sarah Jane Scharlotte; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, John C. Bushnell; no report.
- April 2. Ann Eliza Fry v. Abraham Fry; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John M. Coman; no report.
- April 3. The Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. v. Susan Sullivan and others (No. 6); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- April 5. E. Holbrook Cushman v. Sarah M. Coddington; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. A. Boyd; no report.
- April 5. In the Matter of the Petition for the appointment of Guardian for Louisa Faber and another; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- April 5. In the Matter of John R. Faber and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- April 7. Arthur Blue et al. v. John S. Petrie et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Hugh Donnolly; no report.
- April 7. The Union Dime Savings Institution v. Walter Hodges and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- April 7. Joseph O. Brown, Executor, etc., v. Charles E. Smith and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Geo. L. Ingraham; no report.
- April 8. Julia M. Luther v. Solomon Bellman and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, B. E. McCafferty; amount of fees, \$65.
- April 9. Jas. H. Jones v. Emanuel Bernheimer and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. J. Marvin; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- April 9. Augustus Newbold Morris, etc., v. Emanuel Bernheimer; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. J. Marvin; no report.
- April 14. George Bell, Executor, etc., v. George Bauschmann and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, B. E. McCafferty; amount of fees, \$65.
- April 16. Augusta Gillender v. Ellen Murray and others (No. 5); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Geo. L. Ingraham; amount of fees, \$75.50.
- April 17. Frederick Schoell v. Caroline Schoell; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.
- April 18. William F. Russell, as Receiver. v. Clinton Hunter and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John W. Leamy; no report.
- April 18. William F. Russell, Receiver, v. Mary E. Truax and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Jno. W. Leamy; amount of fees, \$50.
- April 23. Louis P. Rollwagen v. Magdalena Herrmann; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, P. T. Ruggles; no report.
- April 26. Francis McKernan v. Peter Halpin and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, B. E. McCafferty; no report.
- April 29. Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. Anthony S. Hope and others (Nos. 4 and 5); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. P. Dixon; no report.
- April 30. Isabella Stewart, etc., v. Norris A. Phelps and others;

- judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Jefferson M. Levy; amount of fees, \$73.75.
- May 5. The Manhattan Life Insurance Co. v. John B. Davis et al. (No. 1); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, H. W. Kennedy; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- May 5. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company v. John B. Davis et al. (No. 2); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, H. W. Kennedy; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- May 5. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company v. John B. Davis et al. (No. 3); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, H. W. Kennedy; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- May 5. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company v. John B. Davis et al. (No. 4); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, H. W. Kennedy; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- May 5. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company v. John B. Davis et al. (No. 5); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, H. W. Kennedy; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- May 5. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company v. John B. Davis et al. (No. 6); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, H. W. Kennedy; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- May 5. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company v. John B. Davis et al. (No. 7); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, H. W. Kennedy; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- May 6. Frederick Baker and others v. Peter H. Walsh and another; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Levi A. Fuller; no report.
- May 6. In the Matter of the Petition of George W. Daley, an infant, for the appointment of a general guardian, etc.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Frank L. Hall; no report.
- May 6. In the Matter of the Petition of Mary E. Daley; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Frank L. Hall; no report.
- May 6. Aaron Burnett v. Harriet Burnett; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.
- May 6. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company v. George Hoffman et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.
- May 6. The Metropolitan Savings Bank v. The American Bible Union and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, George H. Fountain; no report.
- May 6. William R. Brown v. Alexander Trumbull and others (No. 1); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John E. Ward; no report.
- May 6. William R. Brown v. Alexander Trumbull and others (No. 2); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, T. H. Comstock; no report.
- May 6. John Hargreaves v. Euphemia A. Wilbur and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, T. H. Comstock; amount of fees, \$50.00.
- May 6. Harriet Ann Marsh v. Herman Heizberg and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John E. Ward; no report.
- May 6. The United States Trust Company v. George W. Archer and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, B. C. Chetwood; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- May 6. The United States Trust Company v. George W. Archer and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, B. C. Chetwood; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- May 6. The Union Dime Savings Institution v. James Nelson et al.; [Assem. Doc. No. 54.]

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- judge, Charles Donohue; referee, B. C. Chetwood; amount of fees, \$61.75.
- May 6. The Union Dime Savings Institution v. Robert J. Bell and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, B. C. Chetwood; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- May 6. Mary G. Pinkney v. Bernard Smyth and others (No. 1); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John D. Lewis; no report.
- May 6. Mary G. Pinkney v. Bernard Smyth and others (No. 2); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John D. Lewis; no report.
- May 6. The Stuyvesant Insurance Co. v. Julia A. Bellows et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, A. J. Hammersly; amount of fees, \$70.75.
- May 6. The East River Savings Institution v. Mary C. Morrison and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, B. C. Chetwood; amount of fees, \$79.25.
- May 6. Michael J. Newman v. Anne Jane Sweeney and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, William A. Boyd; no report.
- May 6. The Mutual Life Insurance Co. v. Katie H. Green and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, William P. Dixon; amount of fees, \$88.50.
- May 6. John A. Marshall v. Nathaniel Barshill and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.
- May 6. The Mutual Life Insurance Co. v. Margaret G. Kopper et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, William P. Dixon; no report.
- May 6. John F. Smyth, etc. v. John Koch et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, S. B. Hyatt; amount of fees, \$82.00.
- May 6. Adolph Schalk v. The Brewers and Maltsters' Insurance Co.; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, William A. Boyd; no report.
- May 6. Edward Whitehouse v. Clement Smith and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, J. P. Ledwith; no report.
- May 6. Joseph F. Donnell v. John J. Levy and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.
- May 6. New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. v. Charles J. Goeller and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.
- May 6. Sophia Rice v. Meyer Rice; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, George C. Moore; no report.
- May 6. Arthur L. Levy v. John J. Levy and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. A. Boyd; no report.
- May 6. The German Savings Bank v. Charles E. Maus and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Ed. M. Burghard; no report.
- May 6. Charles F. A. Hindricks, Jr., and others v. Herman F. H. Clausen and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.
- May 6. Phenix National Bank v. Victoria M. Ross and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, William A. Boyd; no report.
- May 6. Citizens' Savings Bank v. Catherine Bridger et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John A. Goodlett; amount of fees, \$89.75.
- May 6. Frederick Waydell v. Ida Clark Waydell and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. B. Wenterton; no report.
- May 6. George Kemp v. Robert Kelly and wife; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. A. Boyd; no report.
- May 6. Napoleon B. Kukuck v. Benjamin A. Willis and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Geo. L. Ingraham; no report.

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- May 7. Moritz Cohen v. Isaac Bernstein and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- May 7. David Cromwell v. Ethan Flagg and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John Notman; no report.
- May 7. Edward C. Bull, etc. v. Rudolph Behlemanu and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, S. Wright Holcomb; no report.
- May 7. Adelia L. Otis, etc. v. Albert J. Murat and another; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Henry E. Woodward; amount of fees, \$74.75.
- May 7. James D. Fowler and another v. The Commerical Warehouse Company; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Robert T. Little; no report.
- May 7. David Jones v. Charles Rivineus and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Arthur Johnes; no report.
- May 7. In the Matter of the Application of William H. Wineman and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Isaac L. Miller; no report.
- May 8. George E. Way v. Mary E. Way et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. A. Boyd; no report.
- May 8. In the Matter of the Petition of Andrew B. Valentine and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. A. Boyd; no report.
- May 8. Harriet A. Walter and others v. Benjamin P. Fairchild and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- May 8. James C. Thomson v. C. Mathe Thomson; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, W. S. Yard; no report.
- May 8. Germania Life Insurance Company v. John E. Wilson et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Edward C. Graves; amount of fees, \$67.50.
- May 9. Rebecca Abraham v. Benjamin Abraham; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, George C. Moore; no report.
- May 9. Nevius W. Butler v. Reuben W. Hower; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Moses Ely; no report.
- May 9. Catharine Mesigh as Ex'x v. John E. Bopp et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John A. Foster; amount of fees, \$75.00.
- May 9. Calvin Griggs v. Alonzo B. Chamberlain judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, H. E. Smith; no report.
- May 9. Mary A. Mitchell, etc. v. Susan A. Reid and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.
- May 10. Mark M. Stanfield v. Philip H. Wentworth and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Clifford A. Hand; no report.
- May 10. John H. Steneck et al. v. Susanna Hubener and others (No. 1); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John C. Bushnell; amount of fees, \$65.75.
- May 10. John A. Steneck et al. v. Susanna Hubener and others (No. 2); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John C. Bushnell; amount of fees, \$65.75.
- May 10. John F. Smyth, etc. v. Mary Miller et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. S. Rapallo; no report.
- May 10. Leopold Haas v. Samuel Craighead and another; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Joseph S. Bosworth; no report.
- May 12. Eliza F. Binney v. Andrew Wilson and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, James P. Ledwith; no report.



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- May 12. Charles Edgar Bogert v. Maria Bogert; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, George C. Moore; no report.
- May 12. Benjamin Westheimer v. Frederick Heerlein and others (No. 1); judge, Charles Donohue; referee, E. B. Shaffer; amount of fees, \$71.75.
- May 12. Benjamin Westheimer v. Frederick Heerlein and others (No. 2); judge, Charles Donohue; referee, E. B. Shaffer; amount of fees, \$71.75.
- May 12. Anson Herrick et al. v. The Mayor, etc.; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, H. M. Whitehead; no report.
- May 12. Louisa Gross v. Leopold Gross; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, John M. Coman; no report.
- May 13. In the Matter of the Application of Charles J. Cody, an infant over the age of fourteen years, for leave to sell real estate; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, A. S. Hammersley; no report.
- May 13. Anthony Halsey v. Goldy Bann and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Hamilton Morton; no report.
- May 13. Newton W. Hoff, etc., v. George B. Pentz; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, J. S. Potter; no report.
- May 13. Mary E. Ford v. James W. Ford; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, George C. Moore; no report.
- May 14. In the Matter of Richard B. Kelly, etc.; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Frederick W. Diehl; no report.
- May 14. Gertrude Merle v. Henry J. Merle; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, George C. Moore; no report.
- May 14. George W. Tucker v. Mary Bolles and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, E. B. Shafer; no report.
- May 14. In the Matter of the Application of the commissioners, etc., for opening Eleventh avenue on petition of Jenkins Van Schaick; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, B. G. Ohetwood; no report.
- May 14. Magdalena Johst v. Frederick S. Howard and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Francis L. Stetson; no report.
- May 15. Mary L. Rogers v. Sarah B. Wetherell and another; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Eugene N. Elliott; no report.
- May 15. James B. Firk, etc., v. Henry N. Lewis and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, John R. Reid; no report.
- May 16. Cornelius B. Smith, etc., v. Harriet Taylor and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Wm. A. Boyd; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- May 16. Lyle Reed v. Joseph Wiley and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, George A. Black; no report.
- May 16. In the Matter of the Appointment of Robert Shepard as committee; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, William A. Boyd; no report.
- May 17. Henry Crine v. Philip White et al.; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Dewitt C. Graham; no report.
- May 17. Andrews G. L. Man v. Eliza Man; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, R. M. Henry; no report.
- May 19. Paulo Bozzo v. Mary Bozzo; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, George C. Moore; no report.
- May 19. The German Savings Bank v. Catharine Muller and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Edward M. Berghold; no report.

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- May 19. The Dry Dock Savings Institution v. John Schappert et al.; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, George E. Sibley; no report.
- May 19. Adaline Odell, Ex'r, etc., v. John M. Mayer and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, D. M. Van Cott; amount of fees, \$113.04.
- May 19. Mary A. Mariotte v. Jules G. Tournade et al.; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Henry A. Gumbleton; no report.
- May 20. Lavinia Gould v. John J. Brown, Jr., and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Charles T. Estwick; no report.
- May 20. Lavinia Gould v. John J. Brown, Jr., and others (No. 2); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Chas. T. Estwick; no report.
- May 20. Lavinia Gould v. John J. Brown, Jr., and others (No. 3); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Chas. T. Estwick; no report.
- May 20. Star Fire Ins. Co. v. Agnes Auld and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; amount of fees, \$61.75.
- May 20. John C. Havemeyer and others v. Richard D. Tracy and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. A. Boyd; amount of fees, \$61.75.
- May 20. The Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm v. Mary Ellen O'Connor and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- May 20. Fannie McCormack, etc., et al. v. Thomas Cockerill et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; amount of fees, \$81.75.
- May 20. James C. Blauvelt v. Gilbert T. Reeder and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Hugh Donnolly; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- May 20. John Webb v. Richard H. Bowne and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.
- May 20. Eliza Manson v. Edward Reardon et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, F. James Fitch; no report.
- May 20. Jonas D. Lamson v. J. Henry McCarthy and Ex.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, F. James Fitch; no report.
- May 20. Oscar C. Ferris and others v. Emanuel Bernheimer and others (No. 1); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; amount of fees, \$80.50.
- May 20. The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank v. Thomas McNamara and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; amount of fees, \$71.75.
- May 20. James M. Greggs and another v. Leonard Strubel; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Chas. P. Buckley; no report.
- May 20. William P. Low v. Charles J. Walton and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, J. S. Ausback; no report.
- May 20. Mary E. Pentz v. Adam Bandemann and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Frank T. Fitzgerald; no report.
- May 20. William Van Antwerp and wife v. William R. McCreedy and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. A. Boyd; no report.
- May 20. William Van Antwerp and wife v. William R. McCreedy and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. A. Boyd; no report.
- May 20. Charles McKnight Leoser v. Nicholas Haas et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. B. Shafer; no report.
- May 21. John J. Glover, Exr., etc., v. Mary Sammis and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John E. Ward; no report.

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- May 21. The Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company v. James P. Denny ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Hugh Donnolly ; no report.
- May 22. Mary T. Nickerson v. Peter Doolady and another ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, A. S. Hammersley ; no report.
- May 22. Sarah L. Westbrook v. Isabella Van Brunt and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, M. V. B. Travis ; no report.
- May 22. Lizzie A. Coher v. Mary Buchlin ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, John E. Ward ; amount of fees, \$65.
- May 22. In the Matter of the Application of E. F. Page and others, for leave to mortgage real estate ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, B. C. Chetwood ; no report.
- May 23. In the Matter of the Application of Robert Center, for leave to resign his office as trustee, etc. ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Stephen H. Olin ; no report.
- May 23. Gustav Kraetzer v. Robert Graves et al. ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, L. A. Fuller ; no report.
- May 23. Ellen C. Van Wyck v. Clara Goldberg and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Wm. C. Holbrook ; amount of fees, \$120.50.
- \* May 23. Peter Amerman, Rec'r, v. Caspar Schultz and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Wm. A. Boyd ; amount of fees, \$74.50.
- May 23. J. Benj. Richardson v. E. D. Brown and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, R. B. Gwillim ; amount of fees, \$55.00.
- May 23. William Suhr and others v. Ferdinand Suhr and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, E. D. Gale ; no report.
- May 24. Iverson W. Knapp v. William W. Stuart ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Arthur Johnes ; no report.
- May 24. Adazetta G. Gaylor v. Clarence W. Gaylor ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, B. Lowly ; no report.
- May 24. Edward P. Kammerer v. Frederick J. Kammerer ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, A. McIntyre ; no report.
- May 24. Mary S. Miller v. Richard A. Miller et al. ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, William A. Boyd ; no report.
- May 24. In the Matter of the Petition of David O. Bradley, Receiver of the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, James A. Deering ; no report.
- May 26. Nicholas F. Palmer and others v. Edward D. James and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, B. E. McCafferty ; no report.
- May 26. Amelia M. Goodwin v. Sarah James and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, B. E. McCafferty ; no report.
- May 26. Edward Wood and others v. Sarah James and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, B. E. McCafferty ; amount of fees, \$72.25.
- May 26. Cornelia Collins v. Sarah James and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, B. E. McCafferty ; no report.
- May 26. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States v. Henry D. White and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Lewis N. Norwood ; no report.
- May 26. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States v. Henry D. White and others (No. 2) ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Lewis N. Norwood ; no report.

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- May 26. Mary Hall Sayre v. Mary Elizabeth Duffy and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, L. J. Grant; no report.
- May 26. Augustus Buman v. Rosanna Buman; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, James P. Ledwith; no report.
- May 26. The Singer Manufacturing Company v. Charles A. Warren and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Joseph S. Bosworth; no report.
- May 27. Margaret Middleditch v. William Henry Livingston et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. C. Traphagen; no report.
- May 27. John E. Van Wolf v. Mary E. Van Wolf; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, F. Dupignac; no report.
- May 27. Lucene Gunning v. John J. Levy and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Alphonso Allker; no report.
- May 27. Mechanics and Traders' National Bank v. Mary Carr and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Hamilton Morton; no report.
- May 27. Achelle Rose v. Emmy Rose; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. Sinclair; no report.
- May 28. Wm. H. Neilson, Ex., etc., v. William Hullehan and others (No. 1); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, A. H. Purdy; fees, \$66.75.
- May 28. Samuel Hunting and another v. William J. Stewart; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John L. Hill; no report.
- May 29. Elizabeth Clark v. Theodore H. Clark; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, H. A. Gumbleton; no report.
- May 29. The Weed Sewing Machine Company v. William B. Wilson and another; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, B. E. McCafferty; no report.
- May 29. Ludlow A. Battershall and another v. William Salomon et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John Bassett, Jr.; no report.
- May 29. Augusta Dayton v. William H. Dayton; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Geo. C. Moore; no report.
- May 31. Richard P. Bruff and another v. The Security Ins. Co.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, S. H. Johnson; no report.
- May 31. The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society and others v. John Sexton and another (No. 1); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, James M. Fiske; no report.
- May 31. The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society and others v. John Sexton and another (No. 2); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, James M. Fiske; no report.
- May 31. William Vouck and others v. William W. Cook and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, James Wiley; no report.
- May 31. Isabella Cameron and others v. Lucy A. Gilinan and others (No. 1); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, S. W. Holcomb; no report.
- May 31. Isabella Cameron and others v. Lucy A. Gilinan and others (No. 2); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, S. W. Holcomb; no report.
- May 31. Charles Bliven v. Penn. Steel & Iron Co.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Philo T. Ruggles; no report.
- May 31. Frank Lyons et al. v. John Matthews, etc.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John S. Lawrence; no report.
- June 2. In the Matter of the Application of the Department of Public

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Works, relative to opening a new avenue intermediate the Avenue St. Nicholas and Eighth avenue, and other improvements, on the petition of James A. Olwell; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.

June 2. James N. Haswell v. Howard C. Evans et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, A. S. Hammersley; no report.

June 2. The Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. Margaret G. Kopper and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, C. S. Mills; no report.

June 3. George Isaacs v. Simon Hackes; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. A. Boyd; no report.

June 3. Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. Ann W. Mills; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. P. Dixon; no report.

June 3. Mercantile Safe Deposit Co. v. Margaret A. Elliott and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. A. Boyd; no report.

June 7. William F. Russell, etc. v. Charlotte McMahon and another; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John W. Leamy; no report.

June 7. William Suhr et al. v. Ferdinand Suhr et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.

June 7. William F. Russell as Rec'r v. Philip J. Seiter et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John W. Levy; no report.

June 10. Angela Focacci v. Andrew Focacci; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, S. H. Stewart; no report.

June 10. Simon Fox and another v. Betsey Becker and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. Sinclair; no report.

June 12. Louisa D. Bremermann v. Adam Bitter et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, J. S. Stein; amount of fees, \$174.50.

June 14. The Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. Mary K. McCrea Conger and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. P. Dixon; no report.

June 14. Augusta Gillender, etc. v. Susan A. King and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John D. Lewis; no report.

June 14. Francis Bruce v. James Bruce, Jr.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Sidney H. Stuart; no report.

June 14. Edwards Jaffray and others v. Alexander P. Birch and another; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Joseph S. Aunesbach; no report.

June 14. Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. Ann W. Mills and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, William P. Dixon; no report.

June 14. In the Matter of John Smith Rice, a lunatic; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. A. Boyd; no report.

June 16. James N. Platt, trustee, v. Sarah Jane Burnham and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Hamilton Morton; amount of fees, \$73.50.

June 21. Samuel Barth v. John C. Jacobs; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Felix V. B. Kennedy; no report.

June 23. Emma L. Van Gilder v. Robert M. Van Gilder; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Felix V. B. Kennedy; no report.

June 23. In the Matter of Walter Stevenson, deceased; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, William A. Boyd; no report.

June 23. Charles Tracy, etc. v. Peter C. Ruck and others; judge, Porter; referee, George F. Mortens; no report.

June 23. Simon August and others v. Dinah Moch; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, J. H. Toone; no report.

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- June 27. Peter Goelet et al. v. Windsor Hotel Company ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Ambrose Monell ; no report.
- June 27. Augustus D. Juillard v. Charles G. Franklyn, etc. ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, J. Sandford Potter ; no report.
- June 28. Jennie Lucius v. Frederick L. Lucius ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, E. D. Gale ; no report.
- June 28. The People, etc. v. The National Trust Company, etc. ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, John S. Lawrence ; no report.
- June 28. Eliza M. Bailey v. Thomas Stevenson and others ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, T. L. Ogden ; no report.
- June 30. Hastings F. Burchard v. Patrick McIntyre and others ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, E. D. Gale ; no report.
- June 30. George W. Shipsey v. Henry H. Hillfeed ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, John R. Dunn ; no report.
- June 30. Abram Bandonine and another v. Louis Meyer, etc. ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, B. C. Chetwood ; no report.
- July 1. Felix Larkin v. Mary McKone ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, J. F. Auerbach ; no report.
- July 1. William F. Russell, as Receiver, v. Margaret Ann Hughes et al. ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, John W. Searing ; no report.
- July 1. William H. Goodwin v. Margins D. L. Sharkey et al. ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, Edward S. Rapallo ; no report.
- July 1. Samuel E. Goodwin v. Frederique Seeger and others ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, Joseph S. Aurbach ; no report.
- July 1. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company v. Theodore Shotwell and others ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, William V. Leary ; no report.
- July 1. The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb v. Samuel Schiffer et al. (No. 1) ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, Fred. H. Comstock ; amount of fees, \$50.00.
- July 1. The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb v. Samuel Schiffer et al. (No. 2) ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, Fred. H. Comstock ; amount of fees, \$50.00.
- July 1. The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb v. Samuel Schiffer et al. (No. 9) ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, Fred. H. Comstock ; amount of fees, \$50.00.
- July 1. The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb v. Samuel Schiffer et al. (No. 10) ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, Fred. H. Comstock ; amount of fees, \$50.00.
- July 1. The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb v. Samuel Schiffer et al. (No. 20) ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, Fred. H. Comstock ; amount of fees, \$50.00.
- July 1. The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb v. Samuel Schiffer et al. (No. 22) ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, Fred. H. Comstock ; amount of fees, \$50.00.
- July 1. In the Matter of the Petition of the Stockholders of the Brewers and Grocers Bank for the Removal of the Receiver, etc. ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, William A. Boyd ; no report.
- July 2. Charles Bloomingdale et al. v. Babeth Lisberger ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Joseph H. Bosworth ; no report.
- July 3. Sarah E. Gray v. William Redmond and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, J. S. Auerbach ; no report.

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- July 3. Michael O'Brien v. The Inman Steamship Co.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Henry J. Cullen; no report.
- July 3. Kate Price v. Edwin H. Price; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.
- July 7. In the Matter of Theodore E. Studley and others; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, A. S. Sullivan; no report.
- July 7. James Olwell and another, Executors, etc. v. Bernard M. Samter and others; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, S. Wright Holcomb; no report.
- July 7. Walter V. R. Powis, etc., v. Jennie M. Powis; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, William Sinclair; amount of fees, \$75.
- July 8. The Trustees of the New York Society Library v. Benjamin Marks and others; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Andrew H. Joline; amount of fees, \$86.75.
- July 8. Margaret Richter and others v. Wilhelm Schmitt and others; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Frederick B. Van Vorst; no report.
- July 8. Catharine Townsend v. Sophia A. Mount, etc.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, George F. Martens; no report.
- July 8. John Sloane, Executor, etc. v. Mary Shattuck et al.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, S. Burdett Hyatt; no report.
- July 8. Marcus E. Tully v. Eliza Eastburn et al.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, E. B. Cobb; no report.
- July 8. Johannes Schade v. Matilda P. Schade; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, F. S. Hahn; no report.
- July 8. Peter Goellet et al. v. Arabella T. Daly, Executrix, etc., et al.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Ambrose Monell; no report.
- July 8. Joshua W. Bowne and another v. Peter E. Fitzpatrick and others; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, H. G. Batcheller; amount of fees, \$107.
- July 8. Catherine L. Spencer v. Elize Tuska, etc.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- July 8. The Continental National Bank v. John W. Blake and another; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Arthur E. Masten; no report.
- July 8. Johanna Bertha Becker v. Louise Gaedke and others; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Albert Roberts; amount of fees, \$63.75.
- July 8. Charles W. Lawrence v. Richard Lawrence and others; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, B. C. Chetwood; fees not stated.
- July 8. James H. Madigan v. Isaac Sommers and another; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- July 8. George Stewart v. The Southern Bank; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, John E. Ward; no report.
- July 8. Sarah A. Teller, Adm'x, etc. v. Georgianna Jackson and others; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, George F. Mortens; no report.
- July 8. Otto Rolton v. Alfred L. Simonson and others; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Roger A. Pryor; no report.
- July 8. Alexander V. Blake, etc. v. Mary Neidig, etc.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Frank E. Smith; no report.
- July 9. Mary Steinkamp v. Anna M. Meyer et al.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, S. H. Johnson; amount of fees, \$60.
- July 9. National Broadway Bank v. Southern Bank of New Orleans; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, William J. Lacey; no report.

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- July 9. Edgar H. Richards, etc. v. Frederic A. Martel and others; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Gilbert M. Spier; no report.
- July 9. Edward H. Gilelan v. John Sexton and others (Nos. 1, 2 and 3); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, J. S. Auerbach; no report.
- July 9. Frederick Redford as Executor, etc. v. Bertha Goldbacher and others; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- July 9. Agnes Lening v. Henry A. Cassebeer and others; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Thaddeus H. Lane; no report.
- July 10. Eckstein Norton v. Southern Bank; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, William Sinclair; no report.
- July 10. William J. Best, etc. v. Maria Weber and others; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Charles W. Dayton; no report.
- July 10. Anne F. Van Rensselaer, Ex'x, v. James Lloyd Abbott and others; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Arthur Johnes; no report.
- July 10. William H. Laton and others v. Alice R. Field and others; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, George B. Ely; no report.
- July 11. In the Matter of the Petition of Rudolph J. Morton et al.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Edward P. Cowles; no report.
- July 11. In the Matter of the Petition of Patrick Norton, etc.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Edward P. Cowles; no report.
- July 12. Henrietta Yates v. Waterloo Valentine et al.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Eugene N. Elliott; amount of fees, \$50.50.
- July 12. William R. Clarkson v. Mary V. Ayers and others; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, C. W. Kimball; amount of fees, \$50.00.
- July 12. William R. Clarkson v. Mary V. Ayers and others; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, C. W. Kimball; amount of fees, \$50.50.
- July 12. William R. Clarkson v. Mary V. Ayers and others; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, C. W. Kimball; amount of fees, \$50.00.
- July 12. William H. Hughes v. Mary Hughes and another; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Richard W. Newcombe; no report.
- July 15. Patrick Ennis v. Catharine Ennis and others; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, James C. Lama; no report.
- July 15. Arnet Seaman and another v. Margaret G. Kopper et al.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Henry C. Andrews; no report.
- July 15. The German Savings Bank v. Catherine Muller; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Hamilton Cole; no report.
- July 15. Francis O. Clark v. Edwin Clark; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Mary O. Andrews; no report.
- July 16. Robert M. Strebergh v. Anna Maria Fleming and others (No. 1); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, B. E. McCafferty; amount of fees, \$69.25.
- July 16. Robert M. Strebergh v. Anna Maria Fleming and others (No. 2); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, B. E. McCafferty; amount of fees, \$69.25.
- July 16. In the Matter of Jacob Johns; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Lewis Beach; no report.
- July 16. In the Matter of the Petition of James T. O'Hara and others; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Lewis Beach; no report.
- July 17. Juliet Percival v. Theresia Wihlein, etc.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John Reynolds; amount of fees, \$62.25.



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- July 17. Merritt Trimble as Ex'r, etc. v. Caroline Gomprecht and others; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Rufus G. Beardslee; no report.
- July 17. Bailey Wringing Machine Company v. Franklin Everhart and others; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Joseph S. Bosworth; no report.
- July 18. Isaac H. Cocks v. Joseph Banon and others; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Albert Roberts; no report.
- July 18. Charles H. Noyes v. William Scharfenberg et al.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, R. F. Farrell; amount of fees, \$61.75.
- July 19. In the Matter of John Lambert; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- July 21. The Home Insurance Company v. Mary E. Hubbard et al.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Frank L. Hall; no report.
- July 22. Emile A. LeGrand v. Paul Mares; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Nathaniel B. Cooke; amount of fees, \$50.00.
- July 22. Mary Steinkamp v. Anna M. Meyer et al.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, S. H. Johnson; amount of fees, \$60.00.
- July 22. Mahalah C. Green v. Margaret Sarvent et al.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, E. B. Cobb; no report.
- July 22. Nathaniel Asill v. John J. Herbert, Impl'd, etc.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Thaddeus H. Lane; fees not stated.
- July 22. Auguste Muller et al. v. Charles Strappman et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Luke F. Cozzens; fees not stated.
- July 22. In the Matter of the New York City and Northern Railroad Company; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Jas. Matthews; no report.
- July 23. The Mutual Life Insurance Company v. John McCafferty et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. P. Dixon; no report.
- July 23. John H. Scriven, Ex'r, etc., v. Augustus W. Oliver et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, J. Hampton Doughty; no report.
- July 23. Sarah Marks v. Charles Marks; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Julius Lipman; no report.
- July 23. Cæsar Simis v. James D. Wattles; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Joseph P. Fallon; no report.
- July 23. Philip Dater, Jr., Ex'r, v. Mary J. Tallinan et al.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, George B. Pentz; fees, \$60.
- July 23. James S. Leeds v. Henry O. Hepburn; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Silas B. Dunn; no report.
- July 24. Joseph Fuchs, Ex'r, etc., v. Joseph Wingenfeld et al.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Charles H. Russell; no report.
- July 24. Augusta Gillender, Ex'r, v. Susan A. King, Adm'r, etc.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, John D. Lewis; no report.
- July 24. Henry E. Losey, Gen'l G'd'n, etc., v. Thomas Wigley et al.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, H. G. Batchellor; no report.
- July 25. Agnes Lenning v. Henry A. Cassebeer et al.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, T. H. Lane; no report.
- July 25. Sarah E. Gray v. Agnes Wallace et al.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Lewis Beach; no report.
- July 25. Jacob Lorillard v. Alexander M. Taconnet et al.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, H. G. Batcheller; no report.

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- July 25. Charles Schledorn v. August Haye et al.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, E. B. Cobb; fees, \$82.50.
- July 25. Josepha M. Young, Ex'x, etc., v. John Branigan et al.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, F. A. Burnham; fees, \$104.
- July 25. James S. Leeds v. Henry C. Hepburn; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, John R. Dunn; no report.
- July 25. Catharine Townsend v. Sophia Augusta Mount, etc.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, G. F. Martens; no report.
- July 26. In the Matter of Margaret Isabella Drives; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, G. F. Martens; no report.
- July 26. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States v. Henry J. Davison et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Alfred Wagstaffe, Jr.; no report.
- July 26. Augusta Gillender, Ex'x, etc., v. Susan A. King, Adm'x, etc.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John D. Lewis; no report.
- July 26. Frank W. Kitching v. Robert N. Kitching; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, John C. Bushnell; no report.
- July 28. Ephraim D. Brown, Pres'd, v. Terence Farley et al.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, George B. Ely; no report.
- July 28. In the Matter of Dina Bannister, a lunatic; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, J. S. Lawrence; no report.
- July 28. The Continental National Bank v. J.W. Blake and ano.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Arthur H. Mastin; no report.
- July 29. William Ryle v. Albert Falk (No. 2); judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Chas. B. Alexander; no report.
- July 29. John G. Schumaker v. John A. Crossman et al.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, John H. Kitchen; no report.
- July 29. Oliver H. Taylor v. George Kenneth, Jr., et al.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, John Bassett, Jr.; no report.
- July 30. Franklin H. Delano et al. v. John Rooney et al.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, F. B. Jennings; no report.
- July 30. The Mutual Life Insurance Co. v. Hannah Beardsley et al. (No. 2); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, W. P. Dixon; amount of fees, \$101.25.
- July 31. Wm. J. Syms v. Catharine Blunt, etc.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Geo. F. Martens; no report.
- July 31. Laura R. Lagrave v. Catharine Blunt, etc.; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Geo. F. Martens; no report.
- July 31. Wm. B. Neilley, Administrator, etc. v. John H. Neilley and ano, etc.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Asa A. Spear; no report.
- July 31. William Whiteright v. Solomon Mehrbach; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, S. Wright Holcomb; amount of fees, \$80.00.
- August 1. In the Matter, etc., of Patrick Kiley; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. Sinclair; no report.
- August 1. The Stuyvesant Insurance Co. v. Julia A. Bellows et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, A. S. Hamersley, Jr.; fees not stated.
- August 1. In the Matter of Lawrence McNamara v. Sarah McNamara; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. H. Rooney; no report.
- August 2. John Beattie v. Agnes Beattie; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, M. B. Audrus; no report.

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- August 2. Lewis Johnston, Executor, v. Elizabeth A. Cox et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, John E. Brodsky; amount of fees, \$69.25.
- August 2. In the Matter of the Opening and Extending of the Bowery, etc.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, C. DeKay Townsend; no report.
- August 2. Henry L. Butler and others v. Andrew M. Sloan and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. Sinclair; no report.
- August 2. Walter H. Mead, etc., v. Griffith Rowe and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, W. V. Leary; amount of fees, \$80.50.
- August 2. Lucy A. Cregier v. Charles S. Cregier; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, S. H. Stuart; no report.
- August 2. Charles W. Dayton, as Receiver, v. Joseph McEwen and others (No 2); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. H. Townley; fees not stated.
- August 2. Chas. W. Dayton, as Receiver, v. Joseph McEwen and others (No. 3); judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. H. Townley; fees not stated.
- August 4. Robert Nicholson v. Ellen Cannon and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, William Sinclair; no report.
- August 4. John W. Towt v. Phillip Schaffer et al.; judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt; referee, Sidney J. Cowen; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- August 4. Michael P. Mosback v. Henry G. Muzzy et al.; judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt; referee, George B. Morris; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- August 4. The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank v. William Lynch and others; judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt; referee, George B. Morris; no report.
- August 4. Adolph Luthy v. Allen C. Dalzell and another; judge, Chas. H. VanBrunt; referee, Francis Byrne; no report.
- August 4. Agnes P. Brown v. Susannah P. Lilienthal and others; judge, Chas. H. VanBrunt; referee, J. S. Bosworth; no report.
- August 5. The New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., etc., v. Theresa Peyser et al.; judge, Chas. H. VanBrunt; referee, Sidney J. Cowen; amount of fees, \$50.
- August 5. Edwin Mester, etc., v. Edward Sellick and others; judge, Chas. H. VanBrunt; referee, Edwin S. Dakin; no report.
- August 5. United States Trust Company v. George Beardsley and others; judge, Chas. H. VanBrunt; referee, Wm. L. Findley; no report.
- August 5. Mahlon Sands, etc., v. Philip J. Sands, etc.; judge, Chas. H. VanBrunt; referee, Edward S. Dakin; no report.
- August 5. Selig Steinhardt v. Hugh Blesson and others; judge, Chas. H. VanBrunt; referee, J. Sanford Potter; amount of fees, \$75.50.
- August 5. Pearson S. Halstead et al., etc. v. The Trow & Smith Book Manufacturing Company et al.; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Sidney J. Cowen; amount of fees, \$50.00.
- August 5. Benjamin G. Disbrow, as Ex., v. Isabella Wiley and others; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, William L. Findley; no report.
- August 5. In the Matter of Jacob Johus; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Edwin R. Meade; no report.
- August 5. Dora Yoneck v. Jacob Yoneck; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Charles E. Jenkins; no report.
- August 6. James R. Morgan v. Uriah Dunphy and others; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Sidney J. Cowen; no report.

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August 6. John C. Havemeyer and others v. James A. Olwell and others; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Edward S. Dakin; no report.

August 6. Isaac L. Kip and others v. Ann Toole, etc.; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Thomas P. Wickes; amount of fees, \$61.75.

August 7. Auguste Richard v. Emile Beneville, etc.; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Sidney J. Cowen; no report.

August 7. James H. Simmons et al. v. James Simmons and others; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Hamilton Wallis; no report.

August 7. Mahlon D. Sands v. David N. Lord and others (No. 1); judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Edward S. Dakin; amount of fees, \$51.25.

August 7. Mahlon D. Sands v. David N. Lord and others (No. 2); judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Edward S. Dakin; amount of fees, \$51.25.

August 7. Mattie E. Wires v. Rodney S. Wires; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Charles E. Jenkins; no report.

August 7. Josie C. Miner v. Charles A. Miner; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Edwin R. Mead; no report.

August 8. Andrew Albright v. ; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Albert Stickney; no report.

August 8. Hannah Ploucquet v. Alfred Ploucquet; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, William H. Secor; no report.

August 9. In the Matter, etc., of Bertha Paul Julien; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, S. J. Cowen; no report.

August 9. Josephine Jarotzka v. Charles P. Woerner; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, William C. Holbrook; no report.

August 11. Henry Wettstein v. John Ulric Oehminger and ano.; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, William H. Leonard; no report.

August 11. Charlotte C. Culbert v. Alfred L. Simonson and others; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; no report.

August 11. William Miller v. James B. Warden and others; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, William J. Kane; fees not stated.

August 12. Roswell H. Rochester, Receiver, etc. v. Solomon Mehrbach; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, W. C. Traphagen; no report.

August 12. John J. Townsend, etc. v. Anna Horn et al.; judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt; referee, Sidney J. Cowen; no report.

August 12. Lydia C. Waring v. George Dudley Waring; judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt; referee, Edward S. Dakin; no report.

August 13. Margaret Middleditch v. William Henry Livingston; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, William C. Traphagen; no report.

August 13. Baker Woodruff and others v. John D. Clute and others; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Edward S. Dakin; no report.

August 13. Alida L. Borland v. Katharine A. Anthon; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Sidney J. Cowen; amount of fees, \$83.50.

August 13. Van Allen Pugsley and ano. v. Thomas Goodenough and

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ano.; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Edward S. Dakin; no report.

August 14. The Mechanics and Traders' National Bank v. Charles Sweeney and others; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, George B. Morris; no report.

August 14. Joanna M. Hoare v. James B. Miller; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, George F. Martins; no report.

August 14. Ludolph A. Fulgraff v. Lemuel H. Baldwin and another; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, William C. Hollenbrook; no report.

August 14. Montague L. Marks v. Aaron Appleton; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Ambrose Monell; no report.

August 14. Joseph F. Brush and others v. John V. Brush and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, James P. Ledwith; fees not stated.

August 14. Mary W. Baldwin v. Michael Duffy and others; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Edward S. Clinch; amount of fees, \$47.50.

August 15. Pearson S. Halstead and another, as Exrs., et al. v. The Trow and Smith Book Manufacturing Company; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Sidney J. Cowen; amount of fees, \$50.00.

August 15. Levi M. Bates and others v. Samuel Rogers and others; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, William L. Findley; no report.

August 16. David Strauss v. James A. Olwell and others; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Maurice Levne; no report.

August 18. James H. Breslin and another v. Henry Hamilton; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Wm. H. Dyckman; no report.

August 18. John M. Flynn v. Edward Buys; judge, Joseph Potter; referee, Hilard G. Batcheller; no report.

August 18. Walter Vail v. Edward A. Whittemore and another (No. 1); judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, William P. Dixon; fees not stated.

August 18. Walter Vail v. Edward A. Whittemore and another (No. 2); judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, William P. Dixon; fees not stated.

August 18. Philip R. Underhill v. Catharine Blunt, Exrx., etc.; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, B. E. McCaffery; no report.

August 19. The United States Life Insurance Company v. John R. Peters, Jr., and others (No. 1); judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Sidney J. Cowen; no report.

August 19. The United States Life Insurance Company v. Abbey L. Cook and others; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Sidney J. Cowen; amount of fees, \$50.00.

August 19. The United States Life Insurance Company v. Francis A. Palmer, as Exr., and others; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Sidney J. Cowen; no report.

August 19. The United States Life Insurance Company v. Mary L. Overman and others; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, George B. Morris; no report.

August 19. The United States Life Insurance Company v. Joseph Wesley Benson and others; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, George B. Morris; no report.

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- August 19. The United States Life Insurance Company v. Helen Francis Taylor and others; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, George B. Morris; no report.
- August 19. The United States Life Insurance Company v. John R. Peters, Jr., and another; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, George B. Morris; no report.
- August 19. John Marthaler v. Emma Marthaler; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Edward S. Dakin; no report.
- August 19. Charles Curtiss and another v. Marks Rinaldo et al.; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Adrian H. Joline; amount of fees, \$65.75.
- August 19. The People ex rel. Joseph B. Coleman v. John Flanagan, justice, etc., and another; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Adrian H. Joline; no report.
- August 19. The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, etc., v. Gustavus Sidenberg and others; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, William J. Marrin; amount of fees, \$86.95.
- August 19. Owen Regan v. Catharine Connors and others; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, William H. Learned; no report.
- August 20. Edward Hincken and others v. Rosanna O'Neil, etc.; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Alfred T. Ackert; no report.
- August 20. St. John's Guild v. Charles B. Waite; judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Adrian H. Joline; no report.
- August 20. Charles W. Dayton, as Receiver, v. Joseph McEwen et al. (No. 1); judge, Charles H. Van Brunt; referee, Wm. H. Townley; fees not stated.
- August 20. Charles W. Dayton as Receiver v. Joseph McEwen et al. (No. 2); judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt; referee, Wm. H. Townley; no report.
- August 20. The Hibernia National Bank v. The Mechanics and Traders' Bank of New Orleans, etc.; judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt; referee, Chas. E. Jenkins; no report.
- August 20. Stephen Upson v. Sarah V. Thornal et al.; judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt; referee, Wm. Sinclair; fees, \$75.50.
- August 21. Alphonse Kalischer v. Mathew Leary and others; judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt; referee, Edward S. Dakin; no report.
- August 21. John Calahan v. Bryan Kenny; judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt; referee, Wm. Sinclair; no report.
- August 22. John A. Bigelow v. The Association of America; judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt; referee, Louis C. Lewis; no report.
- August 22. Margaret E. Nelson v. James B. Nelson; judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt; referee, Wm. L. Findley; no report.
- August 22. In the Matter of Edward L. Clomes, a Lunatic; judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt; referee, Edward S. Dakin; no report.
- August 22. George S. Moulton v. Sarah S. Huntington and others; judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt; referee, Edward S. Dakin; no report.
- August 25. Alexander Hamilton, etc., v. Hamilton Morton and others; judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt; referee, Edward S. Dakin; no report.
- August 25. In the Matter of the Assigned Estate of Clarke & Carmichael; judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt; referee, John E. Ward; no report.

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- August 26. Louis P. Rollwagen v. Magdalena Hermann ; judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt ; referee, Edward S. Dakin ; no report.
- August 26. Joseph Seligman v. John D. Phillips et al. ; judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt ; referee, Edward S. Dakin ; amount of fees, \$75.
- August 26. The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank v. Margaret C. O'Donnell (No. 1) ; judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt ; referee, Albert Wagstaff ; no report.
- August 26. The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank v. Margaret C. O'Donnell (No. 2) ; judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt ; referee, Albert Wagstaff ; no report.
- August 26. Edward S. Jaffray et al. v. Julia Snyder ; judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt ; referee, Hy. A. Gumbleton ; no report.
- August 27. Anna Ottendofer v. Charles Pfurmann, Jr., and others ; judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt ; referee, R. S. Newcomb ; no report.
- August 28. Annie W. Gould v. Rachel W. Martin et al. ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, James C. Van Dyke ; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- August 28. Charles H. Jewett, Ex., and another v. Matthias Ellis et al. ; Chas. H. Van Brunt ; referee, John E. Ward ; no report.
- August 28. Nicholas F. Palmer and others v. William A. Mills, etc. ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, B. E. McCafferty ; no report.
- August 29. Annie Brann v. Charles S. Brann ; judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt ; Edward S. Dakin ; no report.
- August 29. Emma A. Ely v. John H. Ely ; judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt ; referee, John S. Lawrence ; no report.
- August 30. Eliza M. Bailey v. Clifford Evans and others ; judge, Chas. H. Van Brunt ; referee, Hy. A. Gumbleton ; no report.
- September 1. Algernon S. Sullivan, etc., v. Theodore Le Roy ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, Wm. B. Winterton ; no report.
- September 1. Elizabeth M. Silsby v. John Silsby, Jr. ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, E. D. Gale ; no report.
- September 2. Martin Hern v. Louisa Hern ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, Jos. H. Mahan ; no report.
- September 2. Second National Bank of Norwich v. The Van Horn Lumber Company ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, Joseph S. Bosworth ; no report.
- September 2. John H. Scovens v. Christian S. Sloan and another (No. 1) ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Jos. S. Auerbach ; no report.
- September 2. John H. Scovens v. Christian S. Sloan and another (No. 2) ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Jos. S. Auerbach ; no report.
- September 2. John H. Scovens v. Christian S. Sloan and another (No. 3) ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Jos. S. Auerbach ; no report.
- September 2. Raphael Gluckler and another v. Maria Gluckler, etc., and another ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, Cornelius Minor ; no report.
- September 2. Charles W. Dayton as Rec'r, v. Joseph McEwen and others ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, Edward T. Rice ; fees not stated.
- September 2. Charles W. Dayton, as Rec'r, v. Joseph McEwen and

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- others ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, Edward T. Rice ; fees not stated.
- September 2. Charles W. Dayton, as Rec'r, v. Joseph McEwen and others ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, Edward T. Rice ; fees not stated.
- September 2. Charles W. Dayton, as Rec'r, v. Joseph McEwen and others ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, Edward T. Rice ; fees not stated.
- September 3. Elizabeth M. Cauldwell v. Ann C. Cummings and others ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, John C. Bushnell ; no report.
- September 3. Abraham Maze, Jr., v. Washington Brockner et al. ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, Henry E. Davis ; amount of fees, \$108.75.
- September 3. Mary A. Scallon v. Anna M. Meyer and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, T. B. Westbrook ; no report.
- September 3. Ella L. Bloom v. Rachel A. Bloom and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, T. B. Westbrook ; no report.
- September 3. Hiram Barney, etc., v. Michael Schachte and others ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, Benj. Wright ; no report.
- September 3. Nicholas F. Palmer and others v. Otto Meyer and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, B. E. McCafferty ; no report.
- September 3. Julia Dolores Vado v. Louisa M. Ogden ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, Maurice Leyne ; no report.
- September 3. Pauline Sands, Ex'r, etc., v. Richard S. Newcombe and others ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, Theo. F. Miller ; amount of fees, \$50.00.
- September 3. Cora Moffat and another v. Mary Miller and others ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, Oliver J. Mills ; no report.
- September 3. The First National Ins. Co. v. William Banta and others ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, Wm. R. Martin ; no report.
- September 3. The New York Savings Bank v. Robert Cunningham and others ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, Maurice Leyne ; fees not stated.
- September 3. Anson G. P. Atterbury v. Jared W. Bell et al. ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, Luke F. Cozzens ; amount of fees, \$76.25.
- September 3. Ellis N. Crow v. Nelson P. Knapp ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, E. L. Fancher ; no report.
- September 3. Henrietta John v. Hugo John ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, Edward G. E. Meade ; no report.
- September 5. A. Rivers Taylor v. Edmond Charles Getty ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, H. Buchanan ; no report.
- September 8. The Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. Anthony S. Hope and others (No. 6) ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Wm. P. Dixon ; no report.
- September 8. Pankratz Gunther v. Josephine Gunther ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, Wm. Sinclair ; no report.
- September 8. In the Matter of Herman Stiefel, etc. ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, F. W. B. Kennedy ; no report.



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- September 8. Annie Hotten v. Louisa Hotten and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Jacob A. Gross; fees not stated.
- September 8. Celia Strauss et al. v. Leopold Hillman and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Daniel W. Van Cott; no report.
- September 8. The Stebbins Hydraulic Elevator Manuf'g Co. v. Moritz Cohn et al.; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, W. C. Traphagen; no report.
- September 9. Bailey Wringing Machine Co. v. Franklin Everhart and another; judge, Jos. Potter; referee, Geo. B. Pentz; no report.
- September 9. Mary Francis Hopkins v. Thomas J. Creamer and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Theodore B. Gates; no report.
- September 10. In the Matter of the Petition of David O. Bradley Receiver; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, A. S. Hammersley; no report.
- September 10. Edwin O. Perrin, etc., v. Asher Hecht and another; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Wm. F. Birdsall; amount of fees, \$82.50.
- September 10. John B. Haskin v. Margaret M. W. Spence and another; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Abel Crook; no report.
- September 11. Joseph H. Whitehead v. Henry Beyer and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, J. Sandford Potter; no report.
- September 11. Jacob Campbell, etc., v. Charles Fox and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, G. Noxon Campbell; no report.
- September 11. In the Matter of the Petition of Henrietta Deraismes to have a mortgage, etc.; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, John Whalen; no report.
- September 11. James Brown v. Ida F. Brown; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Andrew H. H. Dawson; no report.
- September 12. Georgianna Miles v. Hiram R. Miles; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Arthur Johnes; no report.
- September 12. James Barry v. Annie Barry; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, F. V. B. Kennedy; no report.
- September 12. Ambrose H. Purdy, as Receiver, etc., v. Emil Heim and another; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Adolph L. Sanger; no report.
- September 13. Timothy M. Cheesman, as Executor, etc., v. Mary E. Williamson and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, P. Howard Vernon; amount of fees, \$61.75.
- September 13. Francis J. M. Smith v. Wm. B. E. Lockwood and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, T. B. Westbrook; no report.
- September 15. Andrew J. Smith v. George E. Smith and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, R. B. Guillem; no report.
- September 16. James M. Gano, etc., v. Thomas McCunn; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, J. Sandford Potter; no report.
- September 16. Elizabeth Patterson v. Jane W. McCunn and another; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, J. Sandford Potter; no report.
- September 16. Edward Winslow v. William Fallon, Jr., and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Josiah Sutherland; amount of fees, \$63.75.
- September 16. The Germania Life Ins. Co. v. Thomas E. S. Dwyer

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- and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Thomas Alexander; amount of fees, \$50.
- September 16. William H. Willis v. John H. Elfer and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Erastus Cooke; amount of fees, \$63.75.
- September 17. In the matter of Frank Connor, a lunatic; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, John P. O'Neill; no report.
- September 17. Frederic P. James v. Edward D. James and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, H. D. Donnelly; no report.
- September 17. George A. Morrison and others v. John N. Cooper; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Wm. S. Palmer; no report.
- September 18. The East River Savings Institution v. Catherine Duffy and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, J. Van Vechten Olcott; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- September 18. The East River Savings Institution v. Robert S. Place and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- September 18. Samuel B. Ladd v. Benjamin V. Morse and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Sidney J. Cowen; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- September 18. United States Trust Co. v. Robert H. Berdell and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, F. B. Westbrook; amount of fees, \$73.50.
- September 18. Albert Hahn, Executor v. Nicholau Betz and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Luke F. Cozans; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- September 18. Brenton H. Collins v. Morris Marks and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Sanford J. Potter; no report.
- September 18. Casper Fersch v. Franz Clasius et al.; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Andrew M. Clute; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- September 18. George Helbig v. Francis Ehringer and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Wm. H. Rickerts; no report.
- September 18. Frederick Becker and others v. Nicholas Muller and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, James H. Donaldson; amount of fees, \$90.00.
- September 18. Eliza M. Pike v. Lorenzo S. Pike, Jr.; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, E. S. Caldwell; fees not stated.
- September 18. Isaac N. Phelps and others v. Caruthers C. Johnston; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, W. J. Curtis; no report.
- September 18. Louise Hartmeyer v. Charles Hartmeyer; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, S. H. Stewart; no report.
- September 19. John E. McIntire v. Second Avenue R. R. Co.; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Benj. D. Silliman; no report.
- September 19. George D. Bernius v. Charles W. Mohr and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, B. C. Chetwood; amount of fees, \$75.50.
- September 19. Nicholas F. Palmer and others v. Jacob David and others (No. 1); judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, B. C. McCafferty; no report.
- September 19. Nicholas F. Palmer and others v. Jacob David and others (No. 2); judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, B. C. McCafferty; no report.

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September 19. The City Fire Ins. Co. v. William Southerland and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, B. C. McCafferty; amount of fees, \$68.00.

September 19. Francis C. Clark v. Edwin Clark; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, John C. Bushnell; no report.

September 19. Mary Howland Soley v. John W. Lewis and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, James B. Butler; no report.

September 19. Charles W. Kurtz v. The Southern Bank of New Orleans; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Wm. R. Reilly; no report.

September 20. William Perzel v. The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Joseph S. Bosworth; no report.

September 22. William F. Russell, etc., v. Jane E. Jameson and another; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Reuben Mapelsden; no report.

September 23. William F. Russell, etc., v. Henry Weil and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Reuben Mapelsden; no report.

September 23. Franz Schoen and others v. Jacob C. Yenny and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, John C. Bushnell; amount of fees, \$250.00.

September 23. Edwin R. Robertson and another v. J. S. Drake and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, John Whalen; no report. 1880.

February 28. Henry Wettstine v. John Ulric Oehringer and others; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Philo T. Ruggles; no report.

March 3. Adolphe P. Preterre v. Robert A. Crawford; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Moses Ely; no report.

March 4. In the matter of petition of Joseph F. Ellery, etc.; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Arthur Johns; no report.

March 4. The Home Insurance Company v. Barnet L. Solomon and others (No. 1); judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Henry H. Anderson; amount of fees, \$74.00.

March 4. The Home Insurance Company v. Barnet L. Solomon and others (No. 2); judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Henry H. Anderson; fees not stated.

March 4. The Home Insurance Company v. Barnet L. Solomon and others (No. 3); judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Henry H. Anderson; fees not stated.

March 4. The Home Insurance Company v. Barnet L. Solomon and others (No. 4); judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Henry H. Anderson; fees not stated.

March 4. The Home Insurance Company v. Barnet L. Solomon and others (No. 5); judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Henry H. Anderson; amount of fees, \$76.25.

March 4. The Home Insurance Company v. Barnet L. Solomon and others (No. 6); judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Henry H. Anderson; amount of fees, \$74.25.

March 4. Lutgarda G. Angarica de la Rua v. Amanda E. Judson et al. (No. 1); judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Peter B. Olney; no report.

March 4. Lutgarda G. Angarica de la Rua v. Amanda E. Judson et al. (No. 2); judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Peter B. Olney; no report.

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- March 4. James M. Varnum v. Samuel Holmes and others; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Thomas G. Barry; no report.
- March 4. Eliza E. Underhill v. Sarah C. Gore and others; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, David J. Dean; no report.
- March 4. William Whiteright v. Solomon Mehrback et al.; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Elliot Sandford; amount of fees, \$80.
- March 4. Neil McCallum and others v. David Forrens; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Joseph S. Bosworth; fees not stated.
- March 4. William R. Clarkson v. Catherine J. Hecker and others; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, James L. Thayer; no report.
- March 4. Sarah S. Gilbert v. Charles A. Gilbert; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Franklin H. Churchill; no report.
- March 4. Edward Mulvany v. Mary Ann Callaghan; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Rufus F. Andrews; no report.
- March 5. Algernon S. Sullivan v. James S. Thayer et al.; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Moses Ely; no report.
- March 5. John Carey, Jr., v. James Buchan; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, John M. Bowers, amount of fees, \$50.
- March 5. Mary A. Goss, etc., v. John E. Risley; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Nathaniel B. Cook; no report.
- March 5. Margaret W. Hill v. Frank B. Hill; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Rufus A. Andrews; no report.
- March 5. Thomas S. Grimwood v. Henry Erbea; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Bradbury C. Chetwood; no report.
- March 5. Manly W. Aytell v. William H. Harris; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Bradbury C. Chetwood; fees not stated.
- March 6. Robert Goelet v. Nicholas L. Demarest and another (No. 1); judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Ambrose Monell; amount of fees \$335.81.
- March 6. Robert Goelet v. Nicholas L. Demarest and another (No. 2); judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Ambrose Monell; no report.
- March 6. Benjamin L. Hayden et al. v. Eliza Werling et al.; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, William A. Duer; no report.
- March 6. Benjamin G. Clark, etc., v. The Merchants Exchange National Bank; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Henry H. Anderson; no report.
- March 6. Market National Bank v. Edward Matthews et al.; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Clifford A. Hand; no report.
- March 7. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States v. Henry Stollmeyer and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Richard M. Harrison; amount of fees, \$61.75.
- March 7. Patrick Cain v. John Cain; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Charles E. Jenkins; no report.
- March 7. The Importers and Traders National Bank, etc., v. Walter E. Peake and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Rufus F. Andrews; no report.
- March 7. John P. O'Neill, etc., v. Patrick Brown and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Frederick Smyth; fees not stated.
- March 7. Hannah L. Crosby, v. Owen O'Connor; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Rufus F. Andrews; no report.
- March 8. John F. Smyth and others v. Leopold Beringer et al.; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, William F. Shepard; no report.

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- March 8. The Irving Savings Institution v. William Galvin and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, George V. N. Baldwin; no report.
- March 10. Hugh W. McKay v. James Leahy and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, John H. Glover; no report.
- March 10. In the Matter of the Appointment of a Trustee of Assigned Estate of Clarke & Carmichael; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Isaac L. Miller; no report.
- March 10. Michael McHugh, etc. v. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Amasa A. Redfield; no report.
- March 11. In the Matter of Amand Adams, a lunatic; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Frank L. Hall; no report.
- March 11. Marie Zoellner v. Edward Zoellner; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; Theodore F. Hascall; no report.
- March 11. Ellen Lyons v. Algernon S. Sullivan, etc.; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, William M. Hoes; no report.
- March 11. Caroline L. Dolph v. John H. Dolph; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Rufus F. Andrews; no report.
- March 11. John C. Barron v. Alvin Higgins and ano.; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, A. W. Speir; no report.
- March 11. Lambert Heyniger v. John D. Murphy; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Charles E. Jenkins; no report.
- March 11. Clara Lichtenthal v. Gustav Litchenthal; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; no report.
- March 12. Magdalena Doscher, etc., v. Patrick Hughes and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, George W. Wingate; no report.
- March 12. Bertha Crakow v. Moses Crakow; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Rufus F. Andrews; no report.
- March 13. Edward Moore v. William L. Leonard; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, William J. Walsh; no report.
- March 13. Edward B. Fellows and others v. Alvin Higgins and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Eugene F. Daly; no report.
- March 13. Loren T. Goles and others v. Henry R. Conklin and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Thomas P. Wickes; no report.
- March 13. William H. Mark v. Abbie J. Mark; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Rufus F. Andrews; no report.
- March 13. Junius Gridley, Ex., et al., v. John Carroll and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Henry H. Anderson; amount of fees, \$83.25.
- March 13. August L. Nosser v. John Glass, Jr., and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Jefferson M. Levy; no report.
- March 13. William H. Macy, etc., v. Rachel Abrahams and others; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Edward H. Scheel; no report.
- March 17. In the Matter of Francis Eckell, etc., v. Henry M. Geschiedt; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- March 17. The People Bank v. Letitia L. Moody, etc.; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, E. R. Meade; no report.
- March 17. Morris Ramdskopf v. Josephine Allen and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Edward Patterson; no report.

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- March 17. Alfred H. Batcheller v. M. Frank Paige; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Elliot Sandford; no report.
- March 18. Ernestine Wertheimber v. Henri Wertheimber; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, A. Nelson White; no report.
- March 18. Henri Wertheimber v. Ernestine Wertheimber; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, A. Nelson White; no report.
- March 18. The Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans v. Thomas McGuinness et al.; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Thomas G. Barry; amount of fees, \$41.75.
- March 18. Andrew Cook v. Emma D. Cook; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, William G. Alger; no report.
- March 18. Peter B. Rogers v. John Bellue et al.; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, John Bassett; no report.
- March 14. Isaac M. Dyckman v. Bernard L. Ackerman and others (No. 1); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. C. Traphagen; no report.
- March 14. Isaac M. Dyckman v. Bernard L. Ackerman and others (No. 2); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. C. Traphagen; no report.
- March 14. Isaac M. Dyckman v. Bernard L. Ackerman and others (No. 3); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. C. Traphagen; no report.
- March 14. Isaac M. Dyckman v. Bernard L. Ackerman and others (No. 4); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. C. Traphagen; no report.
- March 14. Isaac M. Dyckman v. Bernard L. Ackerman and others (No. 5); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. C. Traphagen; no report.
- March 14. Isaac M. Dyckman v. Bernard L. Ackerman and others (No. 6); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. C. Traphagen; no report.
- March 14. Isaac M. Dyckman v. Bernard L. Ackerman and others (No. 7); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. C. Traphagen; no report.
- March 14. Isaac M. Dyckman v. Bernard L. Ackerman and others (No. 8); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. C. Traphagen; no report.
- March 14. Isaac M. Dyckman v. Bernard L. Ackerman and others (No. 9); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. C. Traphagen; no report.
- March 14. Isaac M. Dyckman v. Bernard L. Ackerman and others (No. 10); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. C. Traphagen; no report.
- March 14. Isaac M. Dyckman v. Bernard L. Ackerman and others (No. 11); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. C. Traphagen; no report.
- March 14. Isaac M. Dyckman v. Bernard L. Ackerman and others (No. 12); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. C. Traphagen; no report.
- March 14. Isaac M. Dyckman v. Bernard L. Ackerman and others (No. [Assem. Doc. No. 54.]

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13); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. C. Traphagen; no report.

March 14. Isaac M. Dyckman v. Bernard L. Ackerman and others (No. 14); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. C. Traphagen; no report.

March 14. Isaac M. Dyckman v. Bernard L. Ackerman and others (No. 15); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. C. Traphagen; no report.

March 14. Isaac M. Dyckman v. Bernard L. Ackerman and others (No. 16); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. C. Traphagen; no report.

March 14. Isaac M. Dyckman v. Bernard L. Ackerman and others (No. 17); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. C. Traphagen; no report.

March 14. Isaac M. Dyckman v. Bernard L. Ackerman and others (No. 18); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. C. Traphagen; no report.

March 14. Isaac M. Dyckman v. Bernard L. Ackerman and others (No. 19); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. C. Traphagen; no report.

March 14. Isaac M. Dyckman v. Bernard L. Ackerman and others (No. 20); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. C. Traphagen; no report.

March 14. Isaac M. Dyckman v. Bernard L. Ackerman and others (No. 21); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. C. Traphagen; no report.

March 14. Jesse C. Kinner v. Henry J. Fox et al.; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Merrit T. Sawyer; no report.

March 15. William Oothout v. John W. Pierson and others (No. 1); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, David J. H. Willcox; no report.

March 15. William Oothout v. John W. Pierson and others (No. 2); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, David J. H. Willcox; no report.

March 18. Adolph Strauss v. Sarah Bennett and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; amount of fees, \$69.75.

March 18. Joseph B. Wray, Ex'r, etc., v. Emeline W. Kellogg and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, John E. Ward; no report.

March 18. Lavinia Gould v. John L. Brown and others (No. 1); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. B. Annan; no report.

March 18. Lavinia Gould v. John L. Brown and others (No. 2); judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. B. Annan; no report.

March 18. The New York Life Insurance Trust Company v. Francis T. Hoffman and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, G. V. N. Baldwin; amount of fees, \$66.75.

March 18. Germania Life Insurance Company v. Margaret E. Winchester et al.; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, David A. Casserly; no report.

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- March 18. The East River Savings Institution v. Henry Everdell and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Gilbert M. Speir, Jr.; no report.
- March 18. George W. Miller and another v. John P. Elmendorf and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Henry W. Allen; no report.
- March 18. David Strauss v. Joseph P. Jardine and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, James H. Gilbert; amount of fees, \$69.25.
- March 18. Henrietta Wallaner and others v. Claus Rugen and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Theodore F. Hascall; no report.
- March 18. Helenah Kowenhoven v. Rosanna Flanagan and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wesley S. Yard; no report.
- March 18. Samuel B. Caldwell v. Henry Ludlam; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Jerome Buck; no report.
- March 18. Florence E. Allien v. David M. Armstrong et al.; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Jerome Buck; no report.
- March 19. John Maguire, etc., v. Timothy Leddy and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Amasa A. Redfield; fees not stated.
- March 19. Maria L. G. Blair v. Thomas Blair; Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Nathaniel A. Prentiss; no report.
- March 19. Francis R. Abbott et al. v. Homer Gledhill et al.; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Jerome Buck; no report.
- March 19. Samuel R. Platt and others v. Charles H. Van Amburgh and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Enoch L. Fancher; no report.
- March 19. John B. Stevens, etc., v. Mary R. Little and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, William V. Leary; no report.
- March 19. In the Matter of the Application of the President and Trustees of the Edson Recording and Alarm Gauge Co.; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Charles W. West; no report.
- March 20. Max Henchel v. Peter Rogers; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, John Bassett; no report.
- March 20. Robert W. Donnell et al. v. Matilda Myers; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Joseph S. Bosworth; no report.
- March 20. Daniel W. Arnold and others v. Selah D. Seaman and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, D. A. Casserly; no report.
- March 20. The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank v. Catherine Roche et al.; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, S. B. Bunnell; amount of fees, \$61.75.
- March 20. Lucy F. Leavitt v. Daniel K. Leavitt; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wesley S. Yard; no report.
- March 20. The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company v. Betsey Levi and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, William J. Marron; no report.
- March 20. Elias A. Fairchild and another v. Theodore H. Becker; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Frederick A. Ward; no report.
- March 21. Serena Stetson v. Sarah M. Garretson and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; amount of fees, \$61.75.



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- March 21. Mary Jane Lyon v. Joseph Emrich ; judge, Abram R. Lawrence ; referee, Menzo Diefendorf ; amount of fees, \$60.00.
- March 21. Mutual Life Insurance Company v. Barnet L. Solomon and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, James C. Gerard ; amount of fees, \$89.75.
- March 22. Adelaide M. DeLavalette v. Fred'k B. Wendt, Ex'r ; judge, Abram R. Lawrence ; referee, Joseph S. Bosworth ; no report.
- March 22. Wm. P. Douglas, etc., v. Fanny M. Robinson and others ; judge, Abram R. Lawrence ; referee, Stephen P. Nash ; fees not stated.
- March 22. Wm. P. Douglas, etc., v. Fanny M. Robinson and others ; judge, Abram R. Lawrence ; referee, Robert E. Robinson ; fees not stated.
- March 24. Nils Mitander, etc., v. Jonas Sennebern and another ; judge, Abram R. Lawrence ; referee, E. L. Parris ; fees not stated.
- March 24. Franklin Underhill v. Commonwealth Life Insurance Company ; judge, Abram R. Lawrence ; referee, Wm. McDermott ; no report.
- March 24. Samuel Blatchford and another, Ex'r, v. Sarah V. Thomas et al. ; judge, Abram R. Lawrence ; referee, John M. Bowers ; amount of fees, \$61.75.
- March 24. In the Matter of Opening of 138th Street and Eleven Other Streets in the 23d Ward of the City of New York ; judge, Abram R. Lawrence ; referee, Wm. M. Prichard ; no report.
- March 24. Margaret B. Tripp v. Linten P. Tripp ; judge, Abram R. Lawrence ; referee, John L. Sutherland ; no report.
- March 24. John Smith Rice, etc., v. Caspar Henkel and others ; judge, Abram R. Lawrence ; referee, Wm. L. Finley ; no report.
- March 24. Elizabeth Kent v. Daniel Kent ; judge, Abram R. Lawrence ; referee, Wesley Yard ; no report.
- March 24. Michael S. Coleman v. James P. Lowery ; judge, Abram R. Lawrence ; referee, Thomas G. Barry ; no report.
- March 25. Margaret B. Tripp v. Linten B. Tripp and others ; judge, Abram R. Lawrence ; referee, John L. Sutherland ; no report.
- March 25. Wm. H. Macy et al., etc., v. Cornelius Horgan and others ; judge, Abram R. Lawrence ; referee, Nathaniel A. Prentiss ; no report.
- March 25. Merritt Frinckle, etc., v. Patrick H. McCullagh and others ; judge, Abram R. Lawrence ; referee, Rufus G. Beardsley ; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- March 26. The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank v. Clara M. Pengnet and others ; judge, Abram R. Lawrence ; referee, Felix V. B. Kennedy ; amount of fees, \$115.50.
- March 26. Citizens' Savings Bank v. Henry W. Meunter and others ; judge, Abram R. Lawrence ; referee, George W. McAdam ; no report.
- March 26. In the Matter of the Petition of Mary DePeyster ; judge, Abram R. Lawrence ; referee, Philo T. Ruggles ; no report.
- March 27. Maria D. Keyes and others v. Clara E. Thornell and others ; judge, Abram R. Lawrence ; referee, Charles E. Strong ; no report.
- March 27. Isabella June v. Lewis C. Griggs ; judge, Abram R. Lawrence ; referee, Thomas Wilson, Jr. ; no report.

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- March 27. Washington E. Connor v. Wm. Winter; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, John A. Stortenbergh; no report.
- March 28. Eliza Hirsch v. Herman Hirsch; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Rufus F. Andrews; no report.
- March 28. Benjamin Abraham, as Ex'r, etc., v. Jacob L. Phillips and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Thomas G. Barry; no report.
- March 28. Antoinette Schiffer. etc., v. Hannah Bodenheim, etc.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Joseph Koch; no report.
- March 28. Mary Fitzsimmons v. Patrick Toner; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. G. Alger; amount of fees, \$52.25.
- March 28. The People of the State of New York v. The People's Savings Bank of the City of New York; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, James T. Van Rensselaer; no report.
- March 28. In the Matter of Mary A. T. Killoran, etc.; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, G. V. N. Baldwin; no report.
- March 28. Wm. H. Macy, etc., v. Cornelius Horgan and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Nathaniel A. Prentiss; no report.
- March 29. Charles McK. Leson, etc., v. Nicholas Haas et al.; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, E. B. Shaffer; no report.
- March 29. Henry Seibert v. James P. Sinnott and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, William H. Willis; no report.
- March 29. James W. Taylor v. United States Trust Company et al.; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, E. R. De Grove; no report.
- March 29. Ferdinand Jung, etc., v. Adelaide Steinreich; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, William V. Leary; no report.
- March 31. In the Matter of the Opening of Eleventh avenue on Petition of Adolph Bondy and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, J. A. Page; no report.
- March 31. The Hanover Fire Insurance Company v. Anna Maria Hauck; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Elliott Sandford; no report.
- March 31. A. S. Underhill v. Patrick Flannery and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, N. A. Prentiss; amount of fees, \$68.50.
- March 31. In the Matter of the Petition of William Kenny as Guardian of J. C. Kenny, etc.; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Robert Dodge; no report.
- March 31. The Mutual Life Insurance Company v. Henry Bucking and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, William P. Dixon; no report.
- March 31. Frank Lewis and another v. James P. Beel; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, James F. Hoyt; no report.
- March 31. Thomas Beardon v. Thomas Clare, etc.; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Moses Ely; amount of fees, \$65.00.
- March 31. Francis D. Colsey and another v. Charles E. Colsey and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, J. A. Geisenhames; amount of fees, \$63.25.
- April 1. Caroline Sohn v. Auke Dooper and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, James Wiley; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- April 1. William Ryle v. Albert Falk; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Elliot Sandford; no report.
- April 1. Thomas Nolan v. Oliver H. Booth and another; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, W. C. Traphagen; no report.

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- April 1. Gerardo Acha v. Juan M. Ceballos and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Henry E. Howland; no report.
- April 1. William F. Russell and others v. Ann M. Parlman; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, John W. Leaney; no report.
- April 1. William F. Russell and others v. E. K. Raubitschek; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, John W. Leaney; no report.
- April 2. William Devlin v. Thomas Murphy et al.; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, William A. Boyd; amount of fees, \$89.75.
- April 2. Martin E. Deegan v. Joseph M. Dunn (No. 1); judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Herman Kobbe; no report.
- April 2. Martin E. Deegan v. Joseph M. Dunn (No. 2); judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Herman Kobbe; no report.
- April 2. Simon Fox and wife v. Betsey Becker et al.; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, T. F. Hascall; no report.
- April 2. A. S. Underhill v. Patrick Flannery and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, N. A. Prentiss; amount of fees, \$68.50.
- April 2. Abraham Denke v. John Birkenhauer and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, John M. Barber; no report.
- April 2. Coleman Williams and others v. James H. Wheatley; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, William G. Alger; no report.
- April 2. Stephen Storm v. James O. Watkins; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Moses Ely; no report.
- April 3. Margaret A. Heydecker v. Joseph S. Spinney, Exr., etc.; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, William Parker; no report.
- April 4. In the Matter of the Petition of Jacob Mander, General Guardian of Emma Mander; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Silas B. Brownell; no report.
- April 4. G. A. Kleyenstuber v. L. A. Kleyenstuber; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, R. F. Andrews; no report.
- April 4. In the Matter of the Executors of Joseph W. Corlies, dec'd.; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, R. F. Andrews; no report.
- April 5. Alex. McDonald v. Augustus Kountze et al.; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Fisher A. Baker; no report.
- April 5. Jacob Wendel et al. v. Algernon S. Sullivan; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, George S. Hamlin; no report.
- April 5. Herbert J. Davis v. Mary E. Davis; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Charles Price; fees not stated.
- April 14. Joseph A. Vose v. Francis S. Street and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- April 14. Henry C. Clark v. Mary A. Clark; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, R. F. Andrews; no report.
- April 19. In the Matter of the Estate of Edward W. Bancroft; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Eugene F. Daly; no report.
- June 2. William A. Hadden, etc., v. Ludlow Thomas and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. P. Chambers; no report.
- June 2. The Howe Machine Co. v. Emil Smith; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, A. E. Blackmar; no report.
- June 2. Eva M. Alder v. Edward W. Alder; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, R. F. Andrews; no report.
- June 3. James Dooley v. Peter Halpin and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, David J. Dean; no report.

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June 3. The Home Insurance Co. v. Barnet L. Solomon (No. 1); judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, James H. Gellart; amount of fees, \$74.00.

June 3. The Home Insurance Co. v. Barnet L. Solomon (No. 5); judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, James H. Gellart; amount of fees, \$76.25.

June 3. The Home Insurance Co. v. Barnet L. Solomon (No. 6); judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, James H. Gellart; amount of fees, \$74.25.

June 3. Lawrence P. Kelly v. Julia Kelly; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, A. H. Wallis; amount of fees, \$388.

June 3. Richard J. Leggett and another v. Andrew R. Leggett and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, George G. DeWitt; fees not stated.

June 3. Jenat DeWitt v. Samnel D. Burke and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Walter L. Livingston; amount of fees, \$25.

June 3. Germania Life Insurance Co. v. Ann Mahen and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Edward Patterson; amount of fees, \$65.50.

June 3. Germania Life Insurance Co. v. William Rapp and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, H. H. Anderson; no report.

June 3. The Bowery Savings Bank v. John Bratigan and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, R. F. Andrews; fees not stated.

June 3. W. A. Livingston, etc., v. Benj. A. Willis and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Edward H. Schell; no report.

June 3. Stephen Upson v. Sarah V. Thomas; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Louis P. Kircher; no report.

June 3. Charles Tracy and others v. William A. Cort and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Henry W. Allen; no report.

June 3. Henry Hilton v. Ellen Leland, etc.; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Menzo Diefendorf; no report.

June 3. John C. Havenmeyer and another v. Edward Reardon et al.; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Moses Ely; no report.

June 3. Frederick C. Flagge v. Mary A. Fettus et al.; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Dewitt C. Graham; no report.

June 3. Isabella B. Noe v. William F. Noe; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, R. F. Andrews; no report.

June 4. Emerson Foote v. Chauncey Vibbard and another; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, C. B. Alexander; no report.

June 4. Charles H. Beadle and others v. William Beadle and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Alex. H. Wallis; fees not stated.

June 5. Amiel F. La Farge v. Mary A. Stafford and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Edward Patterson; no report.

June 5. Amiel F. La Farge v. Mary A. Stafford and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Edward Patterson; no report.

June 5. Henry W. Ellis v. Edward E. Rice; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, George Becker; fees not stated.

June 5. John Hooppe v. Eveline M. Bliss and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, R. F. Andrews; no report.

June 6. Frank W. Keys v. Pierce Rotary Tubular Boiler Company; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, R. F. Rabe; no report.

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- June 6. Chas. E. Fleming v. Charlotte E. Frazer et al.; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Francis F. Marlow; no report.
- June 6. James H. Bogert v. Henrietta Bogert; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, R. F. Andrews; no report.
- June 6. Henry H. Corwin v. Susan L. Corwin; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Robert Dodge; no report.
- June 6. Albert Cornell v. James McElhiny; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, James J. Nealis; no report.
- June 7. James F. Thomas v. The Second Congregational Church of Morrisania; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, John M. Barbour; no report.
- June 7. Wm. H. Allen v. Eugene M. Keteltas and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Richard H. Bowne; no report.
- June 7. Geraldine H. Hickok v. Cornelius C. Hickok; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Thomas P. Whickes; fees not stated.
- June 10. In the Matter of opening 138th street and 11th street in the 23d Ward of the City of New York; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, William M. Pritchard; no report.
- June 10. Mary Scannell and another v. Lydia Cormack and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, John M. Barbour; no report.
- June 10. Wm. E. Thorne v. Maria J. Moore and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Samuel G. Courtney; amount of fees, \$69.25.
- June 10. Anna (known as and called) Hannah T. McCluskey v. Andrew Campbell et al.; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Thaddeus H. Lane; no report.
- June 11. James B. Adriance and another v. Thomas Earle and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, William Sinclair; no report.
- June 11. Mutual Life Insurance Company v. Richard P. Ellis and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. P. Dixon; no report.
- June 11. Mary A. Ruggles v. Charles M. Ruggles; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Wesley T. Yard; no report.
- June 11. The Nassau Bank v. The Southern Bank; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, William Sinclair; no report.
- June 11. Mary J. Lyon v. Joseph Emrich et al.; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, William Sinclair; amount of fees, \$62.
- June 11. Wm. W. Niles v. Andrew Dexter and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Elliott Sandford; amount of fees, \$61.50.
- June 11. Mary A. McCabe and another v. Elizabeth Murphy and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Chas. W. West; no report.
- June 12. In the Matter of 91st street, etc.; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Wm. M. Pritchard; no report.
- June 13. Albert G. Stevens v. Edward M. Willett; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Stephen P. Nash; no report.
- June 13. Elsworth Elliott, Ex., etc. v. St. Luke's Hospital of the City of New York; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Murray Hoffman; no report.
- June 13. The Emigrant Ind. Savings Bank v. William McLaughlin and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, H. A. Gumbleton; no report.
- June 17. John H. Ballantine and others v. Louis Adam and others; judge, Abram B. Lawrence; referee, Henry E. Howland; no report.

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July 1. Samuel E. Goodwin v. Frederique Seeger and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Joseph S. Aurbach; no report.

November 3. Walter W. Concklin v. Mary J. Calvert and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Moses Ely; amount of fees, \$65.50.

November 3. Charles A. Tuttle and ano. v. Lewis R. Davis and ano.; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Cecil C. Higgins; no report.

November 3. Edward Brown v. William O. Barton et al.; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, F. G. Gedney; no report.

November 3. Jacob Hebrank v. Robert Colell and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Frederick Smyth; no report.

November 3. Joseph De Rivera v. Charles L. Schneider and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Edward Patterson; no report.

November 3. Nelson C. Marselis v. Francis Timmony and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, R. F. Andrews; no report.

November 3. Horatio Paine and ano. v. John Paine and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Frederick Coudert; no report.

November 3. John Randall v. Mark Crouse et al.; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, W. L. Livingston; fees not stated.

November 3. Albion W. Lamb v. Sarah M. Lamb; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, R. F. Andrews; no report.

November 6. Union Trust Company v. Stephen Cromwell; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, David J. Willcott; no report.

November 7. Franklin H. Delano et al. v. Charlotte C. Clarke, etc.; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, D. A. Casserly; no report.

November 7. Amie T. Shotwell et al. v. Elias Wasson, etc.; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, G. S. Bedford; no report.

November 8. George Riker v. De Witt C. Weeks and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Mason W. Tyler; no report.

November 8. Cornelius Savage and ano. v. Henry Sherman and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Jesse C. Smith; no report.

November 10. Henry L. Carey v. Emma B. Streeter et al.; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, R. N. Waite; no report.

November 10. United States Trust Company v. Peter M. Bryson, etc.; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, George Richards; no report.

November 10. Mary Boyle, etc. v. James Cassin and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, George W. Ellis; no report.

November 10. Robert S. Webb v. Thomas Ryder and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, Cecil C. Higgins; no report.

November 10. Hannah J. Hull v. Elizabeth McCaffie and others; judge, Abram R. Lawrence; referee, M. F. McLaughlin; no report.

November 11. Abbie Tooper v. Charles Tooper; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, R. T. Andrews; fees not stated.

November 11. In the Matter of the Opening of Eighty-first street; judge, A. A. Lawrence; referee, W. M. Pritchard; no report.

November 11. Daniel W. Arnold and others v. Selah D. Seaman and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Jerome Buck; no report.

November 12. Hannah E. Camp v. William L. Camp; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, R. F. Andrews; no report.

November 12. John S. Young v. Phillipina Schiffer and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, William Sinclair, Sr.; no report.

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- November 12. Rebecca D. S. Grant v. Rosina B. Palmer and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Elliott Sandford; no report.
- November 12. Isador Cohn, etc., v. Lena Cohn; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, P. J. Joachimsen; no report.
- November 12. George V. Hecker v. John V. Hecker and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, William Sinclair; no report.
- November 13. The Bowery Savings Bank v. John Porter and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Henry R. Beekman; no report.
- November 13. In the Matter of Belmont Kinstler and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Silas M. Stillwell; no report.
- November 14. Theodore Weed and another v. H. Nelson Bush and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Joseph Koch; no report.
- November 14. William Burke v. Noah Burke; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, R. F. Andrews; no report.
- November 14. In the Matter of David O. Bradley; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, A. S. Hamersly; no report.
- November 14. Augustine Turini v. Giovanni Turini; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Thad. H. Lane; fees not stated.
- November 14. Henry W. Ellis v. Edward E. Rice; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Dewitt C. Graham; fees not stated.
- November 15. In the Matter of Mary G. Smith; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Elliott Sandford; no report.
- November 17. Catherine Donohue v. Mary C. Nichols and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Charles W. West; no report.
- November 17. The German Savings Bank v. Elizabeth Wichser and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, John S. Sutherland; no report.
- November 17. Jacob Campbell v. Randolph B. Martine; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Elliott Sandford; no report.
- November 17. Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank v. Louis Levison; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, P. J. Joachimsen; no report.
- November 17. Annie M. Bearup v. Patrick Canahar; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, John M. Barber; no report.
- November 17. Charles H. Jones v. George Davies and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, H. A. Gumbleton; no report.
- November 17. James M. Heatherton v. Mary J. Heatherton; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, R. F. Andrews; no report.
- November 17. Mary O. Clark v. Albert A. Clark; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, R. F. Andrews; no report.
- November 17. Susan Macvey v. John Sherer and others; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, H. A. Gumbleton; no report.
- November 18. Henry Clausen, Jr., et al. v. James O'Reilly; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Thomas P. Wiches; no report.
- November 18. Martin Hern v. Louisa Hern; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Joseph H. Nohn; no report.
- November 19. Mary Platt v. John Platt; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, R. F. Andrews; no report.
- November 19. Emeline H. Macnaughton v. Alexander Macnaughton; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, Jerome Buck; no report.
- November 19. Ellen Blackburn v. Abram Johnson and another; judge, A. R. Lawrence; referee, F. B. Van Vorst; no report.

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- November 19. Nathaniel M. Hicks v. Araminta C. Hicks; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, S. H. Stuart; no report.
- November 19. George M. Mittnacht v. John F. Steinmetz; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, William S. Reiley; no report.
- November 21. Derwin DeForest v. Georgiana DeForest; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, R. F. Andrews; no report.
- November 21. John A. Weeks, etc. v. Henry Hemmer and others; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Chas. W. West; no report.
- November 22. In the Matter of a Trust created under the will of the late Julia A. Eveleth on petition of Mary G. Smith; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Elliott Sandford; no report.
- November 22. The People ex rel. Martha J. Mildebergher et al. v. George Shea et al.; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, R. F. Andrews; no report.
- November 22. Marie Breitenstein v. Jacob Breitenstein; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Addison B. Atkins; no report.
- November 22. In the Matter of James L. Bogert, etc.; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, William G. Ulshoeffer; no report.
- November 24. Albert Schulte v. George H. W. Bartels and others; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Edward H. Schell; no report.
- November 24. Eliza Taurham and another v. Fred'k A. Meyer and others; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Arthur Johns; no report.
- November 24. Henry W. Ford and another, etc. v. Richard C. Combes and others; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Thomas G. Barry; no report.
- November 24. Theodore F. Jackson as Ex. v. Charles H. Field and another; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Samuel Jones; no report.
- November 24. Derwin DeForest v. Georgiana DeForest; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, R. F. Andrews; no report.
- November 24. Catherine A. F. Casanova v. Mary A. Doorley and others; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Thomas G. Barry; no report.
- November 25. In the Matter of Application of Julia A. Mahony and others for leave to sell Real Estate; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Elliott Sandford; no report.
- November 25. Eleanor L. Woodworth v. Charles P. Woodworth; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Lewis M. Norwood; no report.
- November 26. William Hayes v. Lucy E. White; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, L. H. Arnold, Jr.; no report.
- November 28. John P. Rockefeller v. Nellie Rockefeller; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Jerome Buck; no report.
- November 28. The People ex rel. Mary A. Pakenham v. The N. Y. Catholic Protectory; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Jerome Buck; no report.
- November 29. Anna M. Dudley v. John O'Connor, etc.; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Thomas G. Barry; no report.
- November 29. Margaret McEvoy v. James McEvoy and others; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, DeWitt C. Graham; no report.



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- November 29. Aaron S. Black, etc., v. Robert Black et al.; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, G. V. N. Baldwin; no report.
- November 29. Arnold Schultz et al. v. Ira Plumley et al.; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, Henry Wood; no report.
- December 8. In the Matter of Brooks and Gardiner, Attorney of this court on petition of Charles Gaylor; judge, Abraham R. Lawrence; referee, William Sinclair; no report.
- September 24. Kate Bruner and others v. Griffith Rowe and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, T. Beekman Westbrook; no report.
- September 24. Matilda August, etc., v. Fred'k. Kirchers and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, August J. Requa; no report.
- September 25. Elbert L. Burnham v. Rebecca Ownes and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Nathaniel S. Smith; amount of fees, \$339.75.
- September 25. The Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. v. Archibald M. Allerton and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, William P. Dixon; no report.
- September 25. Nathan Van Beil v. The Hope Fire Insurance Co., and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Philo T. Ruggles; no report.
- September 26. Catherine J. Fischer v. Wm. L. Fleming; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Samuel C. Mount; no report.
- September 26. Marie A. La Farge v. Anna Liss and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Wm. A. Walker; amount of fees, \$50.00.
- September 26. Mary H. Drake v. Frederica Brettel and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, B. E. McCafferty; no report.
- September 26. Annie Dwyer v. Daniel Dwyer; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, William Sinclair; no report.
- September 26. Sylvia McCrea v. The United States Trust Company and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, N. B. Hoxie; no report.
- September 26. Dora Singer v. William Singer; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.
- September 26. In the Matter of the Mayor, etc., relative to widening Laurens street on petition of Ambrose E. Kingsland; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- September 26. In the Matter of the Application of Commissioners of Central Park, relative to St. Nicholas avenue, on the petition of Thomas J. McCahill; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- September 27. Benj. R. Western v. The Scientific Publishing Co.; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, R. L. Harrison; no report.
- September 27. Franklin H. Delane and others v. Solomon Mehrbach; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, William Sinclair; amount of fees, \$69.50.
- September 29. Henry S. Fearing et al. v. Griffith Rowe and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Wm. C. Reilley; no report.
- September 29. Elizabeth H. Plummer v. Ann E. Campbell and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.; no report.

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September 29. Mary A. Donerty, etc., v. Peter Halpin and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Sidney J. Cowen; amount of fees, \$76.00.

September 29. Alfred P. Merrill v. Alfa A. Merrill; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, J. Sanford Potter; fees not stated.

September 29. Louis Woehrle v. Clara Woehrle; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Andrew H. H. Dawson; no report.

September 29. Barbara M. Ringeling v. Gustav L. Ringeling; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, P. Harwood Vernon; no report.

September 30. Wm. H. H. Sherwood and another v. Susan A. Sherwood and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, George B. Pentz; no report.

September 30. The German Savings Bank v. Samuel Sharer and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Edmund M. Burghard; no report.

September 30. The Bank for Savings in the City of New York v. Samuel Zeimer et al.; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, George A. Haley; amount of fees, \$65.50.

September 30. Stephen H. Thayer and others v. George Lamb; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, John C. Bushnell; no report.

September 30. Eliza Sohl v. Phillip Sohl; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Byron A. Cohen; no report.

October 1. The Universal Life Insurance Co. v. George H. Walker and others; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Alfred Wagstaff; no report.

October 2. Catherine Hagan v. Eliza Schwaerzler; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, George S. Hastings; no report.

October 2. The Trustees of the New York Society Library v. Benjamin Marks et al.; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, Adrian H. Joline; amount of fees, \$86.75.

October 3. The Manhattan Savings Institution v. George T. Dollinger et al. (No. 1); judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, W. H. Kennedy; amount of fees, \$65.50.

October 3. The Manhattan Savings Institution v. George T. Dollinger et al. (No. 2); judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, W. H. Kennedy; amount of fees, \$65.50.

October 3. The Manhattan Savings Institution v. George T. Dollinger et al. (No. 3); judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, W. H. Kennedy; amount of fees, \$65.50.

October 3. The Manhattan Savings Institution v. George T. Dollinger et al. (No. 4); judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, W. H. Kennedy; amount of fees, \$65.50.

October 4. Susan Burckle v. William E. Allen and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, J. S. Williamson; no report.

October 4. Joseph Johnson and others v. Maria Emmerling and another; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Merton G. Swart; no report.

October 4. Joseph H. Risley v. Jesse Carll; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Edward H. Hobbs; no report.

October 4. Walter Von Hartwig v. Mary Von Hartwig; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, George C. Moore; no report.

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- October 11. *Laura E. Byrne v. Charles A. Byrne*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.
- October 18. *Henry Wurtenburger v. Barbara Wurtenburger*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, William Raftery; no report.
- October 20. *In the Matter of George Bachmann, etc.*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, S. St. J. McCutcheon; no report.
- October 20. *Francis E. Burrows v. Charles N. Dickinson*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, George Becker; no report.
- October 20. *The Manhattan Savings Institution v. John Ittner and others*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, H. W. Kennedy; amount of fees, \$84.25.
- October 21. *Henry B. Livingston v. Daniel D. Beekman*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Hamilton Morton; no report.
- October 21. *Henry B. Livingston v. William M. Beekman and another*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Hamilton Morton; no report.
- October 21. *Charles Burkhalter v. Rebecca Segee, etc.*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, William A. Boyd; no report.
- October 21. *Andrew L. Bush v. James H. Peffers and others*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Thomas P. Wicks; no report.
- October 21. *Julia Kiliner v. Herbert Kiliner*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, William Sinclair; no report.
- October 21. *Charles W. Sands v. Clara Sands*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, S. H. Stuart; no report.
- October 21. *Benjamin Wise v. Silas S. Packard and others*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, E. W. Gale; no report.
- October 21. *Germania Life Insurance Company v. Daniel Messmore and others*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, O. W. West; no report.
- October 21. *James A. Exton v. Stephen H. Smith, etc.*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, William Larremore; no report.
- October 21. *Elizabeth Bowne, as Ex'x, etc., v. Marks Levy and others*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.
- October 21. *John H. Riker, etc., v. Jeremiah H. Moore and others*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, William A. Boyd; no report.
- October 21. *Thomas McCombe v. John M. Canda and others*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, William A. Boyd; amount of fees, \$61.75.
- October 21. *In the Matter of Phineas Bartlett, a lunatic*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, William P. Dixon; no report.
- October 21. *Margaret Switzer v. Elizabeth D. Brevoort*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Joseph J. Stein; no report.
- October 22. *Paulina A. Morgan v. Benjamin A. Willis et al.*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Arthur Johns; no report.
- October 22. *Lutgardo G. A. De La Rua, etc., v. Luesceia A. G. A. De Angarica*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Henry Whittaker; no report.
- October 22. *Gales Heater Company v. George P. Marshall*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, A. M. Card; no report.
- October 23. *Alexander Melzer v. Emelia Melzer*; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, F. P. Trautman; no report.
- October 23. *Mortimer Livingston and another v. John H. White, etc.*; judge, T. R. Westbrook; referee, John O. Bushnell; no report.

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- October 24. J. Nelson Tappan, etc., v. John L. Young and another ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Louis Grant ; amount of fees, \$73.00.
- October 24. Maltby G. Lane, etc., v. Archibald T. Brown et. al. ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Wm. A. Boyd ; no report.
- October 24. John T. Baker et al. v. Ashbel H. Barney, et al. ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Chas. E. Jenkins ; no report.
- October 24. Shepherd Knapp, etc., v. Daniel W. Gantley and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, B. C. Chetwood ; no report.
- October 25. John Blake v. Peter P. Decker and others (No. 1) ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Edward D. Gale ; no report.
- October 25. John Blake v. Peter F. Decker and others (No. 2) ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Edward D. Gale ; no report.
- October 25. The Seamen's Bank for Savings v. George Longstaff et al. (No. 1) ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, D. Tomlinson ; amount of fees, \$123.50.
- October 25. The Seamen's Bank for Savings v. George Longstaff et al. (No. 2) ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, D. Tomlinson ; amount of fees, \$123.50.
- October 25. Ernestine Kline v. Frank Kline ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, George C. Moore ; no report.
- October 25. Arnold Friedman and another v. Anthony S. Hope et al. ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, A. S. Hammersly ; no report.
- October 25. Morris Josephthal and another v. Anthony S. Hope and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, A. S. Hammersly ; no report.
- October 25. G. W. C. Clark v. The United States Board of Trade ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, F. J. Dupignac ; no report.
- October 27. John P. Streimel v. Henry Ries and others ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, R. F. Andrews ; no report.
- October 27. John Burlington v. Thomas Scanlan and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Wm. Sinclair ; no report.
- October 27. Bowery Savings Bank v. Mary J. Drake and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Wm. A. Boyd ; amount of fees, \$98.61.
- October 27. Wm. Fitch v. Wm. H. Vanderbilt and others (No. 1) ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, Erastus Cooke ; no report.
- October 27. Wm. Fitch v. Wm. H. Vanderbilt and others (No. 2) ; judge, T. R. Westbrook ; referee, Erastus Cooke ; no report.
- October 27. Mutual Life Insurance Company v. Henry Stoney and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, G. P. Hawes ; no report.
- October 27. Sterne Chittenden v. Charles W. Scofield and others (No. 1) ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, E. B. Shafer ; no report.
- October 27. Sterne Chittenden v. Charles W. Scofield and others (No. 2) ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, E. B. Shafer ; no report.
- October 27. A. M. Allerton v. Chas. Wilmot ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, R. G. Beardslee ; no report.
- October 27. John M. Courtenay v. Hugh J. Jewett, Rec'r, etc. ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, H. M. Ruggles ; no report.
- October 28. John A. Weeks v. Francis Tornes ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Wm. A. Boyd ; amount of fees, \$63.25.
- October 28. Theodore Zimmerman v. Catherine Zimmerman ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Wm. A. Boyd ; no report.

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- October 28. In the Matter of Patrick J. Hennessy; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Joseph S. Auerbach; no report.
- October 28. Celia Strauss et al. v. Leopold Hellman et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, Wm. A. Boyd; no report.
- October 29. Mary F. Rogers v. Sarah James and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, S. W. Holcomb; no report.
- October 30. Gracia V. Jordan v. Chas. L. Mead and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, D. C. Graham; no report.
- October 30. George W. Stackhouse v. Catharine Stackhouse; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, George C. Moore; fees not stated.
- October 30. Philip Gale and others v. Michael Schachtel and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, James Reiley; amount of fees, \$111.75.
- October 31. Stephen V. Moers, as Assignee, etc., v. The Society for the Protection of Destitute R. C. C.; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, James R. Cumming; no report.
- October 31. James Saxton v. Thomas Gearty and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. S. Rapallo; no report.
- October 31. Joshua W. Bowron v. Elizabeth Jantzer and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Wm. A. Boyd; no report.
- November 1. George Muller v. Margaret Muller; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.
- November 1. Edward C. Bull v. Louise M. Bull and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.
- November 1. George M. Miller, etc., v. Benj. A. Willis and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, D. J. H. Wilcox; amount of fees, \$76.75.
- November 1. George M. Miller, etc., v. Benj. A. Willis and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, D. J. H. Wilcox; amount of fees, \$76.75.
- November 1. Ella W. Goddard v. Henry C. Goddard; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, George C. Moore; no report.
- November 1. D. McL. Quackenbosh v. John McCool and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, J. T. Lovejoy; no report.
- November 1. Charles Kircher v. Charles Koch; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Wm. V. Leavy; no report.
- November 1. In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor of the City of New York relative to the Opening and Laying Out of a Public Place between 59th and 106th Streets and 5th and 8th Avenues; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- November 1. Ada Cornish v. John Cornish; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, A. S. Hammersley; no report.
- November 1. Lewis J. Powers v. George A. Olney and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, J. S. Bosworth; no report.
- November 3. J. Nelson Tappan, etc., v. James A. Olwell and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Herbert B. Turner; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- November 3. Mutual Life Insurance Co. v. Violetta M. Hall and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Wm. P. Dixon; no report.

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- November 3. The People ex rel. E. Fellows Jenkins v. Wm. M. Davene; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, A. S. Hammersley, Jr.; no report.
- November 3. Mary F. Thomas v. Albert B. Thomas; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Richard Busted; no report.
- November 3. Wm. Cauldwell and others v. The Mayor and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Elbridge T. Gerry; no report.
- November 3. Frederick Cowell and another v. Julianna Cowell and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, David McClure; no report.
- November 3. Charles Koch v. Sophia Koch; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- November 5. Wm. P. Low, etc., v. John Paine and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, J. S. Auerbach; no report.
- November 5. Julia A. Low v. John Paine and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, J. S. Auerbach; no report.
- November 5. Wm. P. Low v. John Paine and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, J. S. Auerbach; no report.
- November 5. Frank E. Bliss v. Celeste A. Bliss; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.
- November 5. George Rehfsuss v. Mary A. Callaghan et al.; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.
- November 5. Charles B. Gannis and others v. William Harlow; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.
- November 6. Moses Newberger v. Caroline Peterson; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, DeW. C. Graham; no report.
- November 6. Paulina Sands, etc., v. Rheinhold L. Herman and others; judge, Chas. Donohue; referee, T. F. Miller; no report.
- November 6. Mary Strinkamp v. Anna M. Meyer and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, W. A. Boyd; amount of fees, \$60.00.
- November 7. Edward J. Chaffe, etc., v. James E. Coburn and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Frederick Smyth; no report.
- November 7. Edward J. Chaffe, etc., v. Jeremiah D. Moore and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Frederick Smyth; no report.
- November 7. Edward J. Chaffe, etc., v. Jeremiah D. Moore and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Frederick Smyth; no report.
- November 7. George W. Tucker v. Mary Bolles and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, E. B. Shafer; no report.
- November 7. Henry M. Sanders v. James Kelly and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, William A. Boyd; no report.
- November 7. Algernon S. Sullivan, etc., v. Jedediah Ryne and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Frederick Smyth; no report.
- November 10. William P. O'Connor v. Mary Savage and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, Alonzo C. Farnham; no report.
- November 10. Owen W. Brennan v. John Pyne and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, B. E. McCafferty; no report.
- November 10. Owen W. Brennan v. John Pyne and others; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, B. E. McCafferty; no report.
- November 11. John M. Flynn v. Edward Briggs; judge, Charles Donohue; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.

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- November 11. Ada A. Cornish v. John W. Cornish ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, W. C. Traphagen ; no report.
- November 13. Thomas E. Sovereia, Jr., v. Benjamin P. Fairchild and others ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, Joseph S. Auerbach ; no report.
- November 13. Mary A. Northrup v. Frederick U. Northrup ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, S. H. Stuart ; no report.
- November 15. Edward Wood, etc., v. Katharine Kroll, etc. ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, B. E. McCafferty ; no report.
- November 19. Jennie R. Kitchen v. Daniel H. Kitchen ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, B. C. Chetwood ; no report.
- November 25. George D. Hilyard v. Martin Lennon, etc. ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, B. C. Chetwood ; no report.
- November 26. William C. Bowen v. Sarah Bowen ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, S. H. Stuart ; no report.
- December 1. U. Roethlisberger v. Michael G. Toney and others ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, R. W. Guillam ; no report.
- December 1. U. Roethlisberger v. Michael G. Toney and others ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, R. W. Guillam ; no report.
- December 1. Eliza Storck v. Phillip Storck ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, J. P. Ledwith ; no report.
- December 6. In the Matter of Henry B. Kane and ano. ; judge, Daniels ; referee, A. A. Redfield ; no report.
- December 6. Martin Scherzenger v. Marie Scherzenger ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Sidney A. Stewart ; no report.
- December 11. George F. Case v. Charlotte C. Case ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, S. H. Stuart ; no report.
- December 15. Mutual Life Insurance Company v. Anthony S. Hope and others (No. 6) ; judge, Charles Donohue ; referee, William P. Dixon ; no report.
- December 17. James M. Lyddy, etc., v. Catharine Lamb, etc. ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, J. P. O'Neill ; no report.
- December 18. Annie Phillips v. Joseph Phillips ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Morris Goodhart ; no report.
- December 18. George Chaban v. Julia Chaban ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, F. V. B. Kennedy ; no report.
- December 19. Unadilla Murphy v. John J. Murphy ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Joseph Weeks ; no report.
- December 20. Elizabeth Ryan v. James E. Ryan ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, F. V. B. Kennedy ; no report.
- December 24. James S. Berans v. Edward C. Murphy and others ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Thomas P. Wickes ; no report.
- December 29. Clarence Anderson v. Annie Rogers ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Arthur Berry ; no report.
- December 30. Albrecht W. Roseneyk v. Martha Roseneyk ; justice, Chas. Donohue ; referee, F. V. B. Kennedy ; no report.
- December 30. Jeanette Burchell v. Mary Klein ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, P. J. Joachimsen ; no report.
- December 30. Jeanette Burchell v. John Dilger et al. ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, P. J. Joachimsen ; no report.
- December 30. Zabiah M. G. Holbrook v. Amelia A. W. Holbrook, etc. ; judge, Chas. Donohue ; referee, Amasa A. Redfield ; no report.

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- January 11. In the Matter, etc., of the President, etc., of the Central Wrought Iron Pipe Company; receiver; justice, John R. Brady; no report.
- January 11. Maria H. Brush, etc., v. O. August Schuster; justice, John R. Brady; referee, W. C. Traphagen; fees not stated.
- February 25. John D. Tracy v. Daniel Tracy and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, W. C. Traphagen; no report.
- June 16. In the Matter of 150th street, etc.; justice, John R. Brady; referee, W. C. Traphagen; no report.
- June 16. Mary H. Sayre v. Mary E. Duffy and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Louis J. Grant; no report.
- June 16. Emigrant Ind. Savings Bank v. James Walker; justice, John R. Brady; referee, F. V. B. Kennedy; amount of fees, \$61.25.
- June 16. Mary H. Sayre v. Mary E. Duffey and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Louis J. Grant; no report.
- June 16. Mutual Life Insurance Company v. Catharine Bogert and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, R. F. Andrews; no report.
- June 16. Ernst Gabler v. Carstem Heilshan; justice, John R. Brady; referee, T. H. Lane; amount of fees, \$51.75.
- June 16. Mary S. Hewlett v. Balthaser Schneider; justice, John R. Brady; referee, William Sinclair; amount of fees, \$86.75.
- June 16. James Dunn and others v. Thomas F. Sharkey; justice, John R. Brady; referee, A. B. Tappen; amount of fees, \$65.50.
- June 16. Robert Goelet v. Elizabeth Eckert and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Ambrose Monell; no report.
- June 16. Walter L. Livingston and ors. v. Benj. A. Willis and ors.; justice, John R. Brady; referee, E. H. Schell; no report.
- June 16. Emigrant Ind. Savings Bank v. Victoria M. Palmer and ors.; justice, John R. Brady; referee, F. V. B. Kennedy; no report.
- June 16. C. B. Limon v. Edmond Limon; justice, John R. Brady; referee, R. F. Farrell; no report.
- June 16. Abram Brown, Jr., v. William Galvin and ors.; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Henry Brewster; no report.
- June 16. George S. Coe and ano. v. Lamuel Schiffer and ors.; justice, John R. Brady; referee, A. L. Langer; fees not stated.
- June 16. Emigrant Ind. Savings Bank v. William McLoughlin and ors.; justice, John R. Brady; referee, H. A. Gumbleton; no report.
- June 17. Anna Ottendorfer v. A. H. Leszynsky and ors.; justice, John R. Brady; referee, A. L. Langer; no report.
- June 17. Emigrant Ind. Savings Bank v. James Walker and ors.; justice, John R. Brady; referee, F. V. B. Kennedy; no report.
- June 17. Emigrant Ind. Savings Bank v. Victoria M. Palmer and ors.; justice, John R. Brady; referee, F. V. B. Kennedy; no report.
- June 17. J. C. Blauvelt v. Gilbert F. Reeder; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Hugh Donnelly; no report.
- June 17. W. A. Coit v. Freeman Campbell; judge, John R. Brady; referee, James J. Nealis; no report.
- June 17. In the Matter of the Havalak Mining Co. of Colorado; judge, John R. Brady; receiver; no report.
- June 18. N. F. Palmer and others v. Robert H. Lowry and others;



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justice, John R. Brady; referee, Charles W. West; amount of fees, \$62.

June 18. C. E. Gillespie v. John Dworak and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Walter L. Livingston; amount of fees, \$65.50.

June 18. Charles W. Crosby v. H. H. Starr et al.; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Henry Brewster; no report.

June 18. Clarence Warden v. Julius Weidner and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, S. W. Holcomb; no report.

June 18. Adolphine Barclay v. Thomas Barclay; justice, John R. Brady; referee, G. W. Van Slyck; no report.

June 18. Frederick Wagner v. Maria Wagner; justice, John R. Brady; referee, William Sinclair; no report.

June 18. Mary D. Babcock v. John Wright; justice, Charles Donohue; referee, John A. Osborn; no report.

June 18. Recha Rosenberg and another v. Joseph Feigenbaum and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Joseph S. Bosworth; no report.

June 18. E. E. Underhill v. John Weinhold and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, John H. Kitchen; no report.

June 18. James Dooley v. Peter Halpin and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, David J. Dean; no report.

June 19. George G. Grennell v. Edward Moody and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, G. L. Ingraham; amount of fees, \$65.50.

June 19. E. B. Willets, etc., v. Albert Beverly et al.; justice, John R. Brady; referee, R. F. Farrell; no report.

June 19. Sarah M. Smith v. Ira E. Doying and others; justice John R. Brady; referee, John Whalen; no report.

June 19. Maria Stammer and others v. Michael Walsh; justice, John R. Brady; referee, John Whelan; no report.

June 19. Agnes Quinlan v. Louisa O'Brien; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Thomas Ludlow; no report.

June 20. Mary Hewlett v. Balthaser Schneider and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, William Sinclair; amount of fees, \$86.75.

June 20. Ernst Gabler v. Carsten Heilshorn; justice, John R. Brady; referee, T. H. Lane; amount of fees, \$51.75.

June 20. M. C. Weil v. Elias S. Weil; justice, John R. Brady; referee, T. H. Lane; no report.

June 30. E. T. Teffs and others v. Francois S. Lathrop; justice, John R. Brady; receiver, F. S. Lathrop; no report.

June 20. Horace Ripley v. Bridget Mullen; justice, John R. Brady; referee, S. W. Holcomb; amount of fees, \$68.75.

June 20. In the Matter of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, etc.; justice, John R. Brady; referee, P. H. Jones; no report.

June 23. C. A. Walworth v. James E. Mason; justice, Joseph Potter; referee, Wm. H. Leonard; no report.

June 23. A. B. Davis and others v. Catharine Munz and others; justice, Joseph Potter; referee A. T. Ackert; no report.

June 23. Julia A. Harper and others v. James Gilmore and others; justice, Joseph Potter; referee, S. W. Holcomb; no report.

June 23. C. E. Ackerman v. Maria L. Bond and others; justice, Joseph Potter; referee, B. C. Chetwood; amount of fees, \$10.

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- June 22. J. A. Harper and others v. James Gilmore and others; justice, Joseph Potter; referee, S. W. Holcomb; no report.
- June 24. The People, etc., v. The National Trust Company; justice, Joseph Potter; referee, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.; no report.
- June 24. James F. Thomas v. The Second Congregational Church, etc.; justice, Joseph Potter; referee, J. M. Bordorer; no report.
- June 24. Mechanics and Traders' National Bank v. Mary Crow and others; justice, Joseph Potter; referee, H. M. Morton; no report.
- June 24. First National Bank of Meadville v. Fourth National Bank; justice, Joseph Potter; referee, Joseph S. Bosworth; no report.
- June 24. John Grell v. Magdalena Grell; justice, Joseph Potter; referee, Sidney H. Stuart; no report.
- June 24. People, etc., v. The National Trust Company; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.; no report.
- June 24. In the Matter of John Toole and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, George W. Wingate; no report.
- June 24. Mutual Life Insurance Company v. M. G. Kopper and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Charles W. Wells; no report.
- June 25. Charles Tracy and others v. Peter C. Ruck and others; justice, Joseph Potter; referee, George F. Martins; no report.
- June 25. William R. Clarkson v. C. J. Hecker and others; justice, Joseph Potter; referee, James S. Thayer; no report.
- June 25. In the Matter of O. H. Milderberger, etc.; justice, Joseph Potter; referee, S. L. Bronnell; no report.
- June 25. Woonsocket Rubber Co. v. Rubber Clothing Co.; justice, Jos. Potter; referee, G. W. Van Slyck; no report.
- June 25. Horace Ripley v. Bridget Mullen and others; justice, Jos. Potter; referee, S. W. Holcomb; amount of fees, \$68.75.
- June 25. Bernhard Amson v. Thomas Murphy, etc.; justice, Jos. Potter; referee E. M. Barghard; no report.
- June 26. Jos. N. Balestier, etc., v. C. C. Clarke; justice, Jos. Potter; Receiver; no report.
- June 26. Robert Goelet v. Elizabeth Echert and others; justice, Jos. Potter; referee, Ambrose Monell; no report.
- June 26. In the Matter of the Directors, etc., of the Van Wyck Smelting Co.; justice, Jos. Potter; Receiver; no report.
- June 26. Maria Stammers and others v. Michael Walsh and others; justice, Jos. Potter; referee, John Whalen, Jr.; no report.
- June 26. Sarah M. Smith v. I. E. Doying and others; justice, Jos. Potter; referee, John Whalen, Jr.; no report.
- June 26. G. W. Hickok v. C. C. Hickok; justice, Jos. Potter; referee Thos. P. Wicks; no report.
- June 26. C. S. Davison and others v. C. S. Davison and others; justice, Jos. Potter; referee, Asa A. Spear; no report.
- June 27. Mutual Life Insurance Co. v. Catharine Bogert and others; justice, Jos. Potter; referee, R. F. Andrews; amount of fees, \$105.60.
- June 27. Mutual Life Insurance Co. v. R. P. Ellis, and others; justice, Jos. Potter; referee, Wm. P. Dixon; no report.
- June 27. Bank for Savings v. Henry Schneider and others; justice, Joseph Potter; Receiver; no report.

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- June 27. D. R. Pratt v. Hattie S. Rhodes and others; justice, Joseph Potter; referee, George F. Martins; no report.
- June 27. C. E. Gillespie v. John D. Worak and others; justice, Joseph Potter; referee, W. L. Livingston; no report.
- June 27. Mutual Life Insurance Company v. George W. Clark and others; justice, Joseph Potter; Receiver; no report.
- June 27. N. F. Palmer and others v. William A. Milos, etc.; justice, Joseph Potter; Receiver; no report.
- June 27. Annie T. La Farge v. Patrick O'Shea and others; justice, Joseph Potter; referee, F. B. Jennings; no report.
- June 27. A. G. Stewart v. E. M. Willett; justice, Joseph Potter; referee, S. P. Nash; no report.
- December 1. A. S. Black, etc., v. Robert Black and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, G. V. N. Baldwin; no report.
- December 1. Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society v. John D. Phillips and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, John Chetwood; no report.
- December 2. Mechanics and Traders' National Bank v. Thomas McDowell and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, John Sherwood; no report.
- December 2. A. H. Lowery v. Reuben H. Cudlipp and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, R. F. Farrell; no report.
- December 2. Fannie S. Kelly v. George V. Kelly; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Joseph Auerback; no report.
- December 2. John M. Davies and others v. James H. Breslin and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, J. J. Nealis; no report.
- December 2. M. E. Neal and ano., v. Bernard Laverty and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, E. F. Brown; no report.
- December 2. Frederick Bedford, etc., v. Thomas C. Fields; justice, John R. Brady; referee, B. C. Chetwood; no report.
- December 2. Jane Keleman v. Charles Mettam; justice, John R. Brady; referee, W. H. Ricketts; no report.
- December 2. Julia E. Cameron v. John J. Walsh and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, R. F. Andrews; no report.
- December 2. C. A. Schlegel v. Johanna French; justice, John R. Brady; referee, P. H. Jones; no report.
- December 2. George W. Wall, etc., v. Sarah Garrison and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, S. H. Olin; no report.
- December 2. William B. Runk, etc., v. James H. Peffers; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Henry Brewster; no report.
- December 2. F. C. Whitehouse v. Henry B. Whitehouse and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, F. de P. Foster; no report.
- December 2. J. L. Arcularius v. Richardson Tilford; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.; no report.
- December 2. Metropolitan National Bank v. William Loyd; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Thomas H. Hubbard; no report.
- December 2. David D. Elston v. David D. Wickham; justice John R. Brady; referee, C. H. Winfield; no report.
- December 2. Washington Life Insurance Company v. Metta Puckhofer and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, S. T. Cowen; no report.

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- December 2. Priscilla Allen v. George W. Allen; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.; no report.
- December 3. Johannes Ruger v. Theresa Heckel; justice, John R. Brady; referee, John Sherwood; no report.
- December 3. Manhattan Savings Institution v. John Cunningham and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, S. W. Holcomb; no report.
- December 3. Mary Cronogue v. John Cronogue; justice, John R. Brady; referee, S. A. Stuart; no report.
- December 3. E. J. Chaffee, etc., v. James E. Oolum and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Fred'k Smyth; no report.
- December 3. Robert Adams v. Henry Adams; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Henry Brewster; no report.
- December 3. G. L. Kingsland and others v. E. B. Kellogg and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Wm. R. Thompson; no report.
- December 3. Mary Ann Vernon v. Moses W. Vernon; justice, John R. Brady; referee, E. L. Caldwell; no report.
- December 3. J. C. Davison v. Stephen C. Smith and another; justice, John R. Brady; referee, W. Lawrence; no report.
- December 3. Samuel H. Linn v. Amelia C. Linn; justice, John R. Brady; referee, E. L. Caldwell; no report.
- December 3. John Feuerback v. Michael Schachtel and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Alphonze Alker; no report.
- December 4. John Emmons v. John Lennon and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Wm. M. Huet; no report.
- December 4. John P. Garnish v. Emily E. Boyd; justice, John R. Brady; referee, P. H. Jones; no report.
- December 4. In Matter of the Bronx River Road; justice, John R. Brady; referee, R. H. Cudlipp; no report.
- December 4. Hannah Hartman v. Chris. F. Hartman; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Alphonze Alker; no report.
- December 4. Henry Hart v. James Lynch and others; John R. Brady; referee, William Sinclair; fees not stated.
- December 4. S. H. Randall v. Josiah Carpenter and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, William Sinclair; no report.
- December 5. E. S. Savage v. John McCottry and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Alphonze Alker; no report.
- December 5. Germania Life Insurance Company v. Mary Cooper and others (No. 1); justice, John R. Brady; referee, S. W. Holcomb; no report.
- December 5. Germania Life Insurance Company v. Mary Cooper and others (No. 2); justice, John R. Brady; referee, S. W. Holcomb; no report.
- December 5. Ellen Blackburne v. Abram Johnson and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Theo. B. Van Vorst; no report.
- December 5. J. L. McCauley and another v. W. T. Reed; justice, John R. Brady; referee, John H. Kitchen; no report.
- December 5. Margaret E. Neal and others v. Bernard Laverty and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, E. F. Brown; no report.
- December 5. Charles A. Schlegel v. Johanna French and others; justice, Charles Daniels; referee, Patrick N. Jones; no report.

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- December 6. Edward W. Burr and another v. Benjamin W. Floyd and others; justice, Charles Daniels; referee, William V. Leavy; no report.
- December 6. Elizabeth C. Floyd v. Benjamin W. Floyd and others; justice, Charles Daniels; referee, William V. Leavy; no report.
- December 6. John Bond v. Louis Ernst and others; justice, Charles Daniels; referee, Frederick C. White; no report.
- December 6. Rosa Levy v. Benjamin Levy; justice, Charles Daniels; referee, George H. Strong; no report.
- December 6. Lyman Peebles v. A. G. Sanderson and others; justice, Charles Daniels; referee, S. W. Holcomb; no report.
- December 6. Grace Roof v. Sarah M. Garretson and others; justice, Charles Daniels; referee, E. B. Hinsdale; no report.
- December 6. A. B. Crane, etc., v. Sarah Smith and another; justice, Charles Daniels; referee, S. W. Holcomb; no report.
- December 6. Elizabeth C. Floyd v. Benjamin W. Floyd and others; justice, Charles Daniels; referee, Wm. B. Leavy; no report.
- December 6. Edward W. Burr and others v. Benjamin W. Floyd and others; justice, Charles Daniels; referee, Wm. B. Leavy; no report.
- December 8. Fitzhugh Smith v. Palmer B. Wells; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.; no report.
- December 8. John Fenerbach v. Michael Schachtel and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, A. H. Alker; no report.
- December 8. Benjamin H. Howell and others v. Horace H. Baxter; justice, John R. Brady; referee, S. W. Brownnell; no report.
- December 9. William Caulwell and others v. The Mayor, etc.; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Elihu Root; no report.
- December 9. John Cronogue v. Mary Cronogue; justice, John R. Brady; referee, F. B. S. Oliver; no report.
- December 10. John E. Speights and others v. Nancy S. Knapp and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, M. L. Townsend; fees not stated.
- December 10. Manhattan Savings Institution v. John Cunningham and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, S. W. Holcomb; no report.
- December 10. Wm. H. Austin v. Eliza Brogan; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Richard Busteed; no report.
- December 10. Citizen's Savings Bank v. John N. Young and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Richard Busteed; no report.
- December 10. Lyman Peebers v. A. G. Sanderson; justice, John R. Brady; referee, S. W. Holcomb; no report.
- December 10. John Emmons v. John Lennon and others; justice, John R. Brady; referee, Wm. M. Hoe; no report.
- December 11. First National Bank v. Continental National Bank; justice, Charles Daniels; referee, George E. Howe; no report.
- December 11. Jane Kelemen v. Charles Meetam; justice, Charles Daniels; referee, W. N. Ricketts; no report.
- December 10. A. M. Dudley v. John O'Connell, etc.; justice, Charles Daniels; referee, Thomas G. Barry; no report.
- December 11. Henry W. Ford and others v. W. O. Combes; justice, Charles Daniels; referee, Thomas G. Barry; no report.

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- December 11. E. M. Benjamin, etc., v. Mary L. Smith and others ; justice, Charles Daniels ; referee, George B. Bonney ; no report.
- December 11. In the Matter of Hugh Taylor ; justice, John R. Brady ; referee, John Sherwood ; no report.
- December 11. Martin Griffin and ano., v. Benjamin Adams ; justice, Charles Daniels ; referee, Hamilton Odell ; no report.
- December 11. In the Matter of Amelia S. Burger ; justice, Charles Daniels ; referee, John O. Heald ; no report.
- January 2. Robert McDonnell v. Mechanics and Builders' Hoisting Machine Company ; justice, H. C. Van Vorst ; Receiver ; no report.
- January 9. R. A. Chesebrough v. John T. Daly and others ; justice, H. C. VanVorst ; referee, Charles P. Lampel ; no report.
- December 15. Mechanics and Traders' National Bank v. Thomas McDowell ; justice, Charles Daniels ; referee, John Sherwood ; no report.
- December 16. Frederick Redford, etc., v. Thomas C. Fields and others ; justice, H. C. Van Vorst ; referee, B. C. Chetwood ; no report.
- December 16. A. H. Lowery v. R. H. Ondlipp and others ; justice, H. C. VanVorst ; referee, R. F. Farrell ; no report.
- December 16. Julia E. Cameron v. John J. Walsh ; justice, H. C. Van Vorst ; referee, R. F. Andrews ; no report.
- December 16. H. J. Hull v. Elizabeth McCaffill ; justice, H. C. Van Vorst ; referee, M. F. McLoughlin ; no report.
- December 16. Moses Taylor and others v. F. A. Newman and others ; justice, H. C. Van Vorst ; referee, William Sinclair ; no report.
- December 16. Washington Life Insurance Company v. Metta Puckhafer ; justice, H. C. Van Vorst ; referee, S. J. Cowen ; no report.
- December 16. Jacob Hebrank v. Robert Colell, etc. ; justice, H. C. Van Vorst ; referee, Frederick Smyth ; no report.
- December 16. L. C. Gutman v. Mary M. Barretto ; justice, H. C. Van Vorst ; referee, William A. Boyd ; no report.
- December 16. Joseph C. Appleby v. James Appleby and others ; justice H. C. Van Vorst ; referee, J. M. Barbour ; no report.
- December 16. Solomon Loeb v. Christopher Foster and others ; justice, H. C. Van Vorst ; referee, J. V. V. Olcott ; no report.
- December 16. Oregon Steamship Company v. George K. Otis ; justice, H. C. Van Vorst ; referee, H. M. Ruggles ; no report.
- December 17. Catharine Lynch v. Daniel W. Gantley and others ; justice, H. C. Van Vorst ; referee, John L. Riker ; no report.
- December 17. Catharine Lynch v. William Coventry and others ; justice, H. C. Van Vorst ; referee, John L. Riker ; no report.
- December 17. Walter Langdon and others v. D. N. Lord and others ; justice, H. C. Van Vorst ; referee, F. F. Marbury ; no report.
- December 17. Mary Ann McCabe v. Elizabeth Murphy and others ; justice, H. C. Van Vorst ; referee, Charles W. West ; no report.
- December 17. O. L. Dawson v. George Burnham and others ; justice, H. C. Van Vorst ; referee, Edgar Ketchum ; no report.
- December 18. Emeline Hull v. Andrew Hull ; justice, H. C. Van Vorst ; referee, E. S. Caldwell ; no report.

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- December 18. Henry M. Sanders v. James Kelly et al.; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; referee, William A. Boyd; no report.
- December 18. Thomas Moan v. Mary Moan; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; referee, E. S. Caldwell; no report.
- December 18. Frederick S. Robinson v. Thomas Henderson and others; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; referee, F. W. Whitridge; no report.
- December 18. E. H. Green v. Thomas Phelan; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; referee, Arthur Johnes; no report.
- December 18. Mary D. McCormick v. Geo. T. McCormick; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; referee, L. B. Brownell; no report.
- December 20. Stephen Grandon v. Anna Grandon and ora.; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; referee, S. E. Cannon; no report.
- December 22. E. H. Green v. Thomas Phelan; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; referee, Arthur Johnes; no report.
- December 23. H. P. Freeman, etc., v. Sarah E. Taylor, etc.; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; referee, William Sinclair; no report.
- December 23. Clinton Scovel v. Robert Brown; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; referee, John H. Hull; no report.
- December 23. President, etc., of Yale College, etc., v. Hannah Kennedy; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; referee, W. J. Marvin; no report.
- December 23. In the Matter of Charlotte McCarty; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; referee, E. D. Gale; no report.
- December 24. Bank of Savings v. Mary B. Gonzalez and ora.; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; referee, Wm. Sinclair; no report.
- December 24. In the Matter of Edward S. Becker; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; referee, Geo. F. Martens; no report.
- December 24. Abraham Maze, Jr., v. Washington Brockner and ora.; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; referee, Payson Merrill; amount of fees, \$108.75.
- December 24. Phillip Galle and ora. v. Michael Schachtel and ora.; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; referee, John A. Mapes; amount of fees, \$111.75.
- December 24. Levi A. Lockwood v. Jas. Belmont Smith; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; referee, William Irwin; no report.
- December 24. Ida Müller v. August Müller; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; referee, R. M. Stover; no report.
- December 24. In the Matter of S. G. Angarica de La Rua; judge, H. C. Van Vorst; referee, F. C. Bowman; no report.
- December 24. I. M. Dyckman v. Ira E. Doying and ora.; judge, H. C. Van Vorst; referee, Wm. Irwin; no report.
- December 24. R. S. Quinlan v. Eunice Terry and ora.; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; referee, George W. Carr; no report.
- December 27. E. T. Hicks v. Francis O'Hare and ora.; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; Receiver; no report.
- December 27. Rebecca Ely, etc., Edward Goodwin and ora.; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; Receiver; no report.
- December 27. Ramon M. Estnez and ano. v. Henry Erben, Jr., and ora.; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; Receiver; no report.
- December 27. David Goldschmidt v. John C. Wilmerding and ora.; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; referee, Jos. S. Bosworth; no report.
- December 27. James Robertson v. Annie Robertson; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; referee, Jacob W. Feeter; no report.

1879.

December 29. Edwin Townsend, etc., v. Wm. E. Wilmerding and ora.; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; no report.

December 29. Edwin Townsend and ora. v. Aaron R. Thompson and ora.; justice, H. C. Van Vorst; referee, E. F. Hall; no report.

December 29. Isaac B. Brice v. Frederick C. Baker and others; justice, H. C. VanVorst; Receiver; no report.

December 29. H. G. Stebbins, etc., v. William A. Stebbins, etc.; justice, H. C. VanVorst; referee, Hamilton Cole; no report.

December 30. Petrus Amend v. Anna Britton and others; justice, H. C. VanVorst; referee, Richard M. Henry; no report.

December 30. E. K. Adams and others v. C. W. Kitchen and others; justice, H. C. VanVorst; referee, J. P. Adams; no report.

December 30. F. L. Howard, etc., v. C. V. Trainor and others; justice, H. C. VanVorst; referee, G. M. Spier, Jr.; no report.

December 31. H. C. Merrill and another v. A. A. Merrill and others; justice, H. C. VanVorst; referee, B. T. Kissam; no report.

December 31. C. P. Stokes v. F. F. Russell and others; justice, H. C. VanVorst; referee, J. H. V. Arnold; no report.

December 31. Isaac Hendricks and others v. C. E. Cogswell and others; justice, H. C. VanVorst; referee, Edgar Logan; no report.

December 31. Isaac Hendricks and others v. C. E. Cogswell and others; justice, H. C. VanVorst; referee, Edgar Logan; no report.

January 2. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company v. C. G. Patterson et al.; justice, Noah Davis; referee, Joseph A. Walch; amount of fees, \$99.75.

January 2. Anna C. McGlohan v. John A. McGlohan; justice, Noah Davis; referee, Thomas S. Moore; no report.

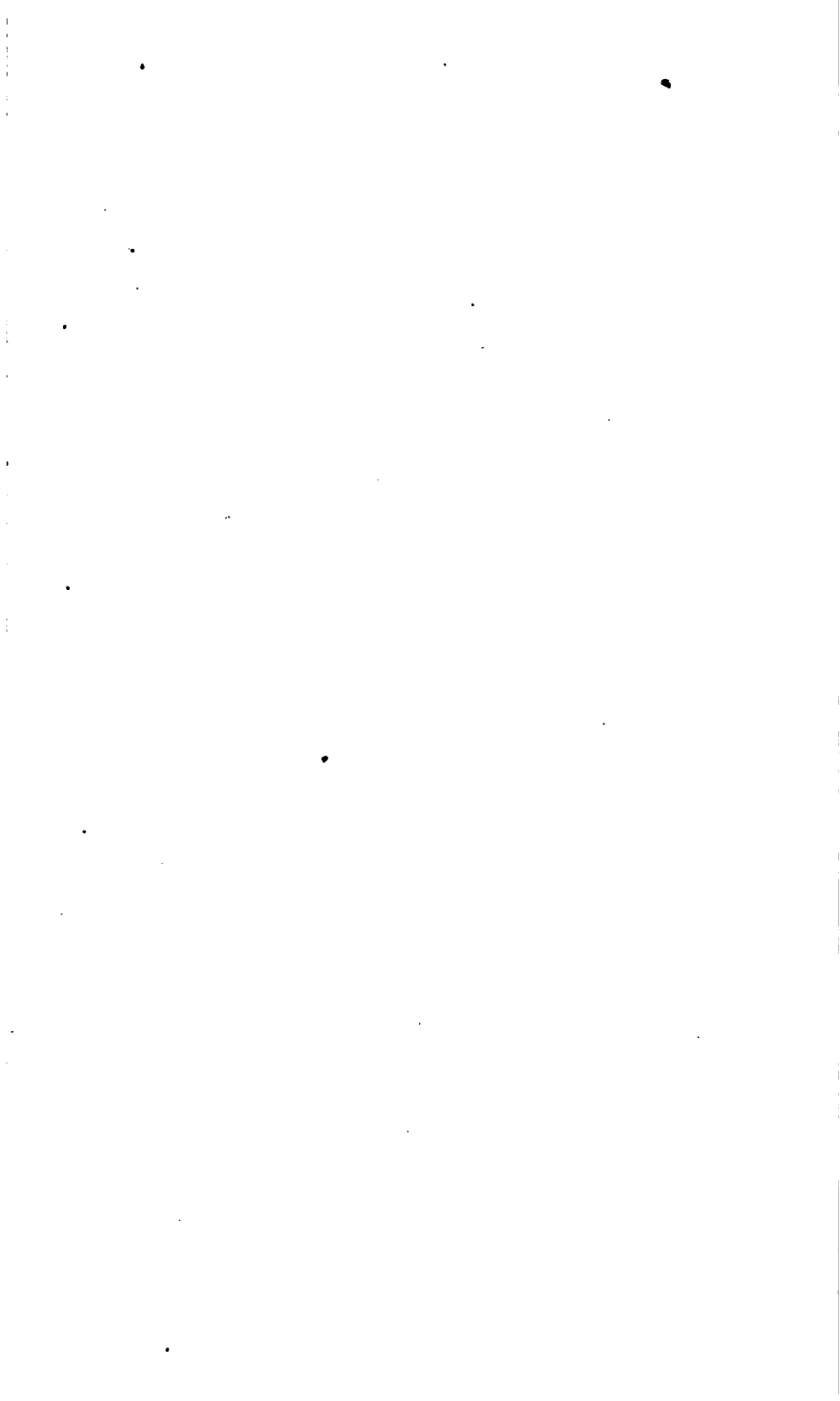
January 6. P. A. Morgan v. Hannah Merrill; justice, Noah Davis, referee, A. J. Requa; no report.

January 9. Laura Schenck v. C. S. Schenck; justice, Noah Davis; referee, R. M. Harrison; no report.

April 3. Equitable Life Assurance Society v. Henry Stollmeyer and others; justice, Noah Davis; referee, R. M. Harrison; amount of fees, \$61.75.

December 23. George Brisbane v. Albert Brisbane; justice, Noah Davis; referee, Hamilton Cole; no report.





# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 55.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 12, 1880.

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### ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR ON COMPANIES NAVIGATING THE LAKES AND RIVERS.

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, {  
ALBANY, *February* 12, 1880. }

Hon. GEORGE H. SHARPE,

*Speaker of the Assembly :*

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the State Engineer and Surveyor on companies navigating lakes and rivers, for the year 1879.

Respectfully yours,

HORATIO SEYMOUR, JR.,

*State Engineer and Surveyor.*

[Assem. Doc. No. 55.]



# REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, {  
ALBANY, February 12, 1880. }

*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York :*

In accordance with the requirements of section 25 of chapter 232, Laws of 1854, entitled "An act for the incorporation of companies formed to navigate the lakes and rivers," the State Engineer and Surveyor respectfully reports that the following companies have reported to this department, as required by said act :

Name of Company.	Report filed.
Catskill and Albany Steamboat Company.....	Jan. 13, 1880.
Citizens' Steamboat Company.....	Jan. 20, 1880.
Harlem and New York Navigation Company.....	Jan. 8, 1880.
Hudson River Line. ....	Jan. 15, 1880.
Lake George Steamboat Company.....	Jan. 22, 1880.
Long Island North Shore Passenger and Freight Transportation Company.....	Jan. 6, 1880.
Lake Keuka Steam Navigation Company.....	Dec. 29, 1879.
Merchants and Manufacturers' Freight Company.....	Jan. 20, 1880.
Morrisania Steamboat Company.....	Feb. 3, 1880.
New York and Hudson Steamboat Company.....	Jan. 10, 1880.
New York and Lake Champlain Transportation Co..	Jan. 15, 1880.
New York Lighterage and Transportation Company..	Jan. 6, 1880.
New York and Saugerties Transportation Company..	Jan. 12, 1880.
Ocean Pier and Navigation Company.....	Jan. 15, 1880.
Port Chester Transportation Company.....	Jan. 22, 1880.
Seneca Lake Steam Navigation Company.....	Jan. 14, 1880.
The Eastern Transportation Line.....	Jan. 10, 1880.
The Western Transportation Company.....	Feb. 10, 1880.

The above reports in full are herewith transmitted, and the information in them has been arranged in accompanying tables.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, JR.,

*State Engineer and Surveyor.*

## ANNUAL REPORT of companies formed to navigate lakes and rivers for the year 1879, pursuant to chapter 232, Laws of 1854.

NAME OF COMPANY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10
	Amount of capital stock by charter.	Amount of capital stock subscribed.	Amount of capital stock paid in at time of organization.	Amount of stock of stock paid in.	Amount of floating debt.	Number of boats owned by the company.	Average number of employees during the year.	Gross amount of receipts for freight.	Gross amount of receipts from all other sources.
Catakill and Albany Steamboat Company.	\$8,000 00	.....	.....	\$80,000 00	.....	1	15	\$16,923 63	\$11,852 95
Citizens' Steamboat Company.	250,000 00	\$250,000 00	\$250,000 00	250,000 00	\$200,000 00	1	100	116,744 32	157,037 82
Harlem and New York Navigation Co.	150,000 00	150,000 00	45,000 00	150,000 00	54,700 00	4	47	6,183 82	83,500 49
Hudson River Line.	125,000 00	125,000 00	125,000 00	125,000 00	.....	3	45	358 20	105,254 22
Lake George Steamboat Company.	25,000 00	25,000 00	25,000 00	25,000 00	.....	2	18	512 66	25,567 70
L. I. N. Shore Passenger and F't. Trans. Co.	100,000 00	100,000 00	44,000 00	100,000 00	.....	2	20	14,685 40	25,849 49
Lake Kenia Steam Navigation Company.	60,000 00	60,000 00	60,000 00	60,000 00	.....	2	1	786 25	3,163 72
Merchants' and Manufacturers' F't. Line.	50,000 00	15,600 00	9,800 00	15,600 00	.....	1	10	6,223 95	1,100 00
Morristania Steamboat Company.	130,000 00	130,000 00	65,000 00	130,000 00	.....	3	33	6,229 42	63,706 73
New York and Hudson Steamboat Co.	150,000 00	150,000 00	150,000 00	150,000 00	32,230 00	15	4	430,878 34	63,974 00
N. Y. and Lake Champlain Trans. Co.	45,000 00	45,000 00	11,250 00	45,000 00	.....	11	250	10,962 48	119,495 50
New York Lighterage and Trans. Company.	20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00	6,471 48	11	36	74,743 09	4,350 00
New York and Saugerties Trans. Company.	50,000 00	50,000 00	10,000 00	50,000 00	9,700 00	1	16	17,688 69	16,240 73
Ocean Pier and Navigation Company.	150,000 00	200,000 00	150,000 00	200,000 00	.....	1	60	.....	63,036 36
Port Chester Transportation Company.	16,000 00	16,000 00	16,000 00	16,000 00	5,000 00	1	10	3,791 10	1,746 84
Seneca Lake Steam Navigation Company.	200,000 00	.....	100,000 00	200,000 00	.....	5	17	2,315 09	24,566 60
The Eastern Transportation Line.	250,000 00	250,000 00	125,000 00	250,000 00	7,992 62	21	80	89,250 65	96,518 73
The Western Transportation Company.	400,000 00	840,800 00	838,000 00	.....	171,030 61	13	600	568,032 88	78,112 17
	\$2,251,000 00	\$2,427,400 00	\$2,045,050 00	\$1,872,600 00	\$487,124 71	89	1,367	\$1,386,246 97	\$942,104 05

## Annual Report of companies formed to navigate lakes and rivers—(Continued.)

NAME OF COMPANY.	11	12	13	14	15	7
	Amount of dividends.	Amount paid for damaged and lost freight.	Amount paid for new moving stock and equipment.	Amount charged to depreciation of property.	Principal office.	Waters upon which they do business.
Catakill and Albany Steamboat Company.	.....	\$130 00	.....	.....	Hudson, N. Y. ....	Hudson river and Catskill creek.
Citizens' Steamboat Company	\$37,500 00	414 06	.....	.....	Troy, N. Y. ....	Hudson river and New York harbor.
Harlem and New York Navigation Co. ....	.....	14 00	.....	.....	Harlem, N. Y. ....	East river and harbor of New York city.
Hudson River Line.	.....	.....	.....	.....	New York city.	Hudson river.
Lake George Steamboat Company	.....	.....	.....	.....	Coldwell, N. Y. ....	Lake George.
L. I. N. S. Passenger and Ft. Trans. Co. ....	5,000 00	38 57	.....	.....	Glen Cove, N. Y. ....	E. river, L. I. Sound & Hempstead harbor.
Lake Keuka Steam Navigation Company	.....	26 00	.....	.....	Penn Yan, N. Y. ....	Lake Keuka and outlet.
Merchants and Manufacturers' F. T. Co. ....	.....	6 50	\$3,724 26	.....	Peekskill, N. Y. ....	Hudson river and bay of New York
Morristania Steamboat Company	.....	20 35	450 00	.....	New York, N. Y. ....	E. river, Harlem river, and harbor of N. Y.
New York and Hudson Steamboat Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hudson, N. Y. ....	Hudson river and harbor of New York
N. Y. and Lake Champlain Trans. Co. ....	.....	200 00	12,001 00	.....	Whitehall, N. Y. ....	Ottawa, St. Lawrence, Hudson and East river, bay and harbor of New York, Lake Champlain, Erie and Delaware canal.
New York Lighterage and Trans. Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 Wall street, N. Y. ....	N. and E. rivers, L. I. Sound, harbor of New York.
New York and Saugerties Trans. Co. ....	.....	.....	15,000 00	.....	Saugerties, N. Y. ....	New York bay, East and N. rivers, Esopus creek.
Ocean Pier and Navigation Company....	.....	.....	290,014 34	.....	Gravesend, N. Y. ....	Between New York and Brooklyn and the Ocean Pier and Navigation Co. Iron pier at Coney Island.
Port Chester Transportation Company....	.....	73 00	1,800 00	\$1,000 00	Port Chester. ....	L. I. Sound, Hudson and East rivers.
Seneca Lake Steam Navigation Company.	.....	.....	36,968 86	150,000 00	Watkins, N. Y. ....	Seneca lake.
The Eastern Transportation Line.	.....	.....	.....	.....	New York, N. Y. ....	N. and E. rivers, L. I. Sound, Narragansett bay, New York harbor.
The Western Transportation Line	.....	5,808 37	208,043 77	.....	Wheatfield, N. Y. ....	East river, New York bay, Hudson river, Erie canal, Niagara river, Lake Erie, Maumee river, Buffalo river, Lake St. Clair, Detroit river, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Milwaukee river.
	\$42,500 00	\$6,717 83	\$698,501 75	\$151,000 00		

# REPORTS OF COMPANIES.

(No. 1.)

## CATSKILL AND ALBANY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

STATE OF NEW YORK, { ss.  
Columbia County, }

I, John W. French, treasurer of the Catskill and Albany Steamboat Company, depose and say that the statements in the following annexed report, which has been signed by me at the end thereof, are true and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

JOHN W. FRENCH,  
*Treasurer.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this {  
12th day of January, 1880. }

STEPHEN VALLETT, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

1. Amount of capital stock by charter (consisting of 800 shares of \$100 each).....	\$80,000 00
2. Amount of stock subscribed for .....	80,000 00
3. Amount paid in at time of organization .....	80,000 00
4. Amount now paid in .....	80,000 00
6. Number of boats as follows:	
Steamboats .....	1
One steamboat .....	<u>Tonnage.</u> 624
7. Business of the company is transacted upon the following waters:	
Hudson river and Catskill creek.	
8. Average number of employees during the year .....	15
9. Gross receipts for freight .....	\$16,923 63
10. Gross receipts from other sources .....	11,852 95
12. There has been paid on account of freight lost .....	130 00

15. The principal office of the company is located at Hudson, county of Columbia, N. Y.

The names of the officers of this company are as follows:

*Directors* — John Clough, John W. French, J. C. Hogeboom, S. L. Magoon, D. P. Hoffman.

*President* — J. C. Hogeboom.

*Treasurer* — John W. French.

*Secretary* — S. L. Magoon.

*Superintendent* — John W. French.

The undersigned has caused the foregoing statement to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and believes the same to be correct.

(Signed)

JOHN W. FRENCH,  
*Treasurer.*

Communications to this company should be addressed as follows: Catskill and Albany Steamboat Company, Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y.

(No. 2.)

## CITIZENS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.  
County, }

I, T. D. Abrams, treasurer of the Citizens' Steamboat Company, depose and say that the statements in the following annexed report, which has been signed by me at the end thereof, are true and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

T. D. ABRAMS,  
Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this }  
17th day of January, 1880. }

W. T. BOGERT, (110) Notary Public, N. Y. County.

1. Amount of capital stock by charter (consisting of 2,500 shares of \$100 each) ..... \$250,000 00
2. Amount of stock subscribed for..... 250,000 00
3. Amount paid in at time of organization ..... 250,000 00
4. Amount now paid in..... 250,000 00
5. Floating debt as follows:
 

Secured by personal mortgage .....	200,000 00
Four steamers, estimated value.....	\$450,000 00
6. Number of boats as follows:
 

Steamboats .....	4
Steamer Saratoga.....	Tonnage. 1,438.75
Steamer City of Troy.....	1,527.83
Steamer Thomas Powell.....	735.90
Steamer Golden Gate.....	201.97
7. Business of the company is transacted upon the following waters:  
Hudson river and New York harbor.
8. Average number of employees during the year..... 100
9. Gross receipts for freight ..... \$116,744 32
10. Gross receipts from other sources ..... 157,037 82
11. Dividends have been paid as follows:
 

Cash dividend of 15 per cent on 2,500 shares of capital stock.....	37,500 00
There has been paid on account of freight lost and damaged.....	414 03
15. The principal office of the company is located at Troy, county of Rensselaer, N. Y.  
The names of the officers of the company are as follows:
 

*Directors* — Wm. Kemp, H. B. Squires, H. H. Darling, C. L. Mac Arthur, C. K. Brown, C. W. Tillinghast, C. W. Farnham, J. Cornell, G. W. Horton, A. M. Church, B. F. Stiles, T. D. Abrams.

*President* — C. W. Farnham.

*Treasurer* — T. D. Abrams.

*Secretary* — T. D. Abrams.

*Superintendent* — J. Cornell.

The undersigned has caused the foregoing statement to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and believes the same to be correct.

(Signed) T. D. ABRAMS, Treasurer.

Communications to this company should be addressed as follows: Citizens' Steamboat Company, Troy, Rensselaer county, N. Y.



(No. 3.)

## HARLEM AND NEW YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
*City and County of New York.* } ss.

I, William H. Colwell, president of the Harlem and New York Navigation Company, depose and say that the statements in the following annexed report, which has been signed by me at the end thereof, are true and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

W. H. COLWELL,  
*President.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this }  
 6th day of January, 1880.

J. N. WATSON, *Notary Public*, (153) *New York County*.

1. Amount of capital stock by charter (consisting of 15,000 shares of \$10 each).....	\$150,000 00
2. Amount of stock subscribed for .....	150,000 00
3. Amount paid in at time of organization.....	45,000 00
4. Amount now paid in.....	150,000 00

## 5. Floating debt as follows:

Secured by real estate mortgage.....	\$20,000 00
Having no security .....	34,700 00

Total ..... \$54,700 00

The real estate occupied by the company in carrying on its business, at 130th street, Harlem, the estimated value of which is ..... \$65,000 00

## 6. Number of boats as follows:

Steamboats..... 4

	<b>Tonnage.</b>
Sylvan Grove .....	320.28
Sylvan Stream.....	368.95
Sylvan Glen .....	330.26
Sylvan Dell.....	440.41

Tons..... 1,459.9

## 7. Business of this company is transacted upon the following waters:

East and Harlem rivers, and Harbor of the city of New York.

8. Average number of employees during the year .....	47
9. Gross receipts for freight.....	\$6,183 82
10. Gross receipts from other sources.....	83,500 49
12. There has been paid on account of freight damaged .....	14 00

## 15. The principal office of the company is located at Harlem, in the city and county of New York.

The names of the officers of this company are as follows:

*Directors* — Wm. H. Colwell, Henry Schubart, Henry Friedman, John O. Hobby, Andrew Fletcher, John L. Daniels.

*President* — William H. Colwell.

*Treasurer* — Henry Friedman.

*Secretary* — James N. Watson.

*Superintendent* — William Witherwax.

The undersigned has caused the foregoing statement to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and believes the same to be correct.

(Signed)

W. H. COLWELL,

*President.*

Communications to this company should be addressed as follows: Harlem and New York Navigation Company, Harlem, New York City.

(No. 4.)

## HUDSON RIVER LINE STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
County. } ss.

I, C. T. Van Santvoord, treasurer of the Hudson River Line, depose and say that the statements in the following annexed report, which has been signed by me at the end thereof, are true and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

C. T. VAN SANTVOORD,

*Treasurer.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this }  
14th day of January, 1880. }

GEO. P. MILNE, *Notary Public*, (207) *New York County*.

1. Amount of capital stock by charter (consisting of 1,250 shares of \$100 each).....	\$125,000 00
2. Amount of stock subscribed for .....	125,000 00
3. Amount paid in at time of organization.....	125,000 00
4. Amount now paid in .....	125,000 00
6. Number of boats as follows:	
Steamboats.....	3
	<hr/>
	<b>Tonnage.</b>
C. Vibbard .....	1,066. 98
D. Drew.....	930. 35
Armenia .....	528. 29
	<hr/>
7. Business of this company is transacted upon the following waters:	
Hudson river.	
8. Average number of employees during the year .....	45
9. Gross receipts for freight.....	\$358 20
10. Gross receipts from other sources.....	165,254 22

15. The principal office of the company is located at Vestry Street Pier, North river, New York City.

The names of the officers of this company are as follows:

*Directors* — A. Van Santvoord, J. McB. Davidson, C. T. Van Santvoord.

*President* — A. Van Santvoord.

*Treasurer* — C. T. Van Santvoord.

*Secretary* — C. R. Van Benthuyzen.

The undersigned has caused the foregoing statement to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and believes the same to be correct.

(Signed)

C. T. VAN SANTVOORD,

*Treasurer.*

Communications to this company should be addressed as follows: Vestry Street Pier, New York.

(No. 5.)

## LAKE GEORGE STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

STATE OF VERMONT, }  
*Chittenden County.* } ss.

I, V. P. Noyes, treasurer of the Lake George Steamboat Company, depose and say that the statements in the following annexed report, which has been signed by me at the end thereof, are true and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

V. P. NOYES,  
*Treasurer.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this }  
 20th day of January, 1880. }

J. E. LARRELL, *Notary Public.*

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Amount of capital stock by charter (consisting of 250 shares of \$100 each).....   | \$25,000 00                       |
| 2. Amount of stock subscribed for.....  | 25,000 00                         |
| 3. Amount paid in at time of organization.....  | 25,000 00                         |
| <hr/>   |                                   |
| 6. Number of boats as follows:  |                                   |
| Steamboats .....  | 1                                 |
| Steam propellers .....  | 1                                 |
| <hr/>   |                                   |
| Total.....  | 2                                 |
| <hr/>   |                                   |
| Steamboat.....  | Tonnage. 643. 14                  |
| Propeller .....   | 67. 13                            |
| <hr/>   |                                   |
| 7. Business of the company is transacted upon the following waters:   |                                   |
| Lake George.  |                                   |
| 8. Average number of employees during the year .....  | 18                                |
| 9. Gross receipts for freight.....  | \$512 66                          |
| 10. Gross receipts from other sources .....   | 25,567 70                         |
| <hr/>   |                                   |
| 15. The principal office of the company is located at Caldwell, county of Warren, N. Y.   |                                   |
| The names of the officers of this company are as follows:   |                                   |
| <i>Directors</i> — LeGrand B. Cannon, I. V. Baker, Thomas Dickson, A. L. Inman, W. S. Eddy.   |                                   |
| <i>President</i> — LeGrand B. Cannon.   |                                   |
| <i>Treasurer</i> — V. P. Noyes.   |                                   |
| <i>Secretary</i> — P. W. Burney.  |                                   |
| <i>Superintendent</i> — P. W. Burney.   |                                   |
| The undersigned has caused the foregoing statement to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and believes the same to be correct. |                                   |
| (Signed)  | V. P. NOYES,<br><i>Treasurer.</i> |

(No. 6.)

## LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION COMPANY:

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
*County.* } ss.

I, Benj. C. Kirk, treasurer of the Long Island North Shore Passenger and Freight Transportation Company, depose and say that the statements in the

following annexed report, which has been signed by me at the end thereof, are true and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

BENJ. C. KIRK,

*Treasurer.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this }  
3d day of January, 1880. }

JAMES W. MERRITT, *Notary Public, Queens County.*

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Amount of capital stock by charter (consisting of 2,000 shares of \$50 each).....  | \$100,000 00      |
| 2. Amount of stock subscribed for.....  | 100,000 00        |
| 3. Amount paid in at time of organization.....  | 44,000 00         |
| 4. Amount now paid in.....  | 100,000 00        |
| <hr/>   |                   |
| 6. Number of boats as follows:  |                   |
| Steamboats.....   | 1                 |
| Canal boats.....  | 1                 |
| Total.....  | 2                 |
| <hr/>   |                   |
|   | Tonnage.          |
| Steamboat Seawanhaka.....   | 612               |
| Canal boat A. Horning.....  | 123               |
| <hr/>   |                   |
| 7. Business of the company is transacted upon the following waters:   |                   |
| East river, Long Island Sound, and Hempstead harbor.  |                   |
| 8. Average number of employees during the year.....   | 20                |
| 9. Gross receipts for freight.....  | \$14,685 40       |
| 10. Gross receipts from other sources.....  | 25,849 49         |
| 11. Dividends have been paid as follows:  |                   |
| Cash dividend of 5 per cent, on 2,000 shares of capital stock, \$100,000.....   | 5,000 00          |
| 12. There has been paid on account of freight lost....  | \$11 00           |
| There has been paid on account of freight damaged..   | 21 57             |
| Total.....  | 32 57             |
| <hr/>   |                   |
| 15. The principal office of the company is located at Glen Cove, county of Queens, N. Y.  |                   |
| The names of the officers of this company are as follows:   |                   |
| <i>Directors</i> —James Udall, Stephen Taber, Silas-Mott, Edward Morgan, T. L. M. Bartow, Stephen H. Townsend, Benj. C. Kirk.                             |                   |
| <i>President</i> —James Udall.  |                   |
| <i>Treasurer, Secretary and Superintendent</i> —Benj. C. Kirk.  |                   |
| The undersigned has caused the foregoing statement to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and believes the same to be correct. |                   |
| (Signed)  | BENJ. C. KIRK,    |
|   | <i>Treasurer.</i> |

Communications to this company should be addressed as follows: Benj. C. Kirk, Glen Cove, Queens county, N. Y.

(No. 7.)

## LAKE KEUKA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
Yates County. } ss.

I, T. O. Hamlin, acting president of the Lake Keuka Steam Navigation Com-

pany, depose and say that the statements in the following annexed report, which has been signed by me at the end thereof, are true and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

T. O. HAMLIN,  
*Acting President.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this }  
20th day of December, 1879.

A. W. FRANKLIN, *Notary Public.*

1. Amount of capital stock by charter (consisting of 600 shares of \$100 each).....	\$60,000 00
2. Amount of stock subscribed for.....	60,000 00
3. Amount paid in at time of organization.....	60,000 00
4. Amount now paid in.....	60,000 00
<hr/>	
6. Number of boats as follows:	
Steamboats .....	2
<hr/>	
	Tonnage.
Steamer Yates .....	120
Steamer Steuben .....	150
<hr/>	
Total tons.....	270
<hr/>	
7. Business of the company is transacted upon the following waters:	
Lake Keuka and outlet.	
8. Average number of employees during the year .....	7
9. Gross receipts for freight.....	\$786 25
10. Gross receipts from other sources.....	3,163 72
12. There has been paid on account of freight lost.....	26 00
<hr/>	

15. The principal office of the company is located at Penn Yan, county of Yates, N. Y.

The names of the officers of this company are as follows:

• *Directors* — T. O. Hamlin, M. Holmes, J. D. Holmes, O. G. Shearman, J. F. Crosby, A. W. Franklin, W. W. Quackenbush, Chas. Young.

*Treasurer* — Chas. Young.

*Secretary* — T. O. Hamlin.

*Superintendent* — M. Holmes.

The undersigned has caused the foregoing statement to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and believes the same to be correct.

(Signed)

T. O. HAMLIN,  
*Acting President.*

Communications to this company should be addressed as follows: Lake Keuka Steam Navigation Company, Penn Yan, Yates county, N. Y.

(No. 3.)

## MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' FREIGHT COMPANY OF PEEKSKILL.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
Westchester County. } ss.

I, William S. Tompkins, president of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Freight Company, depose and say that the statements in the following annexed

report, which has been signed by me at the end thereof, are true and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

WM. S. TOMPKINS,  
President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this }  
19th day of January, 1880. }

SAMUEL G. FROST, *Notary Public.*

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Amount of capital stock (consisting of 1,000 shares of \$50 each).....   | \$50,000 00                    |
| 2. Amount of stock subscribed for.....  | 15,600 00                      |
| 3. Amount paid in at time of organization.....  | 9,800 00                       |
| 4. Amount now paid in.....  | 15,600 00                      |
| <hr/>   |                                |
| 6. Number of boats as follows:  |                                |
| Steamboats.....   | 1                              |
| <hr/>   |                                |
| One propeller.....  | Tonnage.<br>223                |
| <hr/>   |                                |
| 7. Business of the company is transacted upon the following waters:   |                                |
| Hudson river and bay of New York.   |                                |
| 8. Average number of employees during the year.....   | 10                             |
| 9. Gross receipts for freight.....  | \$6,233 95                     |
| 10. Gross receipts from other sources.....  | 1,100 00                       |
| 12. There has been paid on account of freight lost.....   | 6 50                           |
| <hr/>   |                                |
| 13. Paid for new moving stock and equipment as follows:   |                                |
| General repairs to hull and machinery.....  | \$2,724 26                     |
| 15. The principal office of the company is located at Peekskill, county of Westchester, N. Y.   |                                |
| The names of the officers of this company are as follows:   |                                |
| <i>Directors</i> — Wm. S. Tompkins, Geo. W. Robertson, John J. Storm, Wm. Southard, Robert Maskeller.   |                                |
| <i>President</i> — Wm. S. Tompkins.   |                                |
| <i>Treasurer</i> — John J. Storm.   |                                |
| <i>Secretary</i> — Geo. W. Robertson.   |                                |
| <i>Superintendent</i> — John J. Storm.  |                                |
| The undersigned has caused the foregoing statement to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and believes the same to be correct. |                                |
| (Signed)  | WM. S. TOMPKINS,<br>President. |

Communications to this company should be addressed as follows: John J. Storm, Merchants and Manufacturers' Freight Company, Peekskill, N. Y.

(No. 3 1-2.)

## MORRISANIA STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
City of New York. } ss.

I, R. Cornell White, president of the Morrisania Steamboat Company, depose and say that the statements in the following annexed report, which has been

signed by me at the end thereof, are true and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

R. CORNELL WHITE,  
*President.*

Subscribed and affirmed to before me, this }  
31st day of January, 1880. }

A. W. SEAMAN, *Notary Public, Queens Co., certified in N. Y. Co.*

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Amount of capital stock by charter (consisting of 5,200 shares of \$25 each) .....   | \$130,000 00      |
| 2. Amount of stock subscribed for .....   | 130,000 00        |
| 3. Amount paid in at time of organization.....  | 65,000 00         |
| 4. Amount now paid in .....   | 130,000 00        |
| <hr/>   |                   |
| 6. Number of boats as follows:  |                   |
| Steamboats .....  | 3                 |
| <hr/>   |                   |
|   | Tonnage.          |
| Steamboat Morrisania.....   | 420.00            |
| Steamboat Harlem .....  | 465.89            |
| Steamboat Shady Side .....  | 444.17            |
| <hr/>   |                   |
| 7. Business of the company is transacted upon the following waters:   |                   |
| East river, Harlem river and harbor of New York.  |                   |
| 8. Average number of employees during the year .....  | 32                |
| 9. Gross receipts for freight .....   | \$6,229 42        |
| 10. Gross receipts from other sources.....  | 63,706 73         |
| 12. There has been paid on account of freight lost.....   | \$16 00           |
| There has been paid on account of freight damaged..   | 4 35              |
|   | <hr/> 20 35       |
| <hr/>   |                   |
| 13. Paid for new moving stock and equipment as follows:   |                   |
| Expended for buildings and dock improvements on the line.....   | \$450 00          |
| <hr/>   |                   |
| 15. The principal office of the company is located at One Hundred and Thirty-third street, near Third avenue, city and county of New York.                |                   |
| The names of the officers of this company are as follows:   |                   |
| <i>Directors</i> — R. Cornell White, Thomas Rae, H. B. Kirk, S. A. Jenks, Jno. Manchester, S. Lloyd Haigh, Green Wright.                                  |                   |
| <i>President</i> — R. Cornell White.  |                   |
| <i>Treasurer</i> — Thomas Rae.  |                   |
| <i>Secretary</i> — Jno. Manchester.   |                   |
| <i>Superintendent</i> — Chas. H. Longstreet.  |                   |
| The undersigned has caused the foregoing statement to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and believes the same to be correct. |                   |
| (Signed)  | R. CORNELL WHITE, |
|   | <i>President.</i> |

Communications to this company should be addressed as follows: Morrisania Post Office, New York City.

(No. 9.)

## NEW YORK AND HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
County. } ss.

I, Daniel Sargent, Treasurer of the New York and Hudson Steamboat Com-

pany, depose and say that the statements in the following annexed report, which has been signed by me at the end thereof, are true and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

D. SARGENT,  
*Treasurer.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this {  
9th day of January, 1880. }

A. FRANK P. CHACE, *Com. of Deeds, Hudson, N. Y.*

1. Amount of capital stock by charter (consisting of 1,500 shares of \$100 each).....	\$150,000 00
2. Amount of stock subscribed for.....	150,000 00
3. Amount paid in at time of organization.....	150,000 00
4. Amount now paid in.....	150,000 00
5. Floating debt as follows:	
Secured by real estate mortgage.....	\$28,000 00
Secured by bond.....	6,000 00
Secured by note.....	3,000 00
Having no security.....	280 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>32,280 00</b>
Four brick storehouses, one iron freight-house, coal yard and dock property, estimated value....	\$60,000 00
6. Number of boats as follows:	
The company own no boats; D. W. Hamilton and Reed & Powell, of Cossackie, run two boats on commission.	
7. Business of the company is transacted upon the following waters:	
Hudson river and harbor of New York.	
8. Average number of employees during the year.....	4
9. Gross receipts for commission on freight.....	\$10,962 48
10. Gross receipts from rents.....	974 00

15. The principal office of the company is located at Hudson, county of Columbia, N. Y.

The names of the officers of this company are as follows:

*Directors* — D. W. Hamilton, Alexander Reed, Wheeler Powell, Jacob H. Proper, John C. Newkirk, Silas W. Tobey, Wm. I. Traver, Geo. B. Fanfield, Milton Martin.

*President* — Jno. C. Newkirk.

*Treasurer and Secretary* — Daniel Sargent.

*Superintendent* — Edward Hamilton.

The undersigned has caused the foregoing statement to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and believes the same to be correct.

(Signed)

D. SARGENT,  
*Treasurer.*

Communications to this company should be addressed as follows: D. Sargent, Treasurer, or Edward R. Hamilton, New York and Hudson Steamboat Company, Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y.

(No. 10.)

## NEW YORK AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

STATE OF NEW YORK, {  
Washington County. } ss.

I, L. J. U. Stark, president of the New York and Lake Champlain Transpor-



tation Company, depose and say that the statements in the following annexed report, which has been signed by me at the end thereof, are true and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

L. J. U. STARK,  
*President.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this {  
14th day of January, 1880.

A. C. SANGER, *Notary Public.*

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Amount of capital stock by charter (consisting of 450 shares of \$100 each) .....  | \$45,000 00                          |
| 2. Amount of stock subscribed for .....   | 45,000 00                            |
| 3. Amount paid in at time of organization .....   | 11,250 00                            |
| 4. Amount now paid in .....   | 45,000 00                            |
| <hr/>   |                                      |
| 6. Number of boats as follows:  |                                      |
| Steamboats .....  | 1                                    |
| Steam propellers .....  | 5                                    |
| Canal boats .....   | 9                                    |
| <hr/>   |                                      |
| Total .....   | 15                                   |
| <hr/>   |                                      |
|   | Tonnage.                             |
| Steamer Oliver Bascom, about .....  | 259                                  |
| Propeller Grand Isle, about .....   | 125                                  |
| Propeller Brilliant, about .....  | 67                                   |
| Propeller H. G. Tisdale, about .....  | 82                                   |
| Propeller Glen Iris, about .....  | 56                                   |
| Propeller J. H. Read, about .....   | 69                                   |
| Nine canal boats, about .....   | 550                                  |
| <hr/>   |                                      |
| Total tons .....  | 1,208                                |
| <hr/>   |                                      |
| 7. Business of the company is transacted upon the following waters:   |                                      |
| Ottawa, St. Lawrence, Hudson; and East bay and harbor of New York; Lake Champlain; Champlain, Erie, Delaware and Raritan canals.                          |                                      |
| 8. Average number of employees during the year .....  | 250                                  |
| 9. Gross receipts for freight .....   | \$420,878 34                         |
| 10. Gross receipts from other sources .....   | 119,495 50                           |
| 12. There has been paid out on account of freight lost. \$150 00  |                                      |
| There has been paid out on account of freight damaged 50 00   |                                      |
|   | 200 00                               |
| 13. Paid for new moving stock and equipment as follows:   |                                      |
| 56 mules; 15 horses .....   | \$6,160 00                           |
| Balance purchase barn and lot .....   | 1,466 00                             |
| Four canal boats .....  | 4,375 00                             |
|   | 12,001 00                            |
| <hr/>   |                                      |
| 15. The principal office of the company is located at Whitehall, county of Washington, N. Y.  |                                      |
| The names of the officers of the company are as follows:  |                                      |
| <i>Directors</i> — L. J. U. Stark, H. G. Burleigh, U. T. Jillson, R. H. Cook.   |                                      |
| <i>President</i> — L. J. U. Stark.  |                                      |
| <i>Treasurer</i> — Robert H. Cook.  |                                      |
| <i>Secretary</i> — Robert H. Cook.  |                                      |
| The undersigned has caused the foregoing statement to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and believes the same to be correct. |                                      |
| (Signed)  | L. J. U. STARK,<br><i>President.</i> |

Communications to this company should be addressed as follows: New York and Lake Champlain Transportation Company, Whitehall, Washington county, N. Y.

(No. 11.)

## NEW YORK LIGHTERAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
New York County. } ss.

I, Harrison B. Moore, president of the New York Lighterage and Transportation Company, depose and say that the statements in the following annexed report, which has been signed by me at the end thereof, are true and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

H. B. MOORE,  
*President.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this }  
15th day of January, 1880. }

JAS. W. HALE, *Notary Public*, 69 Wall street, New York.

1. Amount of capital stock by charter (consisting of 800 shares of \$25 each) .....	\$20,000 00
2. Amount of stock subscribed for .....	20,000 00
3. Amount paid in at time of organization .....	20,000 00
4. Amount now paid in .....	20,000 00
5. Floating debt as follows:	
Having no security .....	6,471 48
6. Number of boats as follows:	
Steam tugs .....	1
Sail vessels .....	4
Barges and scows .....	6
Total .....	11
	Tonnage.
Barge Roslyn .....	170.81
Barge Exchange .....	158.20
Barge E. A. Meneely .....	110.10
Barge Resolute .....	103.18
Barge J. W. Eaton .....	78.15
Scow No. 10 .....	75.00
Lighter J. Moore .....	81.49
Lighter E. Bull .....	65.17
Lighter Dunoy .....	45.58
Lighter P. Dater .....	32.03
Tug J. Cooker .....	37.88
8. Business of the company is transacted upon the following waters:	
North and East rivers, Long Island Sound, harbor of New York as far south as Sandy Hook.	
8. Average number of employees during the year .....	86
9. Gross receipts for freight .....	\$74,743 09
10. Gross receipts from insurance, Tug J. Cooker .....	4,350 00

15. The principal office of the company is located at No. 70 Wall street, New York.

The names of the officers of this company are as follows:

- Directors* — Harrison B. Moore, John F. Chriate, Wm. P. Sturgis, Henry S. Bellows, Joseph Willis.

*President* — Harrison B. Moore.

*Treasurer* — Harrison B. Moore.

*Secretary* — Joseph Willis.

- *Superintendent* — Albert B. Johnson.

The undersigned has caused the foregoing statement to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and believes the same to be correct.

(Signed)

H. B. MOORE,

*President.*

Communications to this company should be addressed as follows: 70 Wall street, New York City.

(No. 12.)

NEW YORK AND SAUGERTIES TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
New York County. } ss.

I, William R. Renwick, president of the New York and Saugerties Transportation Company, depose and say that the statements in the following annexed report, which has been signed by me at the end thereof, are true and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

WM. R. RENWICK,

*President.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this {  
9th day of January, 1880. }

JAS. P. BENNETT, *Notary Public, New York County.*

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Amount of capital stock by charter, reduced March 15, 1877,<br>to \$25,000 (consisting of 100 shares of \$250 each)..... | \$50,000 00        |
| 2. Amount of stock subscribed for.....  | 50,000 00          |
| 3. Amount paid in at time of organization.....  | 10,000 00          |
| 4. Amount now paid in .....   | 50,000 00          |
| 5. Floating debt as follows:  |                    |
| Having no security .....  | 9,700 00           |
| 6. Number of boats as follows:  |                    |
| Steamboats .....  | 1                  |
| Steamer Ansonia .....   | Tonnage.<br>582.50 |
| 7. Business of the company is transacted upon the following waters:   |                    |
| New York bay, East and North rivers, and Esopus creek.  |                    |
| 8. Average number of employees during the year.....   | 16                 |
| 9. Gross receipts for freight.....  | \$17,685 69        |
| 10. Gross receipts from other sources.....  | 16,240 73          |
| 13. Paid for new moving stock and equipment as follows:   |                    |
| Repairs to hull.....  | 13,000 00          |
| On account of new boiler.....   | 2,000 00           |
| 15. The principal office of the company is located at Saugerties, county of Ulster, N. Y.                                   |                    |

The names of the officers of this company are as follows:

*Directors* — Wm. R. Renwick, Cornelius Battelle, Jacob Adams, John G. Steinker, E. J. Brockett.

*President* — Wm. R. Renwick.

*Treasurer* — E. J. Brockett.

*Secretary* — E. Battelle.

The undersigned has caused the foregoing statement to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and believes the same to be correct.  
(Signed) WM. R. RENWICK,

*President.*

Communications to this company should be addressed as follows: Wm. R. Renwick, 153 Front street, New York City.

(No. 13.)

## OCEAN NAVIGATION AND PIER COMPANY.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
Kings County. } ss.

I, Edward Wight, treasurer of the Ocean Navigation and Pier Company, depose and say that the statements in the following annexed report, which has been signed by me at the end thereof, are true and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

EDW. WIGHT,  
*Treasurer.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this }  
14th day of January, 1880. }

S. C. BURGESS, *Notary Public, Kings County.*

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Amount of capital stock by charter (consisting of 1,500 shares of \$100 each).....   | \$150,000 00 |
| 2. Amount of stock subscribed for (capital increased \$50,000) ..   | 200,000 00   |
| 3. Amount paid in at time of organization .....   | 150,000 00   |
| 4. Amount now paid in .....   | 200,000 00   |
| <hr/>   |              |
| 6. Number of boats as follows:  |              |
| The regular line during the season of 1879 consisted of seven steamboats running under a contract between their owners and this company.  |              |
| 7. Business of the company is transacted upon the following waters:   |              |
| Between New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and The Ocean Navigation and Pier Company's tubular iron pier at Coney Island. Excursion steamboats also run to this pier from other points adjacent to the harbor of New York. |              |
| 8. Average number of employees during the year.....   | 60           |
| 10. Gross receipts from other sources.....  | \$63,036 36  |
| 13. Paid for new moving stock and equipment as follows:   |              |
| For construction and equipment.....   | \$233,530 99 |
| For operating.....  | 26,483 35    |
|   | <hr/>        |
|   | 260,014 34   |
| <hr/>   |              |
| 15. The principal office of the company is located at Gravesend, county of Kings, N. Y.   |              |
| The names of the officers of this company are as follows:   |              |
| <i>Directors</i> — Jacob Lorillard, Alfred S. Burnes (resigned), James Havemeyer, Charles C. Edey, Charles E. Leow, Amadee Vatable, Edward Wight.   |              |
| <i>President</i> — J. Lorillard.  |              |

*Treasurer* — Edw. Wight.

*Secretary* — Edw. Wight.

*Superintendent* — W. L. Conklin.

The undersigned has caused the foregoing statement to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company and believes the same to be correct.  
(Signed) EDW. WIGHT,

*Treasurer.*

Communications to this company should be addressed as follows: The Ocean Pier and Navigation Company, Branch Office No. 65 South street, New York City.

(No. 14.)

## PORT CHESTER TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.  
Westchester County.

I, David P. Ferris, president of the Port Chester Transportation Company, depose and say that the statements in the following annexed report, which has been signed by me at the end thereof, are true and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

DAVID P. FERRIS,

*President.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this }  
20th day of January, 1880. }

JOHN E. MARSHALL, *Notary Public in and for Westchester County.*

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Amount of capital stock by charter (consisting of 160 shares of \$100 each) .....             | \$16,000 00     |
| 2. Amount of stock subscribed for .....  | 16,000 00       |
| 3. Amount paid in at time of organization .....  | 16,000 00       |
| 4. Amount now paid in .....  | 16,000 00       |
| 5. Floating debt as follows:   |                 |
| Secured by personal mortgage .....   | \$4,000 00      |
| Having no security .....   | 1,000 00        |
|  | <u>5,000 00</u> |
| 6. Number of boats as follows:   |                 |
| Steam propellers .....   | 1               |
|  | <u>Tonnage.</u> |
| One propeller .....  | 193.00          |
| 7. Business of the company is transacted upon the following waters:                              |                 |
| Long Island Sound, East and Hudson rivers.   |                 |
| 8. Average number of employees during the year .....   | 10              |
| 9. Gross receipts for freight .....  | \$3,791 10      |
| 10. Gross receipts from other sources .....  | 1,746 84        |
| 12. There has been paid on account of freight lost .....   | 72 00           |
| 13. Paid for new moving stock and equipments as follows:   |                 |
| One new freight-house and office, 74 x 26, situated at Port Chester .....                        | \$1,300 00      |
| 14. Amount charged to depreciation of property .....   | 1,600 00        |
| 15. The principal office of the company is located at Port Chester, county of Westchester, N. Y. |                 |

The names of the officers of this company are as follows:

*Directors* — David P. Ferris, Nelson Studwell, E. F. Studwell, W. H. Ferris, Andrew Ferris.

*President* — David P. Ferris.

*Treasurer* — E. F. Studwell.

*Secretary* — E. F. Studwell.

*Superintendent* — Nelson Studwell.

The undersigned has caused the foregoing statement to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and believes the same to be correct

(Signed)

DAVID P. FERRIS,

*President.*

Communications to this company should be addressed as follows: Port Chester Transportation Company, Port Chester, N. Y.

(No. 15.)

## SENECA LAKE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
Schuyler County. } *ss.*

I, Josiah D. Payne, treasurer of the Seneca Lake Steam Navigation Company, depose and say that the statements in the following annexed report, which has been signed by me at the end thereof, are true and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

JOSIAH D. PAYNE,

*Treasurer.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this }  
13th day of January, 1880. }

EDGAR S. PAYNE, *Notary Public.*

1. Amount of capital stock by charter (consisting of 2,000 shares of \$100 each) .....	\$200,000 00
4. Amount paid in at time of organization .....	100,000 00
3. Amount now paid in .....	200,000 00
6. Number of boats as follows:	
Steamboats .....	4
Steam propellers .....	1
Total .....	5

*Tonnage.*

Have never been rated.

7. Business of the company is transacted upon the following waters:

Seneca Lake.

8. Average number of employees during the year .....	17
9. Gross receipts for freight .....	\$2,315 00
10. Gross receipts from other sources .....	24,596 60
11. Dividends have been paid as follows:	
Cash dividends of 10 per cent, on 2,000 shares of capital stock after reduction to \$50,000. ....	5,000 00
14. Amount charged to depreciation of property .....	150,000 00

15. The principal office of the company is located at Watkins, county of Schuyler, N. Y.

The names of the officers of this company are as follows:

*Directors* — S. T. Arnot, J. W. Barker, W. T. Hamilton, Daniel Beach, J. D. Payne.

*President* — S. T. Arnot.

*Vice-President* — J. W. Barker.

*Treasurer* — J. D. Payne.

The undersigned has caused the foregoing statement to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and believes the same to be correct.  
(Signed) JOSIAH D. PAYNE,

*Treasurer.*

Communications to this company should be addressed as follows: J. D. Payne, Superintendent, Watkins, N. Y.

(No. 16.)

## THE EASTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
City and County of New York. } ss.

I, Frederick Robert, president of the Eastern Transportation Line, depose and say that the statements in the following annexed report, which has been signed by me at the end thereof, are true and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

FRED'K ROBERT,

*President.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this }  
7th day of January, 1880. }

J. AUSTIN GRAY, (2) *Notary Public, New York County.*

1. Amount of capital stock by charter (consisting of 2,500 shares of \$100 each) ..... \$250,000 00
2. Amount of stock subscribed for ..... 250,000 00
3. Amount paid in at time of organization ..... 125,000 00
4. Amount now paid in ..... 250,000 00
5. Floating debt as follows:
 

Having no security .....	7,992 62
<hr/>	
6. Number of boats as follows:
 

Steam tugs .....	8
Barges .....	13
<hr/>	
Total .....	21
<hr/>	
Tugs .....	Tonnage. 649.52
Barges .....	5,047.07
<hr/>	
7. Business of the company is transacted upon the following waters:  
North river, East river, Long Island Sound, Narragansett bay, New York bay.
8. Average number of employees during the year ..... 80
9. Gross receipts for freight .... \$99,200 65
10. Gross receipts from other sources ..... 96,518 73
| --- | |
13. Paid for new moving stock and equipments as follows:
 

1 barge, 705.76 tonnage ; 1 barge, 678.77 tonnage ....	\$36,968 38
<hr/>	
15. The principal office of the company is located at New York.  
The names of the officers of this company are as follows:  
*Directors* — F. Robert, W. E. Gladwish, T. W. Milbank, C. R. Robert, D. T. Hoag.

*President* — F. Robert.

*Treasurer* — T. W. Milbank.

*Secretary* — J. Coffin.

The undersigned has caused the foregoing statement to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and believes the same to be correct.

(Signed)

FRED'K ROBERT.

*President.*

Communications to this company should be addressed as follows: The Eastern Transportation Line, 111 Broadway, New York.

(No. 17.)

## WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
*Erie County.* } ss.

I, John L. Williams, treasurer of the Western Transportation Company, depose and say that the statements in the following annexed report, which has been signed by me at the end thereof, are true and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

JOHN L. WILLIAMS,  
*Treasurer.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this }  
 6th day of February, 1880. }

THEO. VOSBURGH, *Notary Public for and in the county of Erie, N. Y.*

1. Amount of capital stock by charter (reduced by action of stockholders, Dec. 29th, 1857, under sections 19, 20 and 21 of the act under which it is incorporated, to \$800,000; and again reduced, under the above act, Jan. 4th, 1861, to \$600,000; and again, under the same act, Feb. 1, 1862, to \$400,000, consisting of 8,000 shares of \$50 each). . . . . \$400,000 00
  2. Amount of stock subscribed for. . . . . 840,800 00
  3. Amount paid in at time of organization. . . . . 839,000 00
  5. Floating debt as follows:
 

Having no security . . . . .	171,030 61
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- 
6. Number of boats as follows:
 

Steam propellers . . . . .	13
Canal boats . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	134

	Tonnage.
Propeller Onseida . . . . .	787.00
Propeller Idaho . . . . .	1,110.92
Propeller Empire State . . . . .	860.92
Propeller Potomac . . . . .	818.40
Propeller Arabia . . . . .	1,395.48
Propeller Badger State . . . . .	860.83
Propeller Fountain City . . . . .	969.49
Propeller Vanderbilt . . . . .	1,302.85
Propeller Montana . . . . .	1,575.59
Propeller Buffalo . . . . .	1,762.85
Propeller Commodore . . . . .	2,082.02
Propeller Milwaukee . . . . .	1,770.14
Propeller Chicago . . . . .	1,847.37



7. Business of the company is transacted upon the following waters:

East river, New York bay, Hudson river, Erie canal,  
Niagara river, Lake Erie, Maumee river, Buffalo river,  
Lake St. Clair, Detroit river, Lake Huron, Lake Michi-  
gan, Milwaukee river.

8. Average number of employees during the year . . . . .	600
9. Gross receipts for freight . . . . .	\$598,032 88
10. Gross receipts from other sources . . . . .	78,113 17
12. There has been paid on account of freight lost and damaged .	5,802 37
<hr/>	
13. Paid for new moving stock and equipment as follows:	
Propeller Milwaukee . . . . .	\$104,106 28
Propeller Chicago . . . . .	103,937 49
<hr/>	
Total . . . . .	\$208,043 77
<hr/>	

10. The principal office of the company is located at Wheatfield, county of Niagara, N. Y.

The names of the officers of this company are as follows:

*Directors* — John Allen, Jr., Hugh Allen, John L. Williams, Geo. E. Love-  
sack, Geo. H. Bryant.

*President* — John Allen, Jr.

*Treasurer and Secretary* — John L. Williams.

*Manager* — John Allen, Jr.

The undersigned has caused the foregoing statement to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and believes the same to be correct.

(Signed)

JOHN L. WILLIAMS,

*Treasurer.*

Communications to this company should be addressed as follows: The Western Transportation Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

(No. 56.)

LIST OF THE MEMBERS, OFFICERS AND REPORTERS

OF THE

ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

WITH THEIR COUNTIES NEAREST HOME POST-OFFICE ADDRESS AND RESIDENCE IN ALBANY.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD SESSION, 1880.

HON. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Speaker, Kingston, Ulster Co.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

NAME.	Post-office address.	County.	Boarding place in Albany.
Alvord, Thomas G.	Syracuse	Onondaga	Stanwix Hall.
Andrews, Alexander E.	Binghamton	Broome	American Hotel.
Ash, James	Buffalo.	Erie	Stanwix Hall.
Baker, Benjamin F.	Ballston	Saratoga	Delavan House.
Baker, Charles S.	Rochester	Monroe	Stanwix Hall.
Beach, Lewis.	Tyrone	Schuyler	19 Park street.
Beates, Robert.	Downsville.	Delaware	Globe Hotel.
Benedict, Erastus D.	East New York	Kings	Delavan House.
Benedict, Thomas E.	Ellenville	Ulster	Brunswick.
Bennett, Warren B.	New York city.	New York.	Delavan House.
Bradley, D. Ogden.	Dobbs' Ferry	Westchester	Kenmore.

[Assem. No. 56.] 1

LIST OF ASSEMBLYMEN — (Continued).

NAME	Post-office address.	County.	Boarding place in Albany.
Brennan, William D.	Malone	Franklin	84 Hawk street.
Bridges, Nathan	Morris	Otsego	American Hotel.
Brodsky, John E.	New York city	New York	Kenmore.
Bullock, Zenas G.	Allegany	Cattaraugus	Mansion House.
Carpenter, Everett A.	Sag Harbor	Suffolk	97 Columbia street.
Carpenter, Isaac S.	Shekomeko	Dutchess	Kenmore.
Case, Charles R.	West Bloomfield	Ontario	170 State street.
Catlin, William H.	Rye	Westchester	Kenmore.
Chamberlain, Worth	Canton	St. Lawrence	267 Hamilton street.
Chase, Azro	Chaseville	Otsego	Delavan House.
Chickering, Charles A.	Copenhagen	Lewis	Stanwix Hall.
Childs, Samuel A.	Scott	Cortland	Globe Hotel.
Clancy, John M.	Brooklyn	Kings	Stanwix Hall.
Clark, Smith	Silver Creek	Chautauqua	Stanwix Hall.
Clowes, B. Valentine	Hempstead	Queens	198 State street.
Cohen, Lewis	New York city	New York	Mansion House.
Comstock, Albeit C.	Lansingburgh	Rensselaer	None.
Congdon, Joseph M.	Gowanda	Cattaraugus	Stanwix Hall.
Cookinham, Henry J.	Utica	Oneida	Kenmore.
Costello, James J.	New York city	New York	Delavan House.
Crafts, Alfred P.	Wolcott	Wayne	Globe Hotel.
Crapser, Ebenezer S.	Stockholm Depot	St. Lawrence	Globe Hotel.
Cullinan, Patrick	Oswego	Oswego	23 Lancaster street.
Curtis, Oscar H.	Oxford	Chenango	17 Park street.
Cushing, William	New York city	New York	Stanwix Hall.

Davis, John W.....	Hammondsport.....	Stauben.....	170 State street.
Deane, George B.....	New York city.....	New York.....	Delavan House.
Dougherty, Michael J.....	New York city.....	New York.....	Stanwix Hall.
Doughlass, James A.....	Oriskany Falls.....	Oneida.....	Kenmore.
Duell, Charles H.....	New York city.....	New York.....	Stanwix Hall.
Duguid, Henry L.....	Syracuse.....	Onondaga.....	Stanwix Hall.
Ellis, John D.....	Antwerp.....	Jefferson.....	Delavan House.
Evans, David H.....	Seneca Falls.....	Seneca.....	Stanwix Hall.
Ferris, Harvey D.....	Meridian.....	Cayuga.....	Globe Hotel.
Fish, Asa P.....	Dundee.....	Yates.....	Stanwix Hall.
Fiske, Oliver.....	New Brighton.....	Richmond.....	Kenmore.
Fitzgerald, James.....	New York city.....	New York.....	Delavan House.
Gibbs, George B.....	New York city.....	New York.....	Delavan House.
Gillette, John E.....	Hudson.....	Columbia.....	Delavan House.
Gorsline, William D.....	Millers' Mills.....	Herkimer.....	Delavan House.
Gray, David.....	Utica.....	Oneida.....	Kenmore.
Griggs, Hiram.....	Knowersville.....	Albany.....	Globe Hotel.
Grosse, Edward.....	New York city.....	New York.....	104 Hudson avenue.
Gwinup, Henry P.....	Luverne.....	Warren.....	Mansion House.
Hagan, Edward P.....	New York city.....	New York.....	Delavan House.
Havens, Robert G.....	Jefferson.....	Schoharie.....	47 Dove street.
Haves, Isaac I.....	New York city.....	New York.....	Delavan House.
Hoffman, Henry C.....	Horseheads.....	Chemung.....	Stanwix Hall.
Howland, Albert.....	Jordan.....	Onondaga.....	Stanwix Hall.
Hurd, Harvey J.....	Elma.....	Erie.....	Stanwix Hall.
Husted, James W.....	Peekskill.....	Rockland.....	Delavan House.
Hynes, Joseph.....	Green Island.....	Albany.....	Green Island.
Ingersoll, Charles P.....	Westfield.....	Chautauqua.....	Delavan House.
Kennedy, Archibald.....	York.....	Livingston.....	68 Swan street.
Lefever, Peter D.....	Kingston.....	Ulster.....	Globe Hotel.
Lindsay, David.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.....	25 Lancaster street.

LIST OF ASSEMBLYMEN — (Continued).

NAME.	Post-office address.	County.	Boarding place in Albany.
Low, James	Suspension Bridge	Niagara	136 State street.
McAvoy, James J.	New York city	New York	Stanwix Hall.
McCabe, George	Cold Spring	Putnam	Delavan House.
McCarthy, John H.	New York city	New York	Delavan House.
McDonald, John T.	New York city	New York	Delavan House.
McTernan, John	Brooklyn	Kings	Stanwix Hall.
Mead, Arthur D.	Quaker street	Schenectady	American Hotel.
Miller, Gerrit S.	Peterboro	Madison	Kenmore.
Mitchell, Edward	New York city	New York	Kenmore.
Mooers, William P.	Plattsburg	Clinton	84 Hawk street.
Morgan, Samuel H.	Cuba	Allegany	American Hotel.
Newman, Richard J.	Brooklyn	Kings	195 Hudson avenue.
Nowlan, Edward G.	Newark Valley	Tioga	25 Clinton avenue.
O'Brien, Jules	Buffalo	Erie	Stanwix Hall.
O'Connor, Patrick	New York city	New York	Delavan House.
Parker, Albert	Coxsackie	Greene	Globe Hotel.
Peck, Daniel	Gouverneur	St. Lawrence	Delavan House.
Phillips, Marcus H.	Hulberton	Orleans	Kenmore.
Pitcher, Cornelius	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess	Stanwix Hall.
Potter, Delcour S.	Schuylerville	Saratoga	Delavan House.
Potts, Alpheus	Jeffersonville	Sullivan	61 Chapel street.
Rhodes, La Mott W.	Troy	Rensselaer	None.
Roberts, James A.	Buffalo	Erie	Stanwix Hall.
Root, Frederick P.	Brockport	Monroe	Globe Hotel.
Russell, Charles H.	Brooklyn	Kings	138 State street.

Sanders, John	Stafford	Genesee	Delavan house.
Seely, George Le Grand	Fairport	Monroe	Stanwix Hall.
Shanley, John	Brooklyn	Kings	Kenmore.
Sheridan, Thomas J.	Brooklyn	Kings	Delavan House.
Sherman, Jefferson	Marion	Wayne	Stanwix Hall.
Shuit, Morgan	Central Valley	Orange	Stanwix Hall.
Sipp, Frank	Buffalo	Erie	Stanwix Hall.
Sisson, Hiram	Eagle Bridge	Washington	Stanwix Hall.
Skinner, Charles R.	Watertown	Jefferson	Stanwix Hall.
Slingerland, William H.	Slingerlands	Albany	237 Madison avenue.
Steele, William H.	Williamstown	Oswego	51 Chapel street.
Strait, Barnis C.	East Nassau	Rensselaer	Greenbush.
Tallmadge, Daniel W.	Brooklyn	Kings	22 Jay street.
Terpeny, Nathaniel B.	New York city	New York	Delavan House.
Terry, George L.	Sandy Hill	Washington	5 Pine street.
Thilemann, Jr., Frederick	New York city	New York	Delavan House.
Titus, Charles M.	Ithaca	Tompkins	Delavan House.
Torney, Lawrence J.	Brooklyn	Kings	Windsor.
Tozier, Orange L.	Johnsonsburgh	Wyoming	19 Park street.
Travis, David W.	Peekskill	Westchester	97 Columbia street.
Treanor, Frank P.	New York city	New York	Stanwix Hall.
Tully, Patrick J.	Brooklyn	Kings	198 Hudson avenue.
Tuthill, Hector H.	Moravia	Cayuga	Stanwix Hall.
Tuttle, Russell M.	Hornellville	Steuben	136 State street.
Van Valkenburgh, Thos. N.	Lockport	Niagara	Delavan House.
Varnum, James M.	New York city	New York	69 Lancaster street.
Walsh, Thomas P.	New York city	New York	Delavan House.
Warner, John	Amsterdam	Montgomery	Delavan House.
Waterbury, James E.	Amity	Orange	Stanwix Hall.
Wells, David A.	Johnstown	Fulton	Stanwix Hall.
Wells, James Lee	West Farms	New York	21 Jay street.

# LIST OF ASSEMBLYMEN — (Continued).

NAME	Post-office address.	County.	Boarding place in Albany.
Weston, Warren F.....	Wilmington.....	Essex.....	American Hotel.
Wiley, Ignatius.....	Albany.....	Albany.....	Albany.
Wren, George.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.....	25 Lancaster street.
Youngs, William J. ....	Oyster Bay.....	Queens.....	Kenmore.

## OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

NAME.	Office.	County.	Home Post-office.	Boarding-house in Albany.
Edward M. Johnson.	Clerk.	Otsego.	Oneonta	Kenmore.
Jacob C. Cuyler.	Assistant Clerk	Albany	Albany	Albany.
William H. Barker.	Journal Clerk.	Kings	Brooklyn	138 State street.
Reuben L. Fox.	Deputy Clerk.	Otsego.	Oneonta	Stanwix Hall.
James A. Cheney.	Deputy Clerk	Onondaga	Syracuse	Stanwix Hall.
Mortimer Wade.	Deputy Clerk.	Fulton	Johnstown	Stanwix Hall.
George M. Bullock.	Deputy Clerk.	Columbia	Hillsdale	Hotel Brunswick.
John K. Fairman.	Deputy Clerk.	Chemung	Elmira	American.
Carroll Whittaker.	Deputy Clerk.	Ulster	Saugerties	21 Park street.
Lorenzo R. Locke.	Deputy Clerk.	Warren	Pottersville.	74 Eagle street.
Eleazer Baldwin.	Deputy Clerk.	Niagara	Lockport	Globe Hotel.
William N. Haskell.	Stenographer	Albany.	Albany	333 Clinton avenue.
Sydney M. Robinson.	Speaker's Clerk.	Rensselaer.	Bath-on-the-Hudson,	None.
Hiram H. Wakeley	Sergeant-at-arms.	Niagara.	La Salle	219 Hudson avenue.
Samuel Merclean.	Librarian	Allegany	Black Creek.	Mansion House.
Theodore C. Teall	Assistant Librarian	Greene	Palenville	Globe Hotel.
John G. Blampted.	Postmaster	Chemung	Albany	56 Chapel street.
Orson M. Ford	Assistant Postmaster			
Ezra E. Goodwin.	Sup't of Documents			
Hanson Harley	Janitor.			
James H. Manville	Assistant Janitor.			
Henry Wheeler.	Bank Messenger.	Washington	Whitehall	Globe Hotel.
Michael Maher.	Doorkeeper.	Rensselaer	Troy	
John W. Wheeler.	1st Ass't Doorkeeper.	Orange	Highland Falls	1 Chestnut street.
John Christie	2d Ass't Doorkeeper.	Monroe	Rochester	14 Park street.
	Assistant Doorkeeper.	Fulton.	Gloversville	56 Chapel street.



# OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY — (Continued).

NAME.	Office.	County.	Home Post-office.	Boarding-house in Albany.
George Coughtry .....	Assistant Doorkeeper..	.....	.....	
James McW. Getty.....	Assistant Doorkeeper..	Washington .....	.....	
James Joy .....	Assistant Doorkeeper..	.....	.....	
David Goddell.....	Assistant Doorkeeper..	Erie .....	.....	
Charles B. Schissler .....	Assistant Doorkeeper..	.....	.....	
James J. Dowling.....	Post-office Messenger..	New York.. ..	New York city.....	1 Chestnut street.
George L. Zelle.....	Speaker's Messenger...	.....	.....	

## REPORTERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

NAME.	Paper.	County.	Home Post-office.	Boarding-house in Albany.
M. H. Rooker.....	Associated Press.....	Albany.....	Albany.....	Albany.
W. H. McElroy.....	Albany Evening Journal.....	Albany.....	Albany.....	Albany.
D. S. Lamont.....	Albany Argus.....	Albany.....	Albany.....	164 Jay street.
S. C. Hutchings.....	Albany Express.....	Albany.....	Albany.....	94 Lancaster street.
C. G. Shanks.....	Albany Evening Times.....	Albany.....	Albany.....	431 State street.
R. M. Griffin.....	Albany Post.....	Albany.....	Albany.....	Albany.
J. D. Johnson.....	Albany Press and Knickerbocker.....	Albany.....	Albany.....	254 Madison avenue.
E. G. Dunnell.....	New York Times.....	New York..	New York city..	Stanwix Hall.
E. L. Murlin.....	New York Tribune.....	New York..	New York city..	159 Lancaster street.
T. J. Cummins.....	New York Herald.....	New York..	New York city..	Stanwix Hall.
Hiram Oalkins.....	New York World.....	New York..	New York city..	Delavan House.
E. J. Edwards.....	New York Sun.....	New York..	New York city..	Delavan House.
J. W. Browning.....	New York Star.....	New York..	New York city..	Mansion House.
Harry J. Hastings.....	New York Commercial Advertiser..	Albany.....	Albany.....	165 Hamilton street.
J. W. McDonell.....	New York News.....	New York..	New York city..	Mansion House.
David J. Twohey.....	New York Mail.....	New York..	New York city..	Delavan House.
H. D. Cunningham.....	New York Evening Post.....	Albany.....	Albany.....	43 Jay street.
T. J. Dyson.....	Brooklyn Union and Argus.....	Kings.....	Brooklyn.....	Eagle cor. Hamilton.
J. Cogan.....	Brooklyn Daily Times.....	Kings.....	Brooklyn.....	Stanwix Hall.
Lyman B. Smith.....	Buffalo Courier.....	Erie.....	Buffalo.....	
H. McMillen.....	Troy Press.....	Rensselaer..		
W. J. C. Meighan.....	Syracuse Courier and Po'k'psie Eagle..	New York..	New York city..	Stanwix Hall.
J. D. Frederick.....	Syracuse Standard.....	Cortland....	Cortland.....	
H. C. Dannels.....	Rochester Herald.....	Monroe.....	Rochester.....	



# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 57.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 13, 1880.

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### REPORT

#### OF COMMITTEE ON GENERAL LAWS OF 1879, IN RELATION TO POOR-HOUSES AND RELIEF OF THE POOR.

*To the Honorable the Assembly of the State of New York:*

The undersigned, the committee on general laws of the assembly of 1879, in pursuance of the following preamble and resolution, adopted March 26, 1879, and the further resolutions passed by the assembly, May 20, 1879 :

WHEREAS, The laws for the government of poor-houses and for the relief of the poor in the several towns, counties and cities of this State are administered according to no uniformity of interpretation, fixed by an appellate authority, having jurisdiction therein, but according to the caprice or interest of the various officers exercising authority therein ; and

WHEREAS, There is no limit to the expenditures which can be made by those officers for such purposes, except such as may be prescribed by themselves or imposed by a suffering and alarmed constituency ; and

WHEREAS, There is no legal revisory audit of such expenditures as against such officers, except where they have a will, and no redress for any wrongs committed by them by way of extravagant and unwarrantable expenditures, except by means of indictment ; and

WHEREAS, Indictments of such public officers, either from the incapacity or the connivance of prosecuting officers, are often found, on trial, to be so defective in form as to be ineffective for the punishment of wrong ; and

WHEREAS, It is believed by many reflecting men that the necessity for a large share of our local taxes grows out of the many defects existing in the code and administration of our poor laws, and that the alarming increase in the army of tramps that have

[Assem. Doc. No. 57.]

invaded, and now infest, the country, is mainly attributable to the same defects; therefore

*Resolved*, That the committee on general laws be instructed and required fully to investigate the subjects involved in the code of poor laws, and to submit to this legislature during its present session, or to the next legislature during the first week of its session, a bill designed to remedy the evils, so onerous to the people growing out of the existing poor laws and their administration."

That your committee, in pursuance of such instructions, have made investigation of the matters intrusted to them, and respectfully report as follows:

That since the adjournment of the last legislature, several meetings of the committee have been held, at which the subject referred to them has been considered and discussed.

That a circular letter requesting full information has been addressed to each of the officers in the State having charge of the administration of the general laws relating to the care of the poor, and have received very general replies thereto.

That the committee attended the State convention of county superintendents of the poor of the State, and conferred with the superintendents in attendance.

That the superintendents, as a result of the conference at that convention, appointed a committee of its members to confer with this committee on the subject of the revision of the poor laws, and this committee has been aided in the discharge of its duties by the suggestions of the committee so appointed.

That after carefully examining the general laws relating to the poor, and after a careful investigation into the administration thereof, the committee has prepared a bill in which the laws have been divided into titles, and by which the different subjects are treated under appropriate heads. Many sections of the present law have been dropped, being obsolete, and because later legislation has repealed them, and sections passed at different times, but the same in effect, have been combined.

The aim of the committee has been to so arrange the general laws relating to the poor, as to simplify them, and thus avoid the confusion in their administration which now exists and is the cause of great annoyance to the superintendents and others charged with their administration.

That your committee have not considered any special law relating to the poor, not deeming that to be embraced within the scope of the resolutions.

HIRAM GRIGGS,  
JAMES A. ROBERTS,  
W. D. BRENNAN,  
NATHAN BRIDGES,  
GEO. B. DEANE,  
CHAS. R. SKINNER,  
JOHN BANDFIELD,  
F. R. BRODHEAD.

# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 58.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 13, 1880.

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### LIST OF GENERAL ORDERS.

G. O.

157. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the better prevention of the procurement of abortions and other like offenses, and to amend the laws relative thereto, being chapter 181 of the Laws of 1872."
158. An act to amend chapter 121 of the Laws of 1835, entitled "An act to incorporate the Young Men's Association."
159. An act to abolish the office of county auditors of Kings county.
160. An act requiring certain bonds and undertakings to be recorded.
161. Senate, An act to amend the law of evidence and practice on civil criminal trials.
162. An act in relation to the jurisdiction of the district courts of the city of New York.
163. An act to prevent any corporation, society, company or association from assuming the same or similar name or title of a corporation already in existence.
164. An act to authorize the superintendent of public works to construct a lift, hoist, swing or draw-bridge over the Erie canal, upon Genesee street in the city of Utica.
165. An act to declare Independence river and its tributaries in Lewis and Herkimer counties a public highway.
166. An act to amend chapter 259 of the Laws of 1848, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of bridge companies, passed April 11, 1848."
167. An act relative to common schools in the city of New York.
168. An act to repeal chapter 443 of the Laws of 1868, entitled "An act to limit and define the powers and privileges of the Eureka Basin Warehouse and Manufacturing Company of Long Island, passed April 29, 1868."

169. An act to prevent the bribing and corruptions of officers of the Seneca Nation of Indians.
170. An act making appropriations for the support of government.
171. An act to authorize the extension of the term for the collection of taxes in the several towns of this State.
172. An act to provide for the organization and formation of companies for the purpose of increasing the water supply of any river or stream in the State in aid of the milling and manufacturing interests thereof.
173. An act to provide for the election of a town treasurer in the town of Gravesend, in the county of Kings, and to regulate and prescribe the election of said officer.
174. An act entitled "An act to authorize the town of Flushing, in Queens county, to borrow money, and issue bonds therefor, for the purpose of paying the indebtedness of said town."
175. An act in relation to the equalization of taxes and assessments in the county of Chemung.
176. An act to amend chapter 34 of the Session Laws of 1876, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of a portion or the whole of the county debt in the county of Greene, by issuing new bonds, passed February 28, 1876."
177. An act in relation to the keeping open of offices of the register, county clerk and county treasurer of the county of Westchester.
178. An act to amend chapter 888 of the Laws of 1869, entitled "An act to amend title 16, chapter 8, part 3 of the Revised Statutes, relative to proceedings for the drainage of swamps, marshes and other low or wet lands, and for draining farm lands."
179. An act to provide for the refunding of a portion of the bonded debt of the town of Westchester, in the county of Westchester, and to restrict the power of the town officers to bond the said town except as provided in chapter 193 of the Laws of 1877.
180. An act in relation to runners or solicitors of passengers or patronage for steamers, steamboats, ships, vessels, hotels, railroads and transportation companies in the city of New York.

# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 59.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 13, 1880.

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### COMMUNICATION

FROM SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS IN ANSWER  
TO RESOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY, FEBRUARY 10, 1880,  
IN RELATION TO CHENANGO CANAL.

STATE OF NEW YORK :

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, }  
ALBANY, *February 13, 1880.*

*To the Speaker of the Assembly :*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of copy of resolution adopted by the assembly on the tenth inst., in the following words, to wit:

*Resolved*, That the superintendent of public works be and he is hereby requested to report to this house, at his earliest convenience, whether any responsible parties, or a responsible corporation or corporations, have expressed any desire to purchase the whole or any considerable portion of either the prism or banks of that portion of the Chenango canal, or what is known as the Chenango canal extension, heretofore ordered to be sold as a bed for the construction of a railroad, or for the continuance of the same as a canal, or whether any of the villages through or near which said canal or said extension runs, have expressed any desire to purchase that portion of said canal or said extension, running through or near any of said villages, for hydraulic, hygienic or fire purposes, or whether any responsible parties, corporations, associations or companies, have expressed any desire to purchase any portion of said canal or said extension for water privileges, and if so, whether, or not, such expressions have been such as to warrant the State in being to the expense of causing an estimate and an appraisal of such portions, and advertising the same for sale, as provided in such cases.

[Assem. Doc., No. 59.]



The following communications, relating to your inquiry, I find on file in this office, and I herewith transmit them to you in response to said resolution:

1. Communication marked A, from the president and trustees of the village of Sherburne, in relation to the Chenango canal.

2. Communication marked B, from the village clerk of the village of Hamilton, containing resolution of the board of trustees of said village, in relation to the Chenango canal through said village.

3. Communication marked C, from C. W. Underhill, in relation to the conveyance of lands belonging to the State and used for canal purposes for the Chenango canal.

4. Communication marked D, from Chas. A. White, in relation to purchasing Lock No. 7 of the Chenango canal.

5. Communication marked E, from Chas. A. White, in relation to purchasing lands belonging to the State and used for canal purposes for the Chenango canal.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. B. DUTCHER,

*Superintendent of Public Works.*

[Copy.]

(A.)

*To the Honorable the Superintendent and the Commissioners of Public Works, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund:*

We, the undersigned, the president and the trustees of the village of Sherburne, in the county of Chenango, do hereby respectfully request you to cause to be appraised the following portion of the Chenango canal that intersects the said village of Sherburne, in order that the said village of Sherburne may exercise its right and option to purchase such portion of said canal, as is hereby requested to be appraised, for hydraulic, hygienic or fire purposes, as provided by law, viz.: From the south end of the lock, north of said village of Sherburne, commonly called the quarter lock, so as to include a certain spring lying in or near the south end of said lock to the north end of the aqueduct south of the said village of Sherburne.

WALTER ELSBRE,

*President.*

HOLLIS ROWLAND.

E. A. CAULKINS.

CHARLES TODD.

I. M. SLATER.

Dated SHERBURNE, N. Y., May 29, 1879.

[Copy]

(B.)

HAMILTON, N. Y., May 28, 1879.

Hon. B. S. W. CLARK, *Supt. Pub. Works*:

DEAR SIR.—I herewith send you copies of resolutions passed by the board of trustees last evening. They were hastily and crudely drawn, but the intention is all right.

Very respectfully yours.

C. W. STAPLETON,

*Clerk of Village.*

*Resolved*, That the superintendent of public works is hereby requested to give the control and use of the Chenango canal through the village of Hamilton, and the level in and about the village, with Woodman's pond and the feeder therefrom and the waters thereof, and the towing-path and the berme bank thereof; and in consideration therefor, the board of trustees for the village of Hamilton assume the control of the said canal, and of the bridges thereon, and hereby agree to keep the bridges in repair for the season; "the Lebanon and Eaton street bridges to be removed by the State and stone culverts put in place thereof," and assume all damages arising from their not being kept in repair.

*Resolved*, That the board of trustees of the village of Hamilton request the superintendent of public works to remove the bridges on Lebanon and Eaton streets, in the village of Hamilton, and replace them with stone culverts of sufficient size to accommodate the uses of the canal.

C. W. S.

[Copy.]

(C.)

LAW OFFICE OF CHARLES W. UNDERHILL,  
INGALLS' BLOCK, HAMILTON, MADISON CO., N. Y., June 11, 1879. }

Hon. BENJ. S. W. CLARK, *Superintendent Public Works*:

DEAR SIR.—Jo. D. F. Smith, of this place, desires conveyance under section 9, chapter 404, Laws of 1877, as amended by section 5, chapter 344, 1878, of two several pieces of land, and will give releases, etc.:

1st. Land occupied by feeder running through his farm, Lebanon, Madison county, N. Y., which feeder runs from W. Br. Chenango river to Chenango canal, and being all of feeder, except about 20 rods next to canal, which is on John W. Carpenter's land, which strip is about one-half mile long.

2d. Land west on tow-path bank of Chenango canal, so far as the same lies next to and on east line of said Smith's line, being about one-half mile long.

Land was known as the Master's farm when the canal was built.

Will you oblige by advising me or sending blanks and the fees we will pay. The feeder and that part of canal are abandoned.

Yours, etc.

C. W. UNDERHILL.

[Copy.]

(D.)

EARLVILLE, N. Y., June 25, 1879.

To Hon. B. S. W. CLARK, *Supt. Public Works*:

SIR.—I respectfully propose to buy Lock No. 7 on that portion of the Chenango canal, which I have made a proposal to buy of the State, adjoining and passing throug\* my land. That I now propose to pay the stone and all conected\* with said lock, twenty-five dollars, would state the facts that the stone from the wing of the said lock were taken to build a culvert or bridge three rods long, and that the stone from the old waste-wier taken this summer.

CHAS. A. WHITE.

\* So in the original.

[Copy.]

(E.)

Hon. B. S. W. CLARK, *Supt. Public Works, Albany*:

SIR.—The undersigned respectfully represents that he is a resident of Hamilton, Madison county; that he owns the lands adjoining the Chenango canal, from the line of the countys\* of Madison and Chenango, in Earlville, nearly all the way north from said county line on one side canal for one hundred and thirteen rods (113 rods), and a portion of the way on both sides, the said land being deed\* by Charles Otis to the State for canal; that he now offers and proposes to pay the State for the lands on both sides of the canal, from the line of counties or Madison and Chenango, in the village of Earlville, north 113 rods or thereabouts, to his said north line, \$50.

Dated at EARLVILLE, June 25, 1879.

CHAS. A. WHITE.

\* So in the original.

# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 60.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 16, 1880.

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### LIST OF GENERAL ORDERS.

G. O.

181. An act to amend chapter 363 of the Laws of 1878, entitled "An act in relation to the re-grading and paving of Grand street from Union avenue to Bushwick avenue, in the city of Brooklyn, with Belgian pavement."
182. An act to amend sections 4 and 5 of title 2, chapter 714 of the Laws of 1869, entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Watertown."
183. (Senate.) An act to authorize the common council of the city of Poughkeepsie to construct a public building for recorder's court room, police head-quarters, lock-up and city offices, and to provide means for the payment thereof.
184. An act in relation to railroad companies in the State of New York.
185. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the New York State Convention of Universalists, passed April 12, 1862, for the purposes of organizing a missionary board and defining its powers and duties."
186. (Senate.) An act authorizing such women and girls as are vagrants or convicted of misdemeanors as a first offense to be sent to the Shelter for Homeless Women in the city of Syracuse.
187. (Senate.) An act authorizing the trustees of the Pine Ridge Cemetery Association of Sennett to grant and convey to the city of Auburn certain lands for a public cemetery.
188. (Senate.) An act to authorize the city of Auburn to take by gift, grant or devise lands in the town of Sennett for a public cemetery, and to provide for the care, management and protection of the same.
189. An act to incorporate the American Jersey Cattle Club for improving the breeding of Jersey cattle in the United States.

190. An act to amend chapter 520 of the Laws of 1865, entitled "An act to amend title 1 of chapter 16 of the first part of the Revised Statutes, in regard to roads and bridges and the appointment of overseers of highways."
191. An act for the relief of Theodore P. Ballou.
192. An act to provide for the revision, amendment and consolidation of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enrollment of the militia for the organization of the National Guard of the State of New York, and for the public defense, and entitled 'the Military Code,' and all acts amendatory thereto or relating to the organization and government of the militia of the State."
193. (Senate.) An act making appropriation for continuing work upon the new capitol during the winter and spring of the year 1880.
194. An act to amend section 236 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
195. An act to establish a local court of civil jurisdiction in the city of Buffalo, to be called the Municipal Court of Buffalo, and to amend the charter of the said city.
196. An act to amend chapter 519 of the Laws of 1870, entitled "An act to revise the charter of the city of Buffalo."
197. An act to establish a Civil Code.
198. An act to establish a Penal Code.
199. An act to establish a Code of Criminal Procedure.
200. An act to amend chapter 379 of the Laws of 1879, entitled "An act prescribing the officers and employees that may be elected, appointed or employed by the Senate or Assembly, fixing the salary and compensation thereof and regulating the proceedings of investigating committees and providing for the payment of the expenses thereof."
201. An act to authorize the Knickerbocker Casualty Insurance Company to increase its capital stock.
202. An act to amend chapter 287 of the Laws of 1879, entitled "An act to provide for the formation of county and town co-operative insurance companies."
203. An act to amend chapter 216 of the Laws of 1868, entitled "An act to provide a water supply in the city of Buffalo."
204. An act to amend chapter 519 of the Laws of 1870, entitled "An act to revise the charter of the city of Buffalo."
205. An act to repeal chapter 829 of the Laws of 1873, entitled "An act to empower the board of water commissioners of the city of Buffalo together with the common council of said city, to establish or designate free public hydrants in said city, and providing for the appointment of water commissioners in said city."

206. An act to authorize the common council of the city of Ogdensburg to raise money for the purpose of finishing and furnishing additional school rooms of said city.
207. An act to amend chapter 126 of the Laws of 1873, entitled "An act to organize a board of school commissioners in and for the city of Troy, passed March 25, 1873, and the several acts amendatory thereof."
208. An act to further amend chapter 491 of the Laws of 1871, entitled "An act to provide for the relief and support of the poor of the county of Kings, and to change the name of the office of the superintendent of the poor therein to the office of the commissioner of charities of the county of Kings, passed April 14, 1871."
209. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Troy, passed April 12, 1816, and the several acts amendatory thereto."
210. An act to establish and maintain a police force in the city of Troy.
211. An act to repeal section 3 of chapter 683 of the Laws of 1873, entitled "An act to provide for the extension of the New York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad."
212. An act to prevent trespassing and intrusion upon railroad cars and engines.
213. An act to amend chapter 195 of the Laws of 1846, entitled "An act to authorize the New York and New Haven Railroad Company to extend their railroad from the Connecticut line to the New York and Harlem railroad."
214. An act to repeal chapter 458 of the Laws of 1871, entitled "An act for the extension of the Rondout and Oswego railroad to the east bank of the Hudson river, and to establish a ferry over said river."
215. An act to amend, revise and consolidate an act entitled "An act to incorporate the village of New Brighton, passed April 12, 1866, and amended April 27, 1867, April 27, 1871, March 27, 1872, and May 14, 1873."
216. An act to enable the trustees of villages in the county of Richmond to contract for a supply of water to such village for fire and other public purposes, and to raise and expend money therefor.
217. An act in relation to the incorporation of villages.
218. An act to authorize the trustees of the village of Flushing to exempt property from taxation.
219. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the incorporation of villages, passed April 20, 1870."

220. An act to further amend the act entitled "An act conferring additional corporate powers upon the village of Ellenville, passed May 5, 1868, and amended by chapter 37 of the Laws of 1873."
221. An act to incorporate the fire department of the village of Waterloo.
222. An act to amend section 5, title 3 of chapter 291, Laws of 1870, entitled "An act for the incorporation of villages."
223. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the general acts relating to public instruction, passed May 2, 1864."
224. An act to revise and consolidate the general acts relating to the relief and support of indigent persons.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 61.

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IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 17, 1880.

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REPORT

OF THE MINORITY OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON  
RAILROADS, SUBMITTED TO THE ASSEMBLY FEBRU-  
ARY 17, 1880.

Hon. GEO. H. SHARPE,

*Speaker of the Assembly:*

I beg leave to submit the Minority Report of the Special Com-  
mittee on Railroads, appointed February 28, 1879.

THOS. F. GRADY.

[Assem. Doc. No. 61.]

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# REPORT.

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*To the Honorable the Assembly of the State of New York:*

As a member of the Special Committee on Railroads, appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the Assembly, adopted February 28th, 1879, I respectfully submit the following report, which dissents in the particulars and for the reasons hereinafter stated, from the conclusions at which a majority of my colleagues have arrived in the report which has been presented by them to your honorable body.

The committee was appointed mainly because of the statements of two commercial organizations of New York city, which from their titles were supposed to represent only accurate facts and the conservative mercantile and commercial sentiment of the state and city, which statements so seriously affected our state railway management that the Assembly deemed the public entitled to more definite knowledge and proof relating thereto, and the railway proprietors and managers who had done more than all other citizens of any single calling within it to develop its resources, enlarge its influence and stimulate its commerce and wealth, were as clearly entitled from every fair and reciprocal standpoint, to a hearing in defense and disproof if practicable, of the charges which so seriously impugned their official acts, personal integrity and public wisdom.

Divested of needless verbiage, the charges of the Chamber of Commerce, dated February 6, 1879, were as follows:

*First.* That the railroads charge citizens of other states lower freight rates than citizens of New York State, illustrated by stating the through grain rates from Chicago to New York were less than from State points of shipment for producers living on our railroads, and the like injustice obliged manufacturers to locate in western States, and that the east-bound fourth class rate from Chicago to New York was then 18 cents per 100 lbs. against 40 cents westward between the same points.

*Second.* That they carried freight for the citizens of foreign countries at lower rates than for citizens of New York, the language of the allegation being:

"An English merchant *is given* a rate from Liverpool to Chicago "less than the combined ocean rate<sup>o</sup> to New York and rail rate to "Chicago."

*Third.* That individual citizens of the State were given special rates out of proportion to those charged the general public.

*Fourth.* That rates were unnecessarily high to maintain subsidiary organizations "*designed*" to deplete railway revenues before reaching the stockholders.

Fast freight lines, bridge companies, rolling stock companies, local lines leased upon exorbitant and collusive terms, stock yard companies, construction and supply companies, lighterage companies, elevators and other terminal facility companies, were all named in proof.

*Fifth.* A lack of publicity and public responsibility.

*Sixth.* That stockholders' rights are disregarded by abuses of the proxy system.

*Seventh.* That the trunk lines establish differential rates between the seaboard cities to and from the west, unjust to New York.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation, under date March 24th, 1879, made substantially the same charges, beside suggesting twenty-eight separate but parallel lines of inquiry, all of which mainly converged into the above more specific charges, which were called by the chairman of the committee of the chamber of Commerce, "the indictment framed against the State's railroad system."

The counsel for both the trade organizations said in his prepared opening speech before this committee at New York, on the 12th of June, and presumably after conferences with his principals, that he would undertake to prove the following specifications under the foregoing more general charges.

1. That the growth of rival cities, with the diversion of trade to them, was mainly due to the management of New York railway lines.

2. That the railroads shamelessly evaded the provisions, as to ten per cent dividends, by watering stock and issuing bonds.

3. That the State railway reports were unreliable and substantially untruthful, the system of accounts delusive, and the public and stockholders grievously misled.

4. That they make special contracts and rates, causing unjust and oppressive distinctions, independent of commercial considerations.

5. That they exercise power arbitrarily without rule or consist-

ency, causing bankruptcy to individuals, and stagnation to important State trade centers.

6. That interior New York is discriminated against in favor of far western States, resulting in the decay, if not destruction of the State's agricultural influence; "daily reducing the value of our farms to those of new lands in western States, stagnating the interior State population and progress."

7. That wherever the monopoly power exists at non-competing points, the tariff rates are grossly unjust and oppressive.

8. That some discriminations are based entirely upon personal favoritism.

9. That the whole system of special contracts diverts trade from one point to another, building up some cities and tearing down others, driving private citizens into bankruptcy and ruin.

10. That the rates of freight upon milk were 55 cents per 100 pounds, against less than 11 cents per 100 pounds, for other first-class freight "yielding \$110 per car per trip, or the astounding revenue of \$2,200 per night on each local milk train."

11. Glaring instances of breaches of trust by railway managers largely increasing railway expenses and the charges upon commerce.

12. That railway stockholders have been sacrificed for the aggrandizement and pecuniary advantages of the managers of the railways.

The language I have used is as nearly as possible that used in his assertions.

The majority report truly says: "The Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade and Transportation had given assurances that they had already in their possession all the evidence necessary to sustain the charges against the railroads."

The following review will, I trust, fairly show how far this promise was fulfilled.

I conceive it to be an imperative public duty where such serious charges are made by hitherto reputable trade organizations, assailing the wisdom even of upright management of the most important single interest in the State, and the State regards them as entitled to public investigation, to review even the mere differences in the judgment of men without preconceived bias, and that this committee should give equal publicity to the results fairly stated

When to this charge is coupled the further deliberate and equally public assertion that our railway managers are not merely officially

unwise, but are personally and officially corrupt, and the proof is promised by prepared counsel, to which combined charges affecting both their judgment and integrity is added the still farther and unqualified allegation that their venality entails additional burdens upon our commerce, it was, in my judgment, the duty of the committee to say to the people unqualifiedly, and with more public candor than they have shown, which of these official and personal charges were disproven or unsustained, and so narrow the remaining and business issues, as it would have been a like duty had such sweeping charges been made against our banks.

The first point, therefore, at which the undersigned diverged from the conclusions of his associates, was that they did not state as clearly the wrongs which these trade organizations were doing to public corporations by unfounded or disproven public charges, as they state, and I believe for reasons appearing hereinafter, overstate the wrongs which upon the other side the railways permit or encourage.

The appointment of this committee has marked the most thorough investigation into every branch of the railway administration of the largest State in the Union which has ever been had into the railway affairs of any American State, and receives added prominence because New York is fortunate in having two of the four great trunk lines practically within its limits and contributing to its wealth, together with the third and controlling western carrier, the Erie canal.

In this investigation the railways gave full and free information as the majority concede.

This spirit of co-operation upon their part, the magnitude of the issues involved, their bearings not only upon your legislation but that in other States and the National Congress, the peculiar relations of this State to its transporters, by rail and canal and the Hudson and St. Lawrence rivers, aside from the immense financial interests involved, have lent to the investigation and give to the reports in connection therewith an exceptional importance, which should secure the most disinterested statement and unprejudiced conclusions, and as clear an exhibit of the benefits and difficulties of railway management as of its errors.

I conceive this to be the true office of this committee, because, by its appointment, it stands between the railroads and the public, the latter of which the complaining trade bodies have constantly endeavored to influence against railroads, by the publication of voluminous circulars and the wide distribution of aggressive tracts,

charging in advance of an examination all of the foregoing and other wrongs without proof, endeavoring to influence political elections, local and State, in both parties (the very act they deprecate in the railways) and in every section of the State giving constant iteration to such assertions in advance of an investigation they claimed at the same time to be fairly seeking. I regard this duty the more urgent from the fact proven during the hearings (pp. 2815-3084) that neither of those commercial associations first sought from the railroad companies, mutual conferences looking to curing the serious evils they strenuously alleged, and because they failed to first submit to the railroads the proof of their wrongs for correction without needless publicity, or creating antecedent public prejudice, as a fair and equitable intent demanded, and as is customary among business men dealing with business differences in a wise and conservative public spirit.

The following of these complaints may, therefore, be deemed to have been disproven by the testimony, and I cite this disproof in illustration of how easily large commercial bodies, which in a spirit of public fairness are supposed to be organized for the procurement and refining of reliable mercantile facts, could be misled into making public charges upon unreliable or false foundations, and the need for greater care in making public charges.

#### DISCRIMINATIONS.

*First.* The charge in their language, "that an English merchant *is given* a rate Liverpool to Chicago less than the combined ocean rate to New York, and rail rate to Chicago," was proven to have been untrue for nearly two years prior to the date of this statement (see testimony, page 3055). It was also shown to have been a fact only for the limited period between July 1, 1877, and December of that year, (same page) and to have been caused by old contracts which were uniformly discontinued by all the trunk railroads as soon as practicable.

The evidence is also clear (page 3056) that the railroad companies resisted the claims for lower foreign through rates so made under former contracts, which were west-bound only, and that the bulk of the claims of the steamship companies therefor were submitted to an arbitration consisting of the present president and an ex-president of the New York Produce Exchange, both of whom decided against the railroad company.

It is also in proof (page 3056) that the New York companies

were first forced into this position by the action of a foreign corporation (the Grand Trunk Railroad Company) over which they had no control, with which they could not then get an understanding, and which no legislation of the State or Nation has reached or can affect to its disadvantage.

The fact that such through rates could not and have not been made for nearly two years, was proven, and to have been corrected by the New York railways through their policy of making, via New York, equal low through rates with those given via Montreal, for a temporary period only. This most serious of all the charges of freight discrimination was therefore effectually refuted, although repeated by the complaining trade organizations two years after such discontinuance, as a present act and fact, which they could surely have ascertained from the railways to have long been erroneous, without this hearing.

#### RATES.

*Second.* The serious personal and official allegation that rates were, in February, 1879, made unnecessarily high to maintain fast freight lines, bridge companies, rolling stock companies, local lines leased upon exorbitant and collusive terms, stock-yard companies' construction and supply companies, lighterage companies, elevator and other terminal facility companies, was made, specifying each such company in the "indictment."

Notwithstanding the promise of counsel, it was not even attempted, during the entire investigation, to prove that any construction or supply company existed in connection with any surface railway in the State, whether to unjustly deplete their revenues or otherwise.

#### FAST FREIGHT LINES.

All the fast freight lines of the Erie Railway were shown by the testimony, page 2962, to have been freed from all personal interests by the present management since May 1, 1875, and that every dollar of their incomes was and is divided solely among the railroad companies parties to such agreements, and that every officer, agent and expense is paid statedly without the possibility of participation in profit, or any direct or indirect pecuniary gains to individuals from such lines. This fact could also have been ascertained at the offices of that railway at any time had it been so desired by the complainants.

The only fast freight line in the State which has a private stockholding interest is the Merchants' Despatch, and it was proven, (pages 443 and 753), that by reason of the ownership of a proportion of its shares in excess of its percentage of the cars and earnings, the New York Central Company derives a larger revenue from its dividends from such fast freight company than its proper share of expenses, so that instead of depleting its revenues before reaching its stockholders, the organization of that freight line has absolutely increased the income of that railway, or, what is the same, it has decreased the expenditures the New York Central stockholders would otherwise have paid.

This charge has therefore fallen with the similar one that these freight lines have had any control over rates, which was proven by various witnesses never to have been the case, and as the rates via all those freight lines were on through business only, and the same or lower than through rates given at the same time via competing routes that had no like freight organizations, the farther charges that such freight lines increased public rates or depleted railway revenues are alike without substance.

#### BRIDGE COMPANIES.

Bridge companies were charged in the plural with the same wrong, but only the Albany Bridge Co. was investigated and the report of the majority of this committee in this respect does the justice to the railroad companies crossing that bridge under a proper contract, which it is the opinion of the undersigned should be similarly and more clearly conceded, in the other instances in which the proof was equally explicit in their favor.

#### ROLLING STOCK COMPANIES.

As to improper rolling stock companies, no attempt was made to prove this plural statement, and the car trust connected with the Erie system was the only one referred to. In that case it was proven that the charge of these commercial bodies was as wide of the facts as possible, there being no personal interest in the organization, profits or results of their operations, and that they were undeniably proper and judicious contracts, as later results have more fully proven.

As to local lines leased upon exorbitant and collusive terms, the proof was explicit in contradiction of any such charge.



### LIGHTERAGE COMPANIES.

As to lighterage companies, the charge was not sustained. No reference was made to such intent in such companies in connection with the New York Central Railroad and the accusation intimated by the direction of counsel's question as to the Erie Railway was effectually disproven by the testimony of the witnesses and by the affidavit of the president of the Lighterage Company made a part of their testimony (see page 3278).

### STOCK YARD COMPANIES.

As to stock-yard companies, it was shown that the New York Central Co. owns and operates for its own profit or loss the yards at Albany and Buffalo (page 1716), and the Erie Company had successfully obtained control of the National Stock Yard Co. It was also proven that the collections at the stock-yards are for their local services in addition to the rates of transportation paid solely by the consignees, similar to those of elevators for handling grain, and in no case depleted the railway revenues or advanced rates of carriage, and the charge made in this respect against the officers of the companies, either as to their personal participation or defective wisdom in guarding the provisions of such agreements in behalf of the railways, was effectually disproven.

Terminal yardage companies for live animals are uniformly in existence at every principal live stock forwarding or receiving point in the country, and those in this State are under contracts, which it was testified (page 3300) were on terms as favorable to the Erie Railway and the public as those between leading western yardage companies and the railways with which they are there connected.

### ELEVATOR COMPANIES.

As to elevator companies, it was shown that but one such company is by contract in actual working relations to the trunk railways of this State, and that is the firm which has leased the elevators connected with the New York Central Railway, which lease was shown (page 827) to be upon terms not only not injurious or depleting to that railway or commerce, but to produce in rentals and otherwise, a revenue at New York to the New York Central Company larger than the allowance made by that railway to the elevator for its services, the difference being paid by western railways, who share the benefits so secured by the quick return of their cars and the allowances made for that and the elevating service.

Not even an attempt was made to impugn the management of the Erie company in connection with its proposed relations to the contractors engaged in the erection of its elevators at Jersey City; and its elevator at Buffalo was shown to be owned solely by the railway company.

While, therefore, no wrongs are alleged to trade by the majority report in connection with railway elevators, it justly criticises the combination of private elevators at Buffalo as a "barnacle upon the commerce of the canal," and the wrongs first alleged against railroad companies in depleting their revenues and commercial results by unjust contracts with such elevators, are only true of the combinations of individuals both at Buffalo and New York, who, in this respect, seem the hindrances to commerce, and the depleters of its results, instead of the railway companies. For this reason in my judgment the report should have more clearly exonerated the railways, and stated that the elevator association and pool at Buffalo was not alone an impediment to the commerce of the canal, but an equal or greater injustice to the railroads leading from there, as well as to the canal carriers who cannot escape its clutches, as the railways can do by the construction of elevators now proceeding, and intended to make them independent.

The majority report is also in error in stating that the Erie Company controls one elevator at Buffalo, in addition to the one it is constructing. The testimony was clear, that it does not so control any other elevator at Buffalo, and was not a member of the Buffalo Elevating Association. It has the principal use of one elevator, but no control over its rates or facilities.

The charge that other terminal facility companies were engaged in the like "*designed*" effort to lessen railway revenues, or increase the burdens of commerce, was not shown.

#### OIL DOCKS.

The only such acts which could be included in this general phrase was the leasing of the oil docks of the Erie and Central Companies at Jersey City and New York; but certainly, in the case of the Erie Company, it was proven (see Testimony, p. 3408), that such lease resulted in a great financial gain to that railway company, instead of lessening its revenues, while the interests of all shippers were protected by the stringent provisions of the contracts to that effect, and by lower rates for yardage service than those enforced prior to such lease.

### DIFFERENTIAL RATES.

*Third.* The charge that the trunk lines establish differential rates between the various seaboard cities and the west, unjust to the State and city of New York, was not proven in the sense that they control and determine the question, but it was proven that the excessive and unusual terminal expenditures required by the canal usages of the harbor of New York, which expense is charged by the railways *to their connections only*, at but 60 cents per ton, instead of the cost to the New York roads of from 80 to 85 cents per ton, is deducted from the actual rate from Chicago to New York, and the remainder of the through rates from Chicago to Jersey City and Sixty-fifth street, are as low as the rates from Chicago to Baltimore, and one cent per 100 pounds less than to Philadelphia. In other words, it was plainly shown that the railway companies transporting to New York, including the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads, with all their western connections receive the same price to Jersey City as to Baltimore, and one cent per 100 pounds less than to Philadelphia, while yet running from 90 to 272 more miles to get to Jersey City and New York, than from western trade centers to Baltimore and Philadelphia, which variations of 90 to 272 miles, are practically operated free by New York roads and their connections, for the benefit of the commerce of New York; because if that loss of mileage all fell upon the railways in this State, it would reduce their earnings from one-fifth to three-fifths of their proper proportions by distance.

It was also shown that the geographical railway position of New York city, being on an island, inaccessible to three of the four trunk lines without a water transfer, is a disadvantage borne solely by those railroad companies in that respect, and not shared or paid for by the merchants or others, because the railroad companies entire, and the merchants in no part, pay the entire increased harbor lighterage transfer cost which this geographical disability entails, and which, if required, is borne by the merchants at competing cities instead of by their railways.

### GROWTH OF RIVAL CITIES.

*Fourth.* Associated with the next former question, the charge that the growth of rival cities and the diversion of trade to them is due to the management of the New York railway lines was not proven, and in the small measure of its accuracy as to their growth, the New York lines were not shown to be in any way responsible.

It would be equally unjust to charge this diversion wholly upon this State because of its legislation and management as to its canals.

It was not attempted to be shown how the combined railways of the State of New York, one of whose trunk routes, at least, has no western rail connections under its control, could influence the vast aggregation of railways west of the State to discriminate in favor of New York, when, as was clearly shown by the testimony (pp. 3190-3191), the present through rates to its rival cities, even at the differences between them, now in effect pay those western carriers greater revenues per ton, per mile, per one hundred pounds, and in gross, upon the same articles sent at the same time at the lower rates to those cities than to New York, at its somewhat higher rates, necessitated by its unusual but necessary harbor transfer. If, for example, the Ohio and Mississippi railway from St. Louis to Cincinnati or the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, from Chicago to Pittsburg, derives larger revenues in every particular, upon the like business sent in the same trains at the present differences in rates to Baltimore and Philadelphia, than they could derive by sending the same goods over the longer total distances to New York, it was not shown how the management of the New York railways ever could or can now prevent that free and demonstrated railway self interest from seeking those, to them, more profitable centers. It is true our railways could inaugurate another of those contests, which, more than any of the causes alleged in the complaint, formerly disgraced railway history and mainly produced the discriminations of the past ten years, in which contest, as also shown (pages 3177 to 3179), the Erie canal was the principal sufferer.

Further, upon the first of these twin charges of differences and discriminations, it was shown that the rates which formerly existed to Baltimore from the south-west at ten cents per one hundred pounds, or six cents per bushel, and five cents per one hundred pounds, or three cents per bushel from the north-west, less than to New York, have been advanced to Baltimore by the contests and the later diplomacies of the New York roads unaided by loss to or the contributions of New York merchants, to within but 1 8-10 cents per bushel, or three cents per one hundred pounds of the rates to New York, and that the uniform difference which had formerly existed in favor of Philadelphia, as compared with New York, of three cents per bushel upon wheat, or five cents per one hundred pounds

has been by our railways reduced to 1 2-10 cents per bushel, or two cents per one hundred pounds.

It was also shown (page 3040), that the difference, which was formerly twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds, in favor of Baltimore upon the highest class, has been reduced to eight cents per one hundred pounds on west-bound freight, and three cents per one hundred pounds on east-bound, or from 60 to 800 per cent.

It also seems to me that the geographically intricate difficulties of the adjustments of these almost national questions, have not been adequately appreciated by the majority.

In adjusting these rates and differences to the seaboard cities, it is in proof (p. 3154), not only that conscientious efforts were made by the New York trunk lines prior to April, 1877, when the present differences were agreed upon, to base them upon whatever may be only the actual higher ocean rates to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia, but that the New York lines have a constant and unvarying principal interest in this question to which they give continuous, watchful attention; and that the operation of the differences in rates now used, have brought a larger commerce to the warehouses and docks of New York than during the contests in which all differences were practically disregarded. (See Testimony, pp. 3179 and 3182.)

The question of differences in freight rates to the various cities of the seaboard involves the four principal Atlantic ports, with all the local prejudices and power which their respective State and local governments, combined with the railroads constructed in their respective interests, and the active co-operative work of their various merchants and others, can unite to produce.

It also clearly involves, to a greater or less extent, more than 50,000 out of the 85,000 miles of railway in the United States; of which 50,000 miles the New York trunk lines control less than 2,000 within the State, or but four per cent; or, including their intermediate connections to Chicago under the control of the New York roads, less than nine (9) per cent.

It is, therefore, manifest in dealing with a subject as wide as the continent, and which touches a remaining aggregate of 40,000 miles or more of railway, that but two New York roads are unable to dictate these differences, unless they dictate a contest, the results of which, upon this point, would be problematical, and the discriminations against local traffic always resulting from such warfare

have been worse than any now complained of or existing within this State, as already shown.

The agreement between the trunk lines which then had the authority from western companies for the adjustment of this contested question by the present differences, is as follows:

"Memorandum of agreement made this 5th day of April, A. D. 1877, between the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, the Erie Railway Company, by H. J. Jewett, receiver, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, witnesseth:

"To avoid all future misunderstanding, in respect to the geographical advantages or disadvantages of the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, as effected by rail and ocean transportation, and with the view of effecting an equalization of the aggregate cost of rail and ocean transportation, between all competitive points in the west, north-west and south-west, and all domestic or foreign ports reached through the above cities, it is agreed:

"*First.* That in lieu of the percentage difference heretofore agreed upon, there shall be fixed differences upon the rates on all east-bound traffic, from all competitive points beyond the western terminus of the trunk lines, whether on freight shipped for local consumption or shipped locally, and afterward exported or shipped for direct export. These differences shall be as follows:

"Three (3) cents less per hundred to Baltimore, and two (2) less per hundred to Philadelphia than the agreed rates established from time to time to New York, and all such traffic shall be billed at the rate thus fixed, and no export or other drawback shall be paid thereon; it being further agreed that the cost to the shipper of delivering grain at each port, from the terminus of each of the roads, to the vessel in which it is exported, as well as the number of days free storage allowed thereon, shall be the same."

"*Second.* That the rates to Boston shall at no time be less than those to New York, on domestic or foreign freights.

"*Third.* Should rail and ocean steam through bills of lading be issued, neither of the parties hereto will accept, as its proportion, less than its current local rates to its seaboard termini; but no joint rail and ocean sail bills of lading shall be given or recognized by the parties hereto.

"*Fourth.* That on all west-bound traffic passing over the roads of the parties hereto, from competitive points, at or east of their respective eastern termini, to all competitive points west, north-west or south-west of their western termini; the differences in rates from Baltimore and Philadelphia below New York shall, on third class, fourth class and special, be the same as the differences fixed on east-bound business, and on first and second classes eight (8) cents less per hundred from Baltimore, and six (6) cents less per hundred from Philadelphia than the agreed rates from New York, and that

after existing contracts governing foreign business can be terminated, neither of the parties hereto will accept as its proportion of the through ocean steam and rail rates less than the established local rates.

*"Fifth.* All agreements inconsistent herewith are hereby annulled."

From this agreement it will be seen that the basis and plan of these differences is uniform rates between western cities and foreign ports, with greatly decreased differences to the seaboard cities of lesser distances than to New York, only upon their local receipts and productions. Legislation by this State cannot affect this national question, nor can legislation by the national congress touch the issues it involves, without conceding when it is treated by a nation, the rights of the nearer cities, and it is and should be a matter either of negotiation or war between the trunk lines, and the western and eastern roads in their respective interests, as they elect.

It is my belief that this question is, therefore, best left in the hands which have already reduced former differences as shown from 60 to 800 per cent, than to attempt either recommendation or legislative action upon a subject we cannot touch, and because no merchant or combination of merchants have an interest in it as great as that of the trunk line corporations of this State.

If equal rates be made to all the seaboard cities by which the rate to New York is the same as to Baltimore, and out of such equal rate to New York there must be allowed 3 cents lighterage from Jersey City to ships or warehouses, and which cannot now be avoided, it is clear that the rate for example, from Peoria to Jersey City, will be 3 cents per 100 lbs. less to the railways than the rate from Peoria to Baltimore; Baltimore being the shorter and New York the longer distance. It therefore follows and is equally clear that the same rate over a shorter distance will pay a higher rate per mile to all the transporters, and while this is the fact even with the present differences as shown by the testimony (p. 3186), a farther absolute equalization by the same total rates to all seaports will widen the present advantages in favor of western pro-rating lines when they send freights to Baltimore, and stimulate them to secure the larger incomes clearly resulting to them from the same rates to the shorter or nearer points of transportation. Not only will the results to all neutral western carriers thus be greater in actual income per ton and per mile, and in gross to each railway, but their expenses

can be lessened by the same policy, because it is clear to the most unprofessional mind that a smaller number of cars will be needed to traverse such shorter distances with an equal annual, monthly or daily tonnage, and requiring smaller car construction and repair accounts. It seems most desirable not to stimulate this incentive, and equally clear that the New York lines cannot be alone called upon to bear the total loss of equalizing all seaboard rates if their western connections, who have alternate routes to and merchants at Baltimore and Philadelphia constantly soliciting their traffic, can improve their results in earnings while devoting a smaller equipment to the tonnage of those cities.

To demand this of our State railways requires that they accept lower through rates per mile than any rail carriers to or from any other rival points; while yet, upon the theory that they are public corporations, the public should share such manifest losses in results, which the most advanced champions of the ultra-public theory have not yet proposed that they do.

The great foreign and domestic traffic of England formerly centered almost exclusively at London, yet the newer, and to many trades, nearer terminal improvements of Liverpool, have successfully diverted a large part of the commerce of the more than imperial parent city, whose combined prestige, wealth and power could not retain it all.

The same combined public railway and ocean dilemma on this side the ocean, convinces the undersigned that any further recommendations or comments upon this question are not appropriate in this report, because it cannot be touched in its through aspects by legislation, and that the proper bodies to deal with its complications are those most largely interested and potent in its solution, the trunk railway companies of this State, who should, however, be cordially assisted by the active co-operation and influence of every trade organization and officer of the city and State of New York, in preserving and increasing its every interest.

I arrive the more clearly at this conclusion because it was established from the official statistics of the New York Produce Exchange, as the reverse of the charge made against the railways that the percentage of grain arriving at New York was greater under the operation of the present differences in rates than during the contests preceding.

It was shown by Mr. Walker then (testimony, page 546), that New York received in 1878, 52.06 per cent of all the grain arriving



at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Montreal and Boston, being a larger percentage than any year since 1875, and all those points except New York received but 47.94 per cent of the grain in 1878, while their percentage in 1873 was 47.20 per cent, or an increase in the grain receipts of all points rival to New York in six years, of but  $\frac{14}{100}$ ths of one per cent. This by no means justified the wholesale allegation of discrimination, diversion and growth of rival cities, broadly preferred against the New York trunk lines.

It was farther shown as to west-bound through traffic that the business of New York was much greater than that of all the seacoast cities and many New England cities combined, and had suffered only a fractional percentage of diminution from the operation of the west-bound pool from New York, and that was caused by the delay in organizing the like pools at rival cities as has since been done (p. 3080 of testimony).

The charge that the policy of the railways of the State "*daily* reduced the value of its farms, stagnating interior State population and progress," was not only disproven, but it was clearly shown (page 2878 of testimony) by the New York State census report of those years, that in the decade from 1865 to 1875 there was an *increase* of over seven per cent in the acreage of improved land; 32.72 per cent in the value of farms; 15.29 per cent in the value of stock; 108.81 per cent in the value of tools and implements; an increase of 18.3 in the area of plowed land; 3.5 in the area of pasture land; 13.21 in the area of mown land; an increase of 39 per cent in the production of hay; 99 per cent in the grass seed; 57 per cent in bushels of barley; 14 per cent in bushels of buckwheat; 13 per cent in Indian corn; 99 per cent in oats; 18 per cent in rye; 46 per cent in spring wheat, and 66 per cent in winter wheat, besides similar increases in every article, except the minor ones of peas and tobacco, among all the land crops of the State.

It was shown in this connection (page 2877 of testimony) that in counties reached by the Erie Railway the increase in the same ten years was 314,061 acres, or 31 per cent, and their population increased 458,610.

When it is taken into account that the first year of this State census and comparison was 1865, when all agricultural interests were generally stimulated by the war, compared with ten years later when, in 1875, the panic of 1873 was fully felt, this official disproof by the State of the agricultural misstatement of the New York trade organizations touching our State farming and landed

interests is effective and complete, and should have prevented so incoherent a charge.

#### LOCAL RATES.

The charge that "wherever the monopoly power exists at non-competing points, the tariff freight rates are grossly unjust and oppressive," was not attempted to be sustained. On the contrary, it was asserted by the railways, and no attempt was made to disprove the statement, which, from its character, must have been general, while yet susceptible of refutation, that the freight rates charged the citizens of New York State are lower than those given transporters by rail upon an equal area and number of miles of railway anywhere in the world (pages 2884 to 2889), and that joining their rates of travel with their rates for freight movement, they enjoy economies of transportation, particularly when farther combined with the canal and Hudson river, absolutely without parallel in cheapness, regularity, safety and facilities, as well as freedom from railway dictation.

It was also shown, especially upon the Erie Railway (page 2835), that the voluntary reductions in the local freight rates upon all the lines and branches of that company during the incumbency of the present administration, are equal to an average upon the rates to and from the city of New York of about forty per cent below the rates formerly existing west of the Pennsylvania State line. It was not even attempted to be shown that the *pre-existing* rates were "grossly unjust and oppressive," and that the present rates upon both our trunk lines are clearly not so, was proven by a carefully prepared comparison of the local freight rates of the New York Central and Erie railways, to and from New York, with those of the Pennsylvania and B. & O. railroads, to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore. (See table, p. 2884.) The percentage in favor of rates to and from New York city is then found to be from 20 to 76 per cent.

Indeed, it was shown clearly by a number of witnesses that being paralleled by the Hudson river and the Erie canal, and with Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence river on the north, and the railways leading to and from other cities and States south of our own, "unjust and oppressive" rates were prevented, not only at the points of actual competition with those rivals, but at points adjacent thereto, under the plan of the railroad companies for adjusting their local tariff, as distinguished from special rates, and the latter were yet lower.

### PERSONAL FAVORITISM.

*Seventh.* The charge that "some discriminations are based entirely upon personal favoritism," was founded solely upon certain instances alleged against the New York Central Company, which action it had, in large measure, corrected prior to the presentation of the majority report. With the exceptions upon the line of that road, forced upon it, in many instances, by the policy of the forwarders free to do as they like upon the canal, no instances of this character were proven against the Erie Railway or any other of the leading railway carriers of the State. If the New York Central were to make no annual contracts at low average rates against the free canal boatmen, the latter could carry returning freights at very low rates in summer, and the regular and non-discriminating rates of the New York Central in summer and winter would place its patrons at a disadvantage, which should not be forced either upon the shipper or railway.

### SPECIAL CONTRACTS.

*Eighth.* The grave accusation stated, without exception, by those who should not have made it universal without ample cause and proof, that the "whole system of special contracts diverts trade from one State point to another," was not sustained. The allegation, in the same connection, that some cities are so built up and others torn down, presumably within the State, was not attempted to be proven, that is, no point was shown to have been torn down by such acts nor others built up. Nor was the charge that private citizens were driven into bankruptcy and ruin by such practice even attempted to be shown, except statements made in that regard in connection with the traffic of the Standard Oil Company; and in those cases the railways had no means of knowing the solvency or insolvency of its patrons.

### MILK.

*Ninth.* The rate of freight stated in the complaint of the Chamber of Commerce at 55 cents per 100 lbs., upon milk, was not in any sense correct, as the milk cans were shown to weigh an average of 108 lbs. each can, instead of 100 lbs., which fact would alone reduce the rate, in any case, to 50 cents instead of 55 cents per 100 lbs. It was also shown (page 2934), that the charge was actually but 31 cents per 100 lbs. for both milk and cream instead of 55 cents as

stated, taking into account the free return of the empty can, or more than forty per cent less than the rate counsel said he would prove. It was also proven that the rate upon first class freights, stated by the counsel at 11 cents per 100 lbs., actually averages 26 cents per 100 lbs. upon the Erie Railway for similar distances, and that instead of "each milk car yielding \$110 per trip," the actual average of the Erie Railway for the entire year, 1878, was \$55.05 per car per *round* trip, or but \$27.53 each way per trip; and instead of earning as wildly stated, the "astonishing revenue of \$2,200.00 per night on each milk train," the average was but one-quarter of that, or \$550.50 per milk train of eleven cars per night—an over-statement by 300 per cent.

It was also shown, during the testimony (page 2932), that the trunk companies had made a voluntary milk rate reduction May 1st, 1879, from 55 cents to 40 cents per can of 108 lbs, returning the cans free, this reduction alone being equivalent to reduced earnings to the Erie Railway upon its actual milk business for the year 1878, of \$151,834.65 (see testimony, page 2933).

It was also shown that the secretary of the Kings County Milk Exchange, Mr. Kilmer, who appeared as a witness to sustain this count in the indictment, was engaged in attempts to secure reduced rates by legislation for a large percentage of the cut he could so secure, and had made written agreements to that effect, a copy of which was submitted by Mr. Blanchard (page 2932 of testimony).

It cannot have escaped the attention of the committee and the public that recent conventions of milk producers in various parts of the State have in every instance charged their disabilities upon the combination of milkmen at New York, and not upon the railways since their reductions in rates, May 1st, 1879, and that the entire reduction of the railway companies delivering milk at New York, amounting to about \$325,000 per annum in this reduction from 55 cents to 40 cents per can, has so far not benefited the farmer or producer, but has been absorbed by the members of the Milk Exchange, that complained of the railways, its agreement to maintain the prices of milk having been shown in evidence (page 2940).

I therefore dissent from the majority report in this particular, because of its failure to do only proper credit to the railways, and place the milk responsibility where it belongs.

### CHARGES OF IMPROPER RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

*Tenth.* "The glaring instances of improper administration of trust by railway managers largely increasing railway expenses and the charges upon commerce" were not proven in a single instance in either respect; nor was the collateral charge that "railway stockholders are sacrificed to the aggrandizement and pecuniary advantages of any of the managers of the railroads of this State," now or recently in office, ever attempted to be sustained. .

If judicial rulings defining slander or libel were enforced when such serious personal charges are signed or officially indorsed by prominent citizens against their fellows and not proven or attempted to be, they would incur a just private accountability and public rebuke, and this committee, which had at least a quasi-judicial character, owed it to themselves, in my judgment, as well as to the gentlemen so assailed without proof, as well as to the public, to say that the plaintiffs had failed to sustain such serious specifications, and called marked attention to the unjust and too frequent practice of charging upon officers of corporations in their official capacities, wrongs which if as publicly alleged against them as private gentlemen would require the amplest proof, failing which prompt legal or personal redress would be demanded and enforced, and the accusers receive merited stigma from their fellow men.

It will be seen with the practical disproof by the railways of the serious allegations involved in the foregoing general review, that if those charges of the commercial bodies, presented after deliberation and repeated public meetings, through leading committees composed of their influential members, were proven essentially erroneous, false, or were not attempted to be shown in these important particulars, that fact alone justifies closer investigation into all remaining charges.

It is also but fair to assume that if imputations so vital to the personal integrity of the managers of the leading companies of the State fell or were disproven, that the same managers are seeking only the best results to their properties by the fair and usual methods made use of by the same gentlemen in their private business, as well as by gentlemen engaged in other pursuits of life, in their efforts to achieve success.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

There remains, therefore, with the foregoing deductions, the following points upon which the undersigned agrees generally with the committee in its recommendations, and upon which the leading

railway officers were also agreed by their testimony, as to the need or their willingness, to furnish whatever further information or adopt whatever additional safeguards might be justly required by the public interest.

*First.* Adequate provisions of law needful to secure compliance with former legislation as to the proper meaning of the ten per cent dividend provision.

*Second.* That the reports to the State engineer be furnished with whatever amplitude and detail will more clearly enlighten public officers in the administration of their duties, and the shareholding and financial interests affected thereby, care being taken, however, to avoid cumbering such new regulations with provisions which would befog rather than clear such statements.

Divested, therefore, both of the points which were either not established against the railroad companies in the breadth or spirit in which they were preferred, and the legislation upon which I am in practical accord with my colleagues, I dissent from their conclusions in the following further particulars :

#### SLEEPING AND DRAWING ROOM CARS.

*First.* As to sleeping and drawing room cars.

While not dissenting from their conclusions as to the Wagner cars, nor on the New York Central Railroad, I respectfully demur to the following comparison to the prejudice of the Erie Company.

"The Pullman Palace Car Company, a corporation whose stock is on the market, runs cars over the Erie road under a contract dated September 5, 1871, and, with certain conditions, continuing fifteen years (testimony, pages 3383-4). By this contract this company gets from the Erie Road four cents per mile for every mile the cars are hauled. President Jewett effected a reduction of the mileage from four to three cents. This contract seems very onerous indeed, and to the stockholders of the Erie road unjust. Any company could afford to furnish drawing room cars, and sleeping cars to be hauled at a mileage of three cents, even if they were kept locked and no passengers carried at all."

It is in evidence (page 3382), that sleeping cars are upon the Erie Railway by virtue of a contract with the Erie and Atlantic Sleeping Coach Co., and not as might be inferred by the language of the majority, with the Pullman Palace Car Co., which latter, as an entirely separate organization, purchased the controlling interest in the former. That the terms of the contract made September 5, 1871, were onerous upon the Erie Company, appears to have been

as clear to its present managers as to others, and it has been discussed with a view to a new one, more favorable to the railway as proven by the evidence (page 3386), as was the further fact that although the contract was first made for fifteen years, it contained provisions for annulling it on but ninety days notice.

The reorganized New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company did not assume that contract.

It is also in evidence that, owing to the difference in the volume and regularity of travel, a sleeping or drawing room coach contract, profitable upon the New York Central Railroad, might be unprofitable upon the Erie.

The undersigned has also ascertained that the sleeping car contract, now under consideration by the New York, Lake Erie and Western Company, provides that in the event the cars make certain average annual gross earnings, no mileage is to be charged for their use or repair or maintenance.

As to the gratuitous assertion of the majority report, "that any company could afford to furnish such cars at three cents per mile run—even if kept locked, and without carrying passengers," no such evidence was presented to this committee, and it was shown (page 3386), that the Pullman Palace Car Company, controlling the Erie and Atlantic Sleeping Coach Company, has been willing to charge a mileage which would only remunerate it for the wear and tear of the body and running parts of the cars, and it now seems to have gone farther in its willingness to pay even those repair charges if the earnings of the cars justify it, in addition to their customary maintenance of interiors.

The charge of three cents per mile car service also seems misunderstood by the majority. If a railway company receives an ordinary passenger car costing \$5,000.00 from a connecting line, it pays therefor mileage at the rate of three (3) cents for every mile run, beside assuming the risk of damage to it, while upon its line. In this view the charge of three cents per mile for a car costing an average of three times that amount, furnished either by a sleeping car company or by a connecting railroad company as its own under its contract therefor, and by which the railway to which it is so delivered is saved the expense of building the car, and for the subsequent maintenance of its ordinary running wear and tear, and yet receives the full earnings from all passengers carried in such better cars, it would seem to be a railway custom and economy to be justified rather

than condemned, particularly as it results in an essential public day and night convenience and luxury.

It is also in evidence that the Wagner Company pays the New York Central Railroad Company twenty per cent of its gross earnings, only upon the drawing room or day coaches, while no part of their earnings are paid to the railway companies from the sales of sleeping berths at night, nor from sleeping cars when used by day as drawing room cars, as the majority report would cause to be inferred.

It is also in proof that the New York Central Company maintains the running gear and body of the Wagner cars in consideration of the receipt of this twenty per cent upon a part of the Wagner Company's receipts, while the evidence also shows (page 3383) that upon the Erie line the railway allows a mileage to represent the cost, and the sleeping coach company pays it, and for that reason the railway does not share in the revenues of the sleeping or drawing room company, as in the other case.

I am in accord with my associates in their recommendations as to terminal facilities at New York, and the difficulties which the railroad companies, as well as the public, encounter in dealing with this complicated question. I dissent, however, from their statement (page 26 of report), that "the lighterage charge in the harbor of New York is of no advantage to any one save the parties engaged in performing the work." The testimony seems to have established the fact that it is a great and positive advantage and economy to the owners of the property, inasmuch as the railway companies make no charge for the harbor services which the merchants would otherwise have to pay, and which merchants in like trades at rival seaports do pay, instead of being paid by the railroads leading thereto

#### STOCK WATERING AND PROXIES.

While in the main the undersigned concurs in the necessity for adequate legislation to protect well-managed corporations, well-intending shareholders and the general public, against the process commonly known as watering stock, he nevertheless regards it proper to draw a just line of discrimination between watering stock to improperly inflate proper values or secure disastrous control, and a proper representation of properly accumulated profits upon original capital plus justly increased values, by a corresponding and just increase in the securities representing those greater aggregate and later values, whether it be by the issue of bonds or shares. No



injustice can be alleged if the original holder of any public, semi-public or private property purchased at a low price, and rapidly enhanced by the growth of the locality or country and other natural or exceptional causes, issues a new and additional security to represent its enhancement. It is the common and approved method of business, and a corporation being but an aggregation of individual business men, clearly has the same right, both legally and as individuals, to represent its enhanced worth by an increase of mortgage, or a share dividend, that the same persons when owners of houses which from their favorable locations, increasing use, or other causes, rapidly increase in private and public valuation, and who then add thereto second mortgages, when originally their lower values would not justify more than perhaps smaller first mortgages. Nor can such increased valuation, or the securities by which it is justly represented, or which are pledged against it, be fairly said to "impose an additional tax upon commerce" by seeking to drain from it increased interests and dividends, for the reasons that in the cases of the railways the through rates which they can charge are limited by the rates of other trunk lines of lesser capital, by the Erie canal, by Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river, and by the Hudson river, which causes also restrain local as well as through rates. It is also a fact of wide public knowledge, in effectual disproof of the ground taken and charges made, that since the enlargement of the capital accounts of both the New York trunk lines, their through and local freight rates, and in many instances their passenger rates, have both been greatly reduced instead of increased.

There would seem also to be no greater wrong in exacting a fair public compensation upon the actual increased value of a railway than that the owner of a public warehouse, where articles from the interior were received, stored, sold and delivered should receive an increased rental for his property owing to its enhanced value; both the railway freights and the rents being in a like sense charges upon the commerce passing over and through them. With this juster qualification and clearer distinction, I favor proper legislation upon improperly inflated capitals.

I also favor the conclusions of my associates upon the subject of the misuse of proxies, but urge the vital necessity of careful discrimination between proxies sold for improper purposes of designing control and their proper negotiability as well as to secure adequate provision for cases of emergency constantly arising from absence, the administration of estates, etc.

## ISSUES NARROWED.

It will be seen from the foregoing that I believe the issues between the trade organizations in its so-called indictment against the railroad system of the State, so far as they justly represent the intelligent public and the railroad companies, is practically narrowed to five questions.

*First.* The alleged discriminations against New York in the adjustment of through rates in both directions.

*Second.* The discriminations between the local rates from and to State points, and the through rates ;

*Third.* The charges of discriminations in favor of or opposed to localities ;

*Fourth.* The discriminations in favor of or apposed to individuals in the same localities ; and,

*Fifth.* The remedies proposed for the public as well as corporate protection.

## DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE STATE.

Upon the first, relating to through rates, my views are hereinbefore stated, but as mingled with the second it was shown that when the complaints were signed, by the board and chamber, the through rates from Chicago to New York were, as stated, about eighteen cents per hundred pounds, but at the close of our investigation it was ascertained that through the "pools" which had meantime become more numerous and effective, the through grain rate from Chicago to New York was forty cents per one hundred pounds, and it still continues so, against a maximum from any point within the State upon the two trunk lines to New York city of twenty cents per one hundred pounds. It was also clearly shown that to the forty cents from Chicago should be added for fair comparison and reasoning the average rate which it cost to get grain to Chicago, to wit: over sixteen cents per one hundred pounds (page 3349), making in all for a considerable period prior to the close of the investigation, an average through grain rate from western States to New York city passing through Chicago, of fifty-six cents per one hundred pounds against twenty cents per one hundred pounds from the most remote points within this State upon its two principal lines. Upon wheat, this large difference is an average advantage to the New York State farmers of  $21\frac{2}{3}$  cents per bushel, and upon corn a farther average advantage of  $20\frac{1}{4}$  cents per bushel, or about \$100 per car of 450 bushels, assuming that all pay the high-

est State rate. In addition to these wide relative advantages now enjoyed, eastwardly by the producers of this State, it was shown in the testimony that in the receipt of their coal and all articles from the seaboard the differences were equally or more in their favor, as for example, in the cost to them of travel between their homes and New York, as compared with the farmer of Iowa or Illinois who might desire to come to New York.

The question therefore recurs here what means can justly be provided for the continuance of this present or a fair condition of affairs which now and for a considerable period has largely favored the agriculturalists of this State.

Gen. Diven, on behalf of the farmers' alliance, testified (page 2742) that in his judgment a law which limited the rate from any local point within the State to New York city to a little less than the Chicago rail rate would protect them, doubtless keeping in view the cost to the western producer in getting his property to and from Chicago at the larger local and arbitrary rates charged by all the western railroads. It is my opinion that the people of this State have a right to expect this protection at the hands of their trunk lines, and a law to that effect would operate either to justly put down rates between New York and points within the State during periods of railway contest or what would be perhaps of greater profit to its producers to maintain the through rates from the remote western points at higher comparative standards, in which latter event the local State rates would not be nearly as high as from Chicago, as shown by the above comparison of present through and State rates. Such a law would, at the same time, leave our railroads free, as it is essential they should be, to meet the competition of their rail or water rivals, geographical combinations with contesting cities, or the fluctuations of markets, without restrictive legislation or hindrance, and would not present to them by law the alternative of losing the through business if all their local rates had to come down legally to a *pro rata* of the through rates, and it would still give producers within this State the advantages they now enjoy upon west-bound articles of luxury, convenience or necessity, as well as in their travel and their freightage by canal.

#### DISCRIMINATION AGAINST LOCALITIES.

Upon the second point, as to discriminations between localities, no evidence was adduced during the entire investigation to prove

that the railroad companies discriminated in favor of one locality and against another, for the purpose of either building up the one or pulling down the other, nor should they be permitted to do so. It was, however, shown at several points, as upon the Erie Railway, that where it competes for the traffic of cities accessible from Philadelphia or Baltimore, and even from New York via roads in the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, that it made reduced special rates upon certain classes of goods, only, however, at the prices of its rivals for like or the same merchants, and it could only be said that the result discriminated against adjacent and smaller towns, because the Erie Company did not simultaneously reduce all its rates upon the same goods for small dealers at the smaller places, at the same time it made the necessary concessions to larger dealers at larger points. The alternative was presented in such instances to the Erie Company (page 2854), of making exceptional rates to few points under urgent circumstances, thereby securing the traffic for a leading railway mainly of this State, or to make a simultaneous general reduction from all its freight tariffs, at all points, to meet the isolated cases presented at few points by aggressive rivals. In such cases it is clear a railway would choose the smaller loss by declining the competitive freight, and the discrimination would not have been discontinued or less great than before upon other routes beyond the State's control.

It has been clearly shown that the Erie Company has made voluntary reductions in its local rates, averaging over 40 per cent (page 2835), which reductions produced a large loss in its gross and net revenues. It may also be said in this connection as shown by witnesses upon behalf of the Erie Company, that in every one of four leading cases in which it had made large concessions in rates, as in its express rates, in its freight rates from New York, in its passenger rates to and from New York, and in its milk rates, the reductions had in no case been compensated by an increase of persons or tonnage or gross or net revenue, and in the case of its freight business *from* New York and its passenger business *to* New York, its reductions are shown to have been accompanied with a positive loss in the number of tons and persons carried, and therefore a yet greater loss in money results.

It is also the case that while railroad expenses have advanced rapidly within the past six months, the local rates continue at the largely reduced standards adopted by that company and the New York Central, instead of being "unjust or oppressive," or increased

to fill the treasuries of collusive organizations as charged, or even increased to cover the increase in labor and material, as has been done in all other branches of trade.

#### SPECIAL LOCAL RATES.

I also dissent from the conclusion at which my associates arrive in their criticism upon special local rates, which I wish to distinguish from *preferential* special rates. While it was shown that the number of special rates approximated 6,000 upon the New York Central road, it was also shown that within the limits of proper special rates in the sense that all parties enjoy the same rates at the same points, under like circumstances, the Erie Company had less than 150 preferential rates, most of which were shown to have been forced upon it by circumstances similar to those before stated at its local competing points.

I have been furnished with a copy of a certificate, which was also given to the chairman of this committee, as follows:

"NEW YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD Co., }  
"NEW YORK, January 9, 1880. }

"G. R. BLANCHARD, Esq.,

*"Assistant to the President :*

"DEAR SIR—In answer to yours of 3d inst., we beg to state that after a careful consideration of the subject, we believe that of our aggregate traffic, not more than five per cent is done at the rates which are special as to individuals and localities.

"Yours, very truly,

(Signed)

"S. LITTLE,

*"Auditor.*

"A. JEFFERY,

*"Auditor Fr't Receipts.*

"R. C. VILAS,

*"Gen'l Fr't Agent."*

While the greater number of special rates upon the New York, Central lines have doubtless been forced upon it largely by its closer proximity to rivers, canals and lakes, the Erie company established the fact that it competes at thirty-five points with fifteen other railroad lines; that it has 267 stations upon a main line and thirteen branches within, and passing through three States, and subject, upon many of its branches, to varying conditions of contract, guar-

anty and agreement. The criticism of the majority that, under such circumstances, railroad companies do not adjust all their rates upon inflexible rules is, in my judgment, misplaced, and would destroy the elasticity of commercial transactions in all other business, which is particularly essential to a railway. It would be difficult to believe that merchants, bankers, real estate owners and others, in New York, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Philadelphia and Baltimore, all adopt and follow exactly like and non-varying rules for the continuous management of all their business. They are subject at each of those cities to long local usages, to geographical peculiarities, to trade circumstances, to the near or remote proximity of purchasing and sales markets, which, with many other causes, render like positive trade rules inapplicable inexorably to all those cities and merchants. Such being the well-known fact, is it practicable, when a railway company deals with all these and many other varying communities and trades, which pursue varying methods of business, that railroads can alone prescribe inflexible rates, rules and conditions, while merchants in all other departments of trade properly vary their own at pleasure or necessity, and is any merchant in as comprehensive a trade as is a railway manager? Why, for example, should the freight rates to and from New York, crossing the Hudson river, with its large extra ferry and handling expenses, be less than the rates to and from Buffalo and Rochester with their lesser expenditure? Yet such is the fact; and why, in the same view, should railroad managers, any less than all other merchants in much more limited trades, disregard the just mercantile elements, as old as the history of barter, of credit, quantity and regularity in dealings with their patrons? Why, also, as all merchants base their dealings upon expenses, should not our railways, for example, advance their rates to cover the recent increase in the cost of rails, from \$30 to \$70 per ton, if the demand is, on the other hand, just that it reduce them because of reduced cost, and are such fluctuations as advantageous as the nearly uniform system of equal rates?

It seems clearly to the interest of railway companies above and more than all other considerations that can influence them, to increase their revenues by the largest possible amount of traffic, at fair rates giving satisfaction to all, rather than by small tonnages moved at high rates, dissatisfying all. To go yet further, prohibitory rates would injure the merchants less than the railroad companies, because a railway is nothing but a transporter, and mer-

chants can enter various branches of human activity. To pursue this thought still further: Under the mildest doctrine of public participation in making and regulating rates, the railways, as essential parts of that public, have a right to the advantages of transactions in which they are the most useful and indispensable factors, and without which profits by others are impossible.

#### WHAT CHARGES ARTICLES WILL BEAR.

The consideration as to what charges articles of freight will reasonably bear, with fair results to all interests involved, is, therefore, constantly realized and acted upon by the railroad companies, but more so by their patrons; in doing which, questions of varying profits must enter to both of them precisely as merchants may sell sugar or sheetings at cost, to one and the same or different customers, to attract a large sale in other articles they vend, upon which they realize larger profits to be averaged over their total transactions. Considering, therefore, as the railroad companies are daily required to do after such consultations with their patrons, what proportions of the shipping or sales values of goods the sellers or buyers can justly pay for their transportation (the very act of shipment indicating the belief by both forwarder and receiver that they expect to realize profits therefrom,) is such clear and mutual business policy fairly within the meaning defined by the majority report?—"a censorship over the business affairs of the community, secretly, arbitrarily and unequally varying the rates."

If a shipper is likely to make a large profit, why should he not divide the same in just part with the railway which is essential to the realization of that profit; and if on the other hand the margin is a close or doubtful one, why should not a shipper seek, and the railroad company concede, a reduction in rates and fluctuating, if they agree, that will keep the property in motion, with a lessened profit result to forwarder, railway and consignee, against, for example, a like trade upon competing lines.

That this system of management "places merchants and manufacturers along the 5,550 miles of railway in this State in the power of these corporations," may be measurably true, if they exercised it with that intent, but the contrary interest has been shown during the entire investigation, and the leading railroad companies have not been shown to have exercised such power arbitrarily, or injuriously, with arbitrary or injurious prearrangement, or through ignorance.

I therefore dissent entirely from the following equivocal sentence as wholly unwarranted by any elicited facts which can be applied, as in the majority report, without modification, to the railways of this State, and as below the dignity and importance of this discussion:—"Conciliate their good will, court their favor, and favorable rates will follow. Incur their hostility and the margin of their displeasure may be read on your freight bills" (page 50 of report). This would indicate that there was so easy a way to get special rates, that there was no necessity whatever for this investigation as to rates, and that if shippers would only be good fellows, which they ought to be any way, they could all get any rates they might ask, especially since the report does not even intimate that shippers would have to improperly "conciliate good will" or cringingly "court favor."

No evidence whatever has been adduced before the committee to show that favorable rates followed "crooking the pregnant hinges of the knees" of shippers, nor was any case submitted of an advance in rates growing out of the application of even fancied, and much less proven personal hostility. It was shown by Mr. Blanchard (testimony, page 2848), that the annual freight transactions of the Erie Company are over 1,900,000. If, to this almost incomprehensible total be added the larger number upon the remaining four-fifths of the railways of the State, the comparative satisfaction of the public with their transactions with the railways can be seen in the relatively few complaints either in number or gravity, submitted to this committee during the eight months of widely known and open investigation; and many of the witnesses who have testified were subpoenaed and did not appear to voluntarily criticise harshly their transportation outlets.

#### ABSENCE OF WITNESSES.

I also object to the illogical conclusion of the majority in this respect, that the small number of witnesses negatively supports the otherwise unsustained charge, that parties feared the displeasure of the railroad companies, as not justified by any facts presented or inferences fairly drawn from any testimony. For example, at New York city, where its merchants have the unvarying advantage of numerous alternate routes if they incur the displeasure of the New York railways, how few of them complained either of the railroad rates or policy upon incoming or outgoing freights, or if they did, it was done in mercantile fairness, and not personal hostility.



At Albany, and upon the entire line of the Hudson river and the Erie canal that canal and river afford alternate relief to citizens who might have complained before us of freight rates and no punishment could be inflicted by passenger rates changes, because the latter are uniform to friend or opponent, if the New York Central undertook to visit with hostile acts any adverse testimony. At all the important points upon the Erie Railway, as at Binghamton, Elmira, Owego, Olean, Buffalo and elsewhere, and at Utica, Rome, Oneida, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Ithaca and Rochester on the New York Central, routes were open through Pennsylvania and New Jersey to New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, which forwarders or receivers could use if our leading railways retaliated with hostile rates, the proper, free and full presentation of adverse facts, voluntarily or otherwise, before this committee.

In view of this freedom from transportation "oppression," how few the complainants? The undersigned further ventures the opinion in this connection that the meaning attached to the language of the letter of the New York Produce Exchange by the majority of this committee is not justified by the words used and was not intended by its writers, or the influential organization it represents, and the theory of the majority is also refuted by the plain language used in the quotation. No body of men know better than the New York Produce Exchange that the joint action of such a powerful and fair body as it is, and with which the railroad companies proved in this hearing, it was in constant and friendly co-operation, could be visited by the railroads simply in the State of New York with hostile action without greater injury to the railroads than to the individuals of the Exchange, because no individuals could be singled out for the isolated victims of railway hostility where the Exchange acts as a whole, and every member of it could use rival routes upon much the greater volume of business to and from New York. It is also in my judgment quite unlike the well-known dignity and fearlessness of that association to attribute to it any such fear as that intimated by the majority. That my view is in this general respect correct is also proved by the further fact that notwithstanding the violent statements of some of the merchants comprising the New York Chamber of Commerce, and the Board of Transportation, and the long and well-known personal and active hostility of some of them in this movement against the railroads, it was not shown or intimated during our entire hearing that the railroad companies had in any manner discriminated in retaliation, punishment or otherwise; for example against Mr. Schultz,

Mr. Thurber, Mr. Miller, or any other of the active gentlemen who testified before this committee, or strenuously or publicly urged others to do so. I, therefore, dissent entirely from the clearly erroneous conclusion and comment of my associates upon this point, and aver that there is nothing in the testimony to justify this conclusion upon an important feature of a free and full investigation, or to explain the small number of witnesses.

#### RAILWAY POLITICAL POWER.

I also dissent from the conclusion that because the railways of this State employ 30,000 voters, that reason alone is an "unanswerable argument" in favor of "instituting governmental supervision of railways." Would not governmental supervision invite rather than prevent political partisanship? It was not attempted to be shown during the entire investigation that the railroad companies had ever sought during their present management to influence the political voice or vote of any of their employees, and I believe that the political action thus deprecated in anticipation, would be stimulated rather than abridged by the remedy suggested by the majority. I also dissent from introducing in this connection the threadbare statement of a long retired railway officer, with the apparent intent to prejudice the existing administrations.

#### SPECIAL RATES CITED.

As to the case cited by the majority from the 54th to the 62d pages of their report, touching discriminations, the first, affecting the Erie Company, omits the proof subsequently presented in refutation of the charge, and the complaining witness omitted, probably because he was not aware of the fact, that the original charge upon cattle from Buffalo to the point whence the shipment was again re-forwarded to New York, when added to the rate upon the second or final shipment, was higher than the rate paid by himself, so that if discrimination existed it was in his favor, rather than against him. For example, the present rate from Chicago to New York upon cattle was shown to be \$120 per car, and from no point in this State to exceed \$65 per car.

As to the second, that Wm. W. Mack and Mr. Alexander, of Rochester, forwarded goods to New York and had them re-shipped to Cincinnati, via Rochester, saving in rates thereby, the report fails to show the fact that this discrimination was all west of Buffalo, and must have been so, because in the case

of direct shipment to Buffalo, the New York Central or Erie would get but small local rates from Rochester to Buffalo, much less than their shares of the rates from New York to Cincinnati and the entire remainders of the through rate would be charged west of Buffalo. If it were otherwise the illustration would carry its own answer with it, because clearly the Central or Erie would not carry freight from Rochester to New York and thence back to Cincinnati cheaper than from Rochester direct, involving themselves in all this additional expense, handling and risk and for a lesser price. It also fails to note the further fact that these exceptional and isolated conditions were possible only when one of the old periodical contests was being waged—which the railways have for the present, and we hope finally, ceased. It also seems unfair to base such serious public charges, even when true upon exceptional circumstances, applied to every small fraction of the entire traffic and shown to the committee to have been corrected two years since, and in place of which a system now prevails which renders such discriminations impracticable.

As to the remaining complaints comparing the through rates from western points upon flour, with those from points within this State, they seem to be just, assuming the facts to be as stated, but the remedy has already been suggested herein in providing that the rates from points within the State should not exceed the rate from Chicago, less a fair difference.

I also dissent from presenting the testimony of Mr. Pierce (page 57 of the report), to show that one or two houses in New York city had the advantage of lower through rates than all its other merchants and therewith controlled the grain trade of the city. Mr. Pierce is simply the editor of a trade journal, and knew nothing of the conditions under which the merchants of New York received their property except by hearsay; and against the testimony of this gentleman, who was neither a forwarder, receiver, seller or railroad agent, was opposed the testimony of gentlemen connected with one of the houses to which he referred, as well as the positive testimony of the railroad companies in refutation of his statements.

Dismissing these cases with the belief that they would be cured by the remedy herein suggested, there remain the considerations as to local, special rates, and the following illustration also cited by the majority is copied in this place in the belief that the railway companies who are actuated by considerations as well digested as these,

furnish the safest hands in which to leave the matter, subject to the further recommendations of this report. (Testimony, page 2845.)

“Q. Now, I want to know on what basis, as a matter of fact, must you make a tariff, if you make it? A. To undertake to make a tariff, upon any one and unyielding basis, is to do that which I do not believe any railroad man capable of under the conditions we encounter; we have, for instance, on the east end of our line, the rivalry of the Lackawanna road to Paterson, entirely in the State of New Jersey; our contracts are between Paterson and Jersey City; they are for New York interests; they cannot be reached by the law of this State, and no committee of this State can influence it under any circumstances, except the legislature of New Jersey, and the questions to which I have referred come up there; the identical question did come up in bidding for a portion of the work of the elevated railroads in the city of New York; we competed with Edgemoor, a station near Wilmington, on the Delaware river.

“Q. On whose road? A. On the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore road. Now, any rule or rates that we might have formerly laid down for the charge of the transportation of that property by rail from Paterson to New York was valueless except as a general guide. In the completion of a vast work here in the city of New York, various and vital considerations spoke to us. The Paterson bidders procure their coal over our railroad, they started up foundries that had been idle, it did away with some of the stagnant conditions of prior loss and panic, the people traveled more, it increased our commutation passenger business, they brought in firebrick at our full local rates for the purpose of lining their furnaces, they brought in new iron material from other parts of our line where they could get it cheaper than to make it, it aided to start up the silk industries of the city of Paterson, it helped the locomotive works which built the elevated railroad locomotives; and here was an aggregate of traffic secured to us by judicious special rates where an inflexible rule might have sent the business to Edgemoor and Delaware, and what possible good could that have done to any interest in the State of New Jersey or New York?”

The undersigned also dissents strongly from the following unjustified language in the majority report (page 66):

“He who goes into a railroad office and barter for a low rate, gets it. He who, relying on the equitable treatment which common barriers are bound to give, or not knowing that secret, special rates may be had, delivers them his goods, and calls for his freight bill, pays a higher rate.”

If by bartering is meant the improper collusion of railway officials, it is not justified by a word of the entire testimony.

If this is not meant, and only proper “barter” is required, it is

not even necessary, as elsewhere asserted in this same report (page 50), to "conciliate their good will," or "court their favor," and such barter may be as noisy and hostile as needful to get the reduced rates.

No testimony was, however, given during the entire investigation to justify so broad a statement or conclusion as this. On the contrary it was distinctly shown and repeatedly, that a great many applications were made for special rates, and unsuccessfully, by gentlemen of well-known *suavity*. The majority quote, on page 57 of their report, in refutation of their own later statement, that Babbitt & Co., of New York, applied to the New York Central Company for a special rate, and could not get it, yet they clearly "went to a railroad office and bartered for a low rate."

Were this sweeping language true, in any fair sense, no shipper, who has not a special rate need be without one longer than he delays asking for it, and the remedy lies much more in such requests than in legislation.

To concede the statement, however, is to unjustly belittle the management of all our State railways, and deny to them every business consideration, dignity, and rule, in administering their trusts.

To further show the incorrectness, as well as injustice, of this assumption by the majority, it is only necessary to state that this entire investigation is based upon the reverse of the assertion next above quoted, viz.: that railways will *not* give, to many, special rates when they *do* ask for them, and it is upon that practical refusal by the railways that the majority report upon this subject is based. It was repeatedly shown to the committee that many applicants were denied special rates, and if as stated, the Erie Company carries 90 or 95 per cent of its tonnage at uniform rates for all, either few have asked for special rates in the sense of the majority of this committee, or that company has refused many applicants who tried to "barter" for them. Indeed, this minority report is presented largely because the majority report seeks to legislate for a fractional exception without giving credit to the almost uniform non-discriminating major rule of policy pursued in a vast majority of the instances cited, nor are they given due credit for the complicated conditions under which the remaining fractions of special rates are issued. It is true that the railroad companies have agreed upon a rule "that all through rates shall be alike," because that is practicable, but it is impracticable for the Erie

and Central Companies to agree as to what rate shall prevail from all stations on their own lines, and the Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania and Grand Trunk lines, to all the through and local stations on all their eastern, western, southern and northern connections between all their local points, with their utterly dissimilar conditions, and in both directions, and in many cases special rates are required for the protection of the interior points of the State against the public and uniform through rates which the committee cite in favor of its general conclusions, in order to put both through and local rates on a parity, or nearer so than otherwise.

I also totally dissent from the widely erroneous statement of the majority that the "rule of railroad action is succinctly this: they first get the business, second, get all they can from it" (page 68 of report). It must be conceded that it is their business to get business, but it was clearly stated by Mr. Blanchard that no effort was made to charge all they can for it, and he very properly asked, in view of the unusual concessions made to and from non-competing points upon the Erie lines, what prevented his company from charging the old rates which were within its charter limits, when no public necessity caused the reductions, and which reductions had produced a loss of revenue to his company? No one can deny that the policy of the railroads in this respect is much too broadly and erroneously stated in view of the fact that a multitude of rates could undoubtedly be enlarged within this State greatly in excess of those now charged, and without stopping the business; otherwise, if they could not be so increased, are not shippers fully protected against extortion, their rates now being the lowest in the world; and again, if their rates could not be augmented, what complainants did not testify through fear of *increased* rates, as elsewhere alleged by this contradictory majority.

#### CONSIDERATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF MAJORITY.

I come now to the consideration of the recommendations of the majority and concur in their statement of the difficulties surrounding the solution of the problem.

New York city is undeniably farther from the western centers of traffic than are rival cities south of it on the Atlantic. The States through which the railroads leading to those rival cities pass have not adopted restrictive or prohibitory legislation against their railways, except in unimportant particulars in which they are still

left free to carry on the through contest with the city of New York and all its interests.

It seems clear that if vessels of like draught can load at the docks and wharves of Baltimore and Philadelphia for foreign ports, with equal celerity, smaller port charges and equal annual cargo result, that the nearer proximity of those cities by rail to western points of production, and the failure of ocean carriers from New York to give New York the benefit of its greater nearness to foreign ports, will certainly stimulate consignments through rival Atlantic cities, particularly as their terminal facilities involving transfers from cars to vessels and *vice versa* are equal to, if not superior to those of New York, and can be maintained at least at an equality, whatever our railways and public authorities may do.

The forwarders and receivers of the west, who mainly control this question are also clearly free to select such routes for their traffic as they may prefer, and the policy of the New York roads is powerless to change their directions except by offering like or better facilities at like or better rates, and even then only neutrality and not a preference is secured. To offer like facilities at like rates clearly involves the New York roads in expenses vastly greater than those requisite at competing cities, and the question again revolves toward us, shall our railways have like rates for longer distances with the unavoidable certainty of larger terminal expenses, and why should this burden *all* fall upon them?

These are questions which clearly belong to the railways to determine, and legislation cannot touch them. Meanwhile, the State enjoys the protection of its canal, and its merchants enjoy an average of the low rates through the canal upon the great bulk of western shipment, together with their traffic arriving by rail, which in the annual result must give at least average rates of through western transportation to and from New York, as low as those to and from Philadelphia, which are all by rail. The exercise of jurisdiction by this State, upon this through question, should be tempered and delayed by such and other wide considerations.

The majority report concedes to the Lackawanna and other interstate railroads that have but a limited mileage within this State, the right of compliance with its laws to its State lines only (page 73). What is to prevent the exercise by the Erie Company of a like right or privilege in its interests, communications and rivalries with them? And if it is not prevented on a part of our railways or traffic, how can the action of this legislature affect the great through

traffic of the Erie line, or its local traffic originating in New York west of its Pennsylvania or New Jersey mileage and passing through various States? Further, if it be true that the Erie may apportion its rates like the Lackawanna over its mileages within the different States, as it may see fit, is it just to the remaining great carrier the New York Central Company to limit its operations by law while the Erie Company may avoid the same law in the manner suggested by the majority, any more than it would be just for the National Congress to restrict the Erie Railway while leaving the New York Central free under its distinct State immunity between its terminal points.

These considerations greatly complicate the settlement of this question, and render the cautious consideration of any restrictive measures more than ever essential to avoid imperiling interests we should seek to serve.

I therefore concur with the majority of the committee, after a careful consideration of all the testimony, in the belief that a *pro rata* freight law would be most injurious to the interests of the city and interior State, as well as to those of the railroad companies.

I, however, dissent from the view that the car load is the inflexible unit of shipment, for the reason that, if a furnace daily receives a train load of ore, limestone and coal, and a car load of the like articles is sent to an exceptional shipper, he has no claim for a rate which is given the furnace upon an average say of 5,000 car loads per year; and for this reason do not believe the unit can be fixed.

In so far as the element of publicity is needful to the protection alike of the people and their transporters, I concur in the recommendations of my associates, reserving the suggestion that publicity has its evils within this State as well as its benefits, by enabling competing State and railroad companies to always be aware of the rates charged within New York State, while the citizens and railways of this State have no corresponding knowledge of their acts.

Upon the specific recommendations of the committee, I dissent mainly from two of the proposed clauses in the "act to regulate the transportation of freight by railroad corporations."

I concur in a just discrimination between special and preferential rates, and that adequate protection should be afforded against the latter, and in that view concur in the intent of the first section of the proposed act.

I dissent from the second section, providing that in no case shall



a rate be more for a short than a long distance, whether upon one or more railroads.

This requirement will be clearly inoperative, because no legislation can compel the Erie company to vary its regular rates, for example, from Binghamton to Port Jervis, passing through the State of Pennsylvania; nor the Lackawanna Railroad, from Binghamton to Syracuse, in favor of each other.

If, therefore, the Lackawanna Company sees fit to give a rate from Oswego to a point in Pennsylvania, on its own lines, equi-distant with Port Jervis via the Erie, the law cannot require the latter to except its part of the same rate from Oswego to Port Jervis, or from Port Jervis to Oswego, without its prior assent, which it can justly and legally withhold, as to any connecting business.

There is no adequate foundation for any such demand; no public necessity for it, and it would be impracticable and inoperative if passed.

The concluding paragraph of the third section is clearly *pro rata* in effect, contrary to the prior recommendations of the committee, and for that reason, I respectfully dissent from it. I again dissent from establishing the car load as the unit of shipment as in this act and section intended, for reasons before stated, and renew my objections to the fourth section of the act as involving the relations of connecting railroads and considerations of cost, which are not and possibly cannot be determined by law, or enforced by its provisions if in conflict with their independent and observed charter privileges, and that it will place the lines entirely within this State at a disadvantage with inter-State lines, which can avoid or annul the act, against others which cannot.

I object to it farther because the railway commissions in different parts of the world oppose it with the almost uniform testimony of their extended trial and experience.

The English Commission of 1867 reported to Parliament as follows:

"Inequality of charge in respect of distance, besides being a necessary consequence of competition, is an essential element in the carrying trade; that is to say, the principle which governs the railway company in fixing the rate is that of creating a traffic by charging such a sum for conveyance as will induce the produce of one district to compete with that of another in a common market. The power of granting special rates thus permits a development of trade which would not otherwise exist, and it is abundantly evident

that a large portion of the trade of the country at the present time has been created by, and is continued on, the faith of special rates.

"The conditions under which such rates are granted are so numerous that no special law could be framed to regulate them."

A later English railway committee of both houses of Parliament reported in 1872, that equal rates are "inexpedient" and "impracticable," for the following reasons :

"It would prevent railway companies from lowering their fares and rates so as to compete with traffic by sea, by canal, or by a shorter or otherwise cheaper railway, and would thus deprive the public of the benefit of competition, and the company of a legitimate source of profit. It would prevent railway companies from making perfectly fair arrangements for carrying, at a lower rate than usual, goods brought in large and constant quantities, or for carrying for long distances at a lower rate than for short distances. It would compel a company to carry for the same rate, over a line which has been very expensive in construction, or whose high gradients, or otherwise, is very expensive in working at the same rate at which it has carried over other lines."

#### RAILWAY COMMISSION.

This brings me to the consideration of the remedy proposed by the majority of this committee, viz., a State Railway Commission of three persons. After careful reflection I differ from my colleagues, and do not favor such board, nor the act from which it is proposed it shall derive its powers.

I object that wherever such commissions have been tried, they have accomplished no practical services for the States, communities or railroads they represent, for the cogent reason that they cannot have positive authority over rates, and their positions and duties (the charters of the railroad companies being observed) being simply advisory, the making and changing of all rates and conditions continue to be as fully in railway hands and judgment as before, and such being the case, I can discern no substantial benefits to be derived by or for the people from mere consultation, or possibly interference in affairs which the commissioners will have no right to regulate, enforce, annul or modify, while railway companies keep within their charters and the laws relating thereto, and when they go beyond such limits the remedy at common law is already ample and specific.

The English parliamentary commissioners, after years of practice under extended powers, have stated to Parliament in their Amalgamated Report :

"This is a function no government ought to undertake. It involves the necessity of determining what are the proper expenses of the companies, and what economies they can practice. These are matters which require the knowledge and skill and experience of the managers themselves, and any attempt on the part of any government Department to do it for them is impossible, unless the government is to undertake an amount of interference with the internal concerns of the company, which is neither desirable nor practicable."

"The railway commissioners for the State of Maine reported in 1874, as follows :

"In the minds of those who give this subject the fairest consideration, and possess knowledge enough of it to appreciate fully its difficulties, it becomes a conviction more positive, the longer it is dwelt upon, that the only sure way to obtain permanently low rates on railroad traffic and especially on freight, is to leave the problem untrammelled by legislative enactments to those whose special business it is to study out its intricacies."

The distinguished member of the Massachusetts Railroad Commission, who, more than all others, gave that commission its extended reputation, during the thirteen years in which he was its head, through his able writings upon the subject, says of England : "Nowhere has the system of special legislation been so persistently followed, and nothing, it may be added, could have been more complete than its failure." The result of thirty years of successive and wholly abortive efforts in this direction in England has at last settled down in the conviction that the developements and necessities of trade in practice always have nullified, and inevitably must nullify the special acts, no matter how carefully and skillfully they may be prepared."

The railway commission of Ohio has accomplished no practical good within that State. The railway commissioners of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, created during the granger excitements in those States, and fortified by radical legislation which specifically prescribed railway tariffs, only took their offices to witness the extended bankruptcy of railways without corresponding benefits to the public, as the results of the acts from which they derived their powers ; the failure of other railways to pay their proper debts, and

particularly in Wisconsin, the results were so disastrous that its legislature, promptly recognizing the wrong, repealed its restrictive acts; and its wisdom was justified in the restored credit of the State, the prompt stimulation of public interests that had partially stagnated. Every one of those States has measurably modified the legislation which followed the presentation of charges against their railroad companies similar to those which have been presented against the railways of this State before our committee, except that the railway rates in the State of New York average much less than one-half of those which are paid by the consumers and producers of those States, and which charges were the platforms on which they complained.

The railway commissioners of Connecticut say in their report of January, 1880: "While reasonable complaints always should and generally do receive respectful considerations, it can hardly be expected that universal satisfaction, either by legislation or otherwise, can ever be given to all diverse and conflicting interests."

I next object to a railway commission in this State, because, whatever negative rights of action it may possess upon rates, it is not proposed that they shall apply equally to transportation upon the canals, for the like or any attempt to correct discrimination shown to exist in transportation through that important and rival channel.

I object to a commission that while its powers for good are negative, those of mischief are positive, and that such a commission being located in a State whose chief city is the center of every form of railway combination and wrong, as well as of right, might attempt the influence and indeed use of such a commission for ends the reverse of beneficial, while proper measures and men would not need the offices of the commission for proper objects, and the improper influences can as well be brought to bear upon it by the railroads as by those seeking to injure the railroads.

As to the act itself, I object that in the organization of such board, not even one person having any official or financial relation to any railroad can be appointed, while all three may be appointed from persons hostile to them, and that the fact of non-holding railway securities being required by the act would be quite as apt to evoke prejudice as fair dealing.

I object that the proposed grant of power to the commissioners to inquire into railway accidents offers no additional security to the State, nor increases the immunity from any provision against disaster. The Tariffville calamity in Connecticut, and the Ashtabula

accident in Ohio, are striking evidences of the powerlessness of such commissioners either in anticipating the prevention of such accidents, or adequate remedies to prevent their recurrence.

I object that the sixth clause of the proposed act enabling the commissioners to prescribe what improvements or additions to the roadway or plant of the companies, or what changes in the rates of fare or freights, or in the methods of operating the railroads and conducting their business, are, in their judgment, required, will justify the fears of needless or prejudicial interference in the affairs of the companies by increasing expenses likely to be felt in higher rates, and without counterbalancing benefits to the public, in particulars in which such commission will have no power except to create prejudice or annoyance if they so desire, while every remedy must continue to be applied by the railway company, or definite law.

I believe that in all the particulars mentioned in this section, the reputations of the railways as safe and reliable carriers, and the tireless necessity for watchful supervision to avoid the most expensive accidents, the constant incentive to furnish the quickest and surest transit as the policy even of wisest and most stringent economy, are, in all these respects, more adequate public safeguards than the unprofessional surmises of a commission without previous railway knowledge to properly determine such subjects; but whose tendencies would be to justify public applause, their continuance in office, and a reputation for efficiency by the needless presentation of such matters to public notice.

I object that the commission burdens the railroad companies with an expenditure which should not be created, and to represent which the railroad companies are more likely to make additions to their charges as in any of the particulars in which that policy has before been alleged against them.

I object that the appointment of such a commission has a tendency not now offered to involve the railroad companies more deeply in political partisanship than at present.

I believe that with proper modifications of law, the present office of the State engineer and surveyor can be adequately made to provide for all the inquiries suggested by the act, with a much less expense, and equal thoroughness and publicity.

I believe, with one of my associates upon the committee, in this particular, that whatever remedies are required in the public administration or regulation of the railways of this State, should be definitely prescribed year by year by enactments intelligently drawn

from facts which can be as well obtained through the State engineer's department.

I object to the commission for minor reasons with which I will not burden this report.

I concur in the views of the majority of this committee, that greater publicity should be given to the acts of the railroad companies, by a more accurate knowledge and exhibit of their financial status, and their methods of book-keeping. To these ends, I concur in the amended form of reports to the State engineer, provided by the act suggested for that purpose.

I also concur in greater publicity being given to rates, whether tariff, special or preferential, and particularly the latter, to the end that the public may be better informed as to *all* rates, and that preferential rates as to localities or individuals may be more justly shown and distinguished from necessary special rates made to meet the varying conditions of competition, markets, etc. I believe in this additional publicity as to rates for the further reason that it would tend to avoid, as elsewhere recommended herein, higher rates from points in this State than from the leading centers west of it.

To these important ends, aside from the recommendations of my colleagues, with which I concur, and believing this discussion between the people and their carriers to have been really much narrowed, I submit the following suggestions, which have been proposed by practical railway managers.

That each carrier having any part of its route within this State be required to show its through rate in each month in the year, between Buffalo and New York, in comparison with the through rail rates between Chicago and the same seaboard cities, and in both directions; and

That such railroad company report annually all special or preferential rates by it given during the entire year differing in any manner from their regular public tariff rates, and showing the forwarders, consignees, articles transported, and a comparison of such rates with the regular tariff rates.

I believe this plan will accomplish more than the publicity provided by the appointment of a commission, that it will stimulate more than any other device the railway companies to annul every special rate which even a commission would not fully justify, while not preventing those which any fair body of men *would* justify, and that it would result in the strongest incentive to the railroad

companies to put every rate practicable within a uniform tariff to be charged alike to all parties. I believe that upon definite information of this character the legislature can annually proceed to better protect the public interests by specific and definite laws which will adequately and justly protect the interests of the people than by a commission, because the former will be founded upon a broader, annual and exact knowledge of the subject than proposed to be secured by the appointment of such indefinite commission.

I believe that a remedy which thus enables any and every forwarder and receiver within the State to compare the rates he has been charged with those of other parties at the same or rival localities in like or similar trades will speedily determine all the railroad companies to fix a juster basis of uniform charges than any other suggestion which has been recommended to you for adoption.

I have endeavored, in this report, to appreciate to the fullest extent the magnitude of the interests involved, the unfortunate tendency of the times to interfere with vested as well as public rights without adequate cause, while at the same time conceding those public requirements and concessions which may be properly and mutually asked for from the railways, the necessity that our carriers be left free in their contests with rival cities and lines to pursue through policies not inconsistent with the welfare of this State, to recognize the extreme difficulties of their situations, to avoid the multiplication of State offices of questionable power and value, believing all these co-operative considerations to be alike essential to the permanent prosperity and supremacy of the State and city of our pride. The commission which has recently reported upon the railways of the German Empire, and which able report was the basis upon which that government recently purchased several railways, said:

"In the course of forty years of development, however, the enormous importance of the railroads for traffic, and the entire modern civilization has been shown, so that the legal regulation of the State's supervision over the railroad system is acknowledged to be one of the most difficult problems to solve. It is not yet everywhere understood that an efficient regulation and organization of the State's supervision over the railroad system is impossible for any length of time, that the indirect attention of the State for the public interests concerned is not to be regarded as sufficient means to solve the task of their protection and promotion."

A leading German newspaper, in commenting upon these and

other matters of public railway interest, said: "Infinitely more paper and ink have been spent in complaining of railroads than in celebrating them. He who obtains his knowledge of our progress from this literature of complaints would inevitably arrive at the conclusion that in Germany, and generally throughout the inhabited world up to the year 1829, the art of transporting freight and passengers cheaply, quickly and safely, and with general satisfaction, had been preserved, but that after that time the art had been lost, and the previously existing excellent transportation arrangements had been succeeded by a wretched makeshift — the railroads. When a railroad is newly opened there are few who rejoice that in future they can make in four hours the journey that has hitherto occupied twelve; on the contrary there is complaint of the slow train, and a demand for an express which will make the trip in two hours. The farmer who is enabled to load his grain within a few hundred paces of his barn, no longer remembers that he was obliged ten years ago to haul his products twenty miles or more with his own horses, but he spies around anxiously to see if there is not some other railroad that will offer him lower rates."

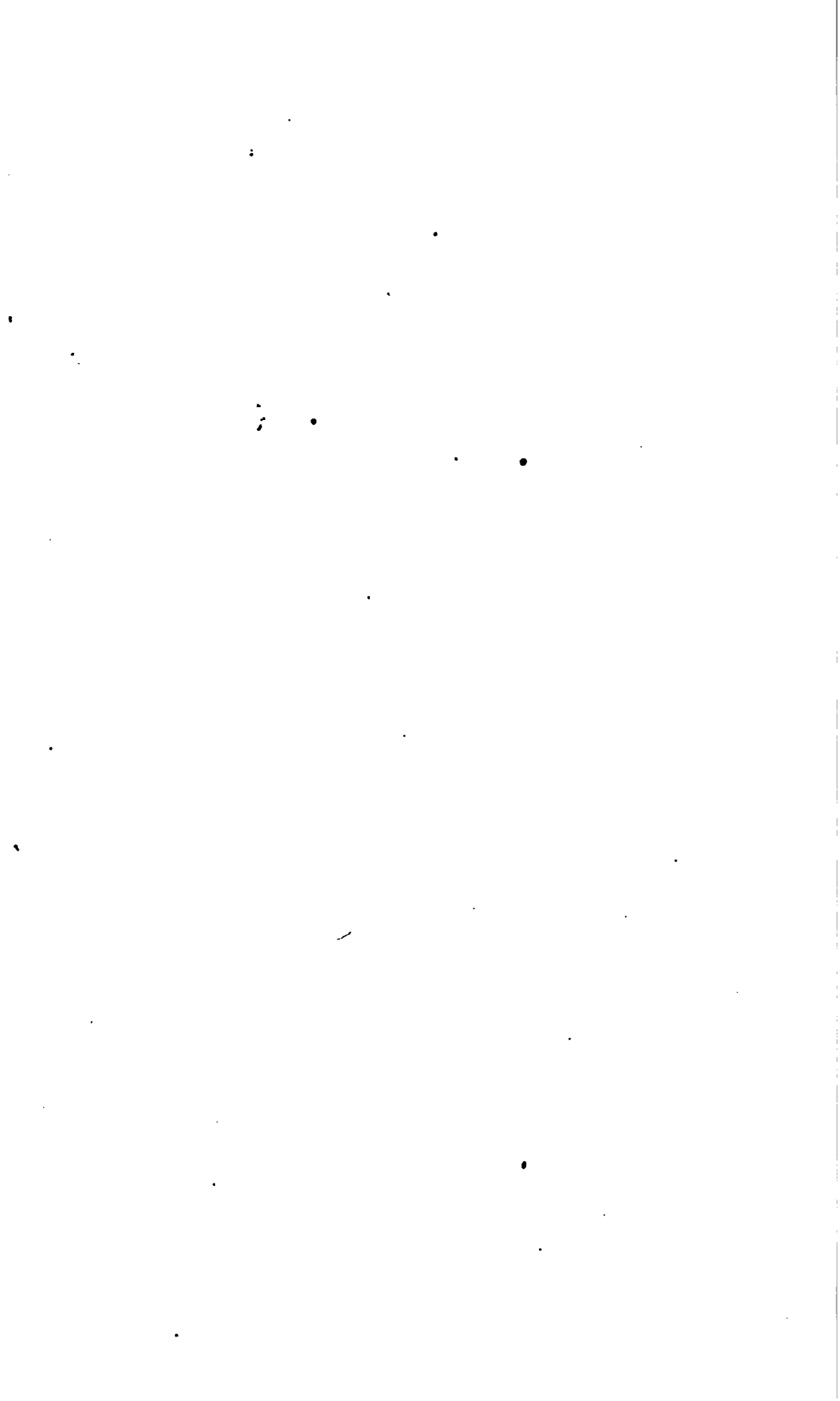
If the experienced commissioners and intelligent journals of England and Germany come to such conclusions and publish such reminders, they are not out of place in this report, particularly as the railways of Great Britain are capitalized at \$180,440.00 per mile, and those of Germany at \$101,846.00 per mile, while those in New York average \$78,722 per mile, upon which varied capitalization each country must pay at greater or lesser ratios.

This last comparison is the more instructive, as in 1878 the lowest rate on the German railways was equivalent to 61½ cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York, or more than double the average of American railways in that year, and with proportionately high foreign intermediate rates, and for the last year compiled, the net earnings per mile of British railways average \$7,882.00 and \$4,788.00 in Germany, against \$2,432.00 per mile in the United States.

I present these important facts to the careful consideration and wise action of the legislature in connection with all that is submitted upon this important subject.

THOS. F. GRADY.





# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 62.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 18, 1880.

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### REPORT

OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE UPON THE STATISTICS  
OF PAUPERISM.

STATE OF NEW YORK: •

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }  
ALBANY, February 16, 1880. }

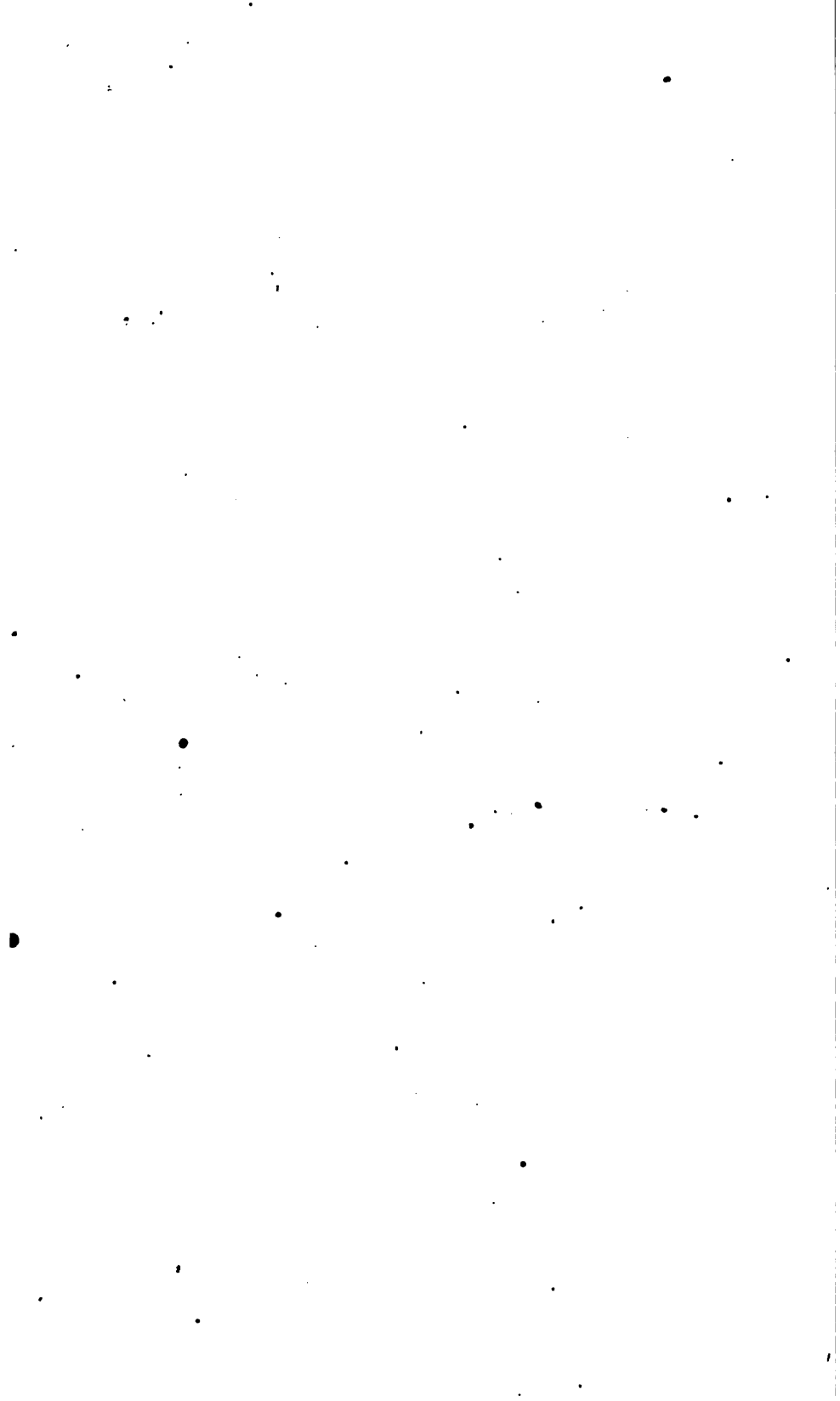
To the Honorable GEORGE H. SHARPE,

*Speaker of the Assembly:*

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report upon the statistics of pauperism, compiled from returns made to this office by superintendents of the poor, and other officers charged with the duty of reporting thereon in the several counties of this State, pursuant to chapter 424, Laws of 1870, for the year ending November 30, 1879.

JOSEPH B. CARR,

*Secretary of State.*



# REPORT.

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## STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }  
ALBANY, *February 16, 1880.* }

### *To the Legislature:*

By chapter 214, Laws of 1842, as amended by chapter 100 of the Laws of 1849, and chapter 424, Laws of 1870, it is made the duty of superintendents of the poor of the several counties in this State and certain other officers named, "in the month of December in each year to report to the secretary of State, in such form as he shall direct, the sex and native country of every pauper who shall have been relieved or supported by them during the year preceding the day on which such report shall be made, together with a statement of the causes, either direct or indirect, which have operated to render such person a pauper so far as the same can be ascertained, together with such other items of information in respect to the character and condition of such paupers as the secretary of State shall direct."

The information thus obtained the secretary of State is required by law annually to report to the legislature.

In performance of the duty enjoined upon him the undersigned respectfully submits the following annual report upon the statistics of pauperism, for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1879.

In doing so he desires to call the attention of the legislature to the imperfect character of the reports and returns upon which this report is based.

The facts and figures given in many of the reports have for their basis only the imperfect estimates of the various officials in charge of the unfortunate poor; and can be of but little use to the statistician or the legislator.

Judging from the statements of these officials, it is very evident that there is great neglect on the part of subordinate officers in making the returns and reports required by law.

The following statements accompany the reports from which the tables herewith submitted are compiled.

No report has been received from Rensselaer county. The district attorney of that county has been notified of the neglect.

The superintendents of the poor of Tioga county send to this office two reports, in one of which "the sum actually expended over and above the labor and earnings of the paupers, divided by the average number kept during the year, gives \$45.44 per year, or 87 $\frac{11}{100}$  cents per week, as the actual expense of keeping each person."

The other gives "the sum actually expended over and above the labor and earnings of the paupers, divided by the average number kept during the year, gives \$84.91 per year, or \$1.65  $\frac{11}{100}$  per week, as the actual expense of keeping each person."

The one report is signed by two of the superintendents and the other by one. The figures given in the majority report have been adopted in making up the tables herewith submitted.

JOSEPH B. CARR,

*Secretary of State.*

## APPENDIX.

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### ALLEGANY COUNTY.

"I herewith hand you the special reports of the condition of the poor accounts of this county, nativity, cause of pauperism, etc., as per inclosed blanks :

"It is proper for me to say that Charles Ingham, late superintendent of the poor for this county, died about May 1, last. I was appointed by the board of supervisors to fill his place for the balance of the year. Many of his papers were lost, mislaid, or could never be found, and in compiling the accompanying figures, I have been compelled to estimate part of them. I have based them on the most reliable information I could obtain."

### CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

"The excess in the present estimated value of the whole establishment over that of last year is caused by the erection of new asylum buildings and keepers' residence, at a cost of \$15,000."

### CAYUGA COUNTY.

"It is impossible for me to make report No. 2, as no reports have been made to me of the causes. I hope to see the poor laws revised this winter, and made plain and brief, in order that they may be better understood and enforced."

### COLUMBIA COUNTY.

"Those temporarily relieved, I have no record as to nationality, etc., which number is 170 during the year."

### DELAWARE COUNTY.

"In regard to the requirements of this report, the superintendents of poor cannot report with any degree of accuracy, as we base our report on the reports of the different overseers of the different towns in the county, and they do not report nationality or cause, whether of sickness, indolence, debauchery, or from any other cause.

"We can report in reference to inmates of the county house, which is but 63 in number, while the whole number relieved is 801."

## ESSEX COUNTY.

"The supervisors' reports are so incorrect, that it is impossible for us to make our reports with accuracy, but have done the best we can from their reports."

## LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

"All children are sent to Rochester Orphan Asylum. No instruction is given in this institution."

## MADISON COUNTY.

"The poor children of Madison county are kept at orphan asylum at Peterboro. Average number for last year was 55. The item for repairs and improvements of buildings and grounds includes the building, etc., of a new poor-house."

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

"In this county there is not any poor-house; each town provides for its own, and the figures I report are tabulated from reports of overseers of respective towns to me, and my report is as near correct as can be made up from such overseers' reports."

## NIAGARA COUNTY.

"Children are sent to asylums as soon as they are two years of age."

## ONONDAGA COUNTY.

"I herewith transmit my annual report. I find it impossible to make any special poor report, as the overseers of the poor have not given me the nationality, or the causes of pauperism, and I think as regards the causes of pauperism, it is almost impossible for any overseer to make out any such report correctly. I hope this report will be sufficient."

## ONTARIO COUNTY.

"Children are kept in the Ontario County Orphan Asylum at Canandaigua (same county)."

## PUTNAM COUNTY.

"Cost of transportation not known to me, as the bills of poor-masters are presented to the supervisors of the county."

## QUEENS COUNTY.

"The cost of relief expended by the overseers of the poor in the several towns I have not been able to get. The above amount gives you what was expended by the superintendents only. The number of persons relieved by the overseers, not included in the inclosed report, was 2,218, and the amount expended, as nearly as I am able to ascertain, was about \$33,000. I have been trying for the past six weeks to get a full report from them, but have not succeeded as yet. In order to get a correct report, the whole system wants changing."

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

"None too young or idiotic to be instructed."

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

"All children capable of instruction were removed from poor-house in February, 1876, and none allowed there since over three years of age."

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

"As we have no poor-house, it is the next thing to impossible to make an intelligent report, the above is the best of my ability in reporting towns and county poor."

ULSTER COUNTY.

"Removed to Susquehanna Valley Home and St. Mary's Orphan Home, at Binghamton, N. Y."



## SYNOPSIS.

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Table "A" shows the whole number of town and county paupers relieved or supported during the year ending November 30, 1879, and the amount expended for their support, to-wit:

Whole number relieved, etc.....	154,899
Of which there were county paupers.....	93,999
Town paupers.....	57,955
Temporarily relieved.....	88,202

The expense of support and relief of the above was as follows:

Expense connected with county poor-houses.....	\$1,587,707 04
Expense of administering temporary relief.....	774,650 62
Total.....	<u>\$2,490,597 58</u>

Table "B" gives the following analysis of the expenses connected with the county poor-houses, to-wit:

Amount paid superintendents for their services.. ...	\$74,159 31
Amount paid keepers and poor-house officers.....	240,984 64
Amount paid constables and others.....	2,761 99
Amount paid for supplies of county poor-houses.....	1,085,556 23
Amount paid for transportation of paupers.....	16,130 08
Amount paid to physicians for attendance, etc.....	91,620 17
Amount paid for repairs and improvement of buildings, etc.....	93,283 32
Amount paid for miscellaneous expenditures connected with the county poor-houses.....	48,803 14

Table "C" gives the following expenditures for temporary relief:

Amount paid overseers of the poor for services.....	\$55,627 94
Amount paid justices of the peace.....	2,688 35
Amount paid for relief of indigent persons temporarily, not included in the two foregoing items....	607,848 23
Total.....	<u>\$775,046 68</u>

Table "D" gives the value of poor-house establishments, labor of paupers and expenses of supporting each person, to-wit:

Whole number of acres of land attached to poor-house establishments.....	8,731 $\frac{1}{2}$
Present estimated value of poor-house establishments in the State.....	\$3,241,627 74
First cost of the same.....	1,684,866 53
Increase in value.....	\$1,556,761 21
Amount saved by pauper labor.....	\$58,901 46
Value of pauper labor.....	41,014 00
Average sum expended above the earnings of paupers for support of each.....	\$67 01 3-50
Average weekly expenses of each person.....	1 08 29-54

Table "E" shows the character and description of persons received and supported, and the changes during the year, to-wit:

Whole number received in poor-houses.....	47,614
Born in poor-houses.....	904
Died.....	3,979
Bound out.....	120
Discharged.....	41,769
Absconded.....	708

On the 1st day of December, 1879, there were remaining in the poor-houses.....	16,194
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Of which number there were males.....	7,614
Females.....	7,676

Of those remaining on the 1st day of December, 1879, there were :	
Foreigners.....	9,337
Born in the United States.....	5,894
Lunatics....	5,559
Idiots.....	473
Blind.....	251
Mutes.....	48

Of the persons relieved and supported during the year ending November 30, 1879, there were:

Foreigners.....	68,927
Born in the United States.....	49,829

Of the preceding total there were:

Lunatics.....	6,718
Idiots.....	752
Blind.....	416
Mutes.....	108

Table "F" contains the number of children in the poor-houses under 16 years of age, and also the number instructed during the year:

Females under 16 years of age.....	487
Males under 16 years of age ...	572

Total.....	1,059
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Number of children instructed during the year.....	440
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The nativity of paupers is given in table "G," to-wit:

United States.....	54,015
Ireland.....	45,577
England.....	5,680
Scotland.....	1,794
Germany.....	18,683
France.....	1,137
Canada.....	5,830
Italy.....	51
Poland.....	298
Nova Scotia.....	1
Wales.....	149
Holland.....	199
Sweden.....	126
Norway.....	29
Switzerland.....	270
Austria.....	47
Spain.....	17
Denmark.....	79
Prussia.....	18
Unknown.....	2,719
West Indies.....	3
Belgium.....	6
American, colored.....	122

Total.....	136,533
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Table "H" shows causes of pauperism, to-wit :

Intemperance direct .....	12,555
Children having intemperate parents .....	3,089
Females having intemperate husbands .....	2,031
Debauchery .....	1,454
Debauchery of parents .....	721
Idleness .....	3,192
Vagrancy .....	7,087
Idiocy .....	700
Lunacy .....	6,305
Blindness .....	473
Lameness .....	2,426
Sickness .....	32,425
Decrepitude .....	868
Old age .....	5,958
Deaf and dumb or mutes .....	111
Indigent and destitute .....	38,673
Children having destitute parents .....	5,409
Children having sick parents .....	1,661
Orphans .....	919
Bastards .....	295
Soldiers' Home .....	5
Epilepsy .....	4
Not reported .....	1,223
Fits .....	4
Palsy .....	8
Cripples .....	10
Females having sick husbands .....	2,503

(A.)

Whole number of town and county paupers relieved and supported during the year ending December 1, 1879, and amount expended for their support.

COUNTIES.	Whole number of paupers relieved or supported during the year ending December 1, 1879.	Number of county paupers temporarily relieved or supported.	Number of town paupers relieved or supported.	Number of persons temporarily relieved.	Expenses connected with the county poor-houses.	Expenses of administering temporary relief.	Whole expense of support of county and town paupers for the year ending December 1, 1879.
Albany.....	906	584	322	690	\$23,098 00	\$4,914 12	\$23,098 00
Allegany.....	795	105	690	1,898	8,019 08	15,600 16	14,833 15
Broome.....	2,275	488	1,787	1,898	21,294 08	12,600 16	36,890 25
Cattaraugus.....	739	131	608	1,645	6,402 83	22,286 26	18,667 89
Cayuga.....	2,407	1,235	1,172	1,337	6,175 24	24,394 26	30,561 49
Chautauque.....	1,637	406	1,231	1,447	10,831 23	11,273 95	22,095 13
Chemung.....	1,265	857	408	1,265	4,998 85	7,949 23	22,095 13
Chenango.....	1,991	1,134	857	1,333	8,797 95	7,533 53	14,913 48
Columbia.....	3,645	654	2,991	3,645	8,491 48	30,689 55	39,181 01
Cortland.....	479	479	479	1,700	18,427 11	4,485 74	15,495 11
Delaware.....	573	573	432	432	8,814 00	8,448 83	10,070 71
Delaware.....	891	849	442	1,300	8,393 97	6,300 00	11,747 81
Poughkeepsie City Alms-house.	1,709	111	1,598	1,300	6,492 97	5,300 00	10,792 97
Dutchess.....	2,293	223	1,568	63	14,368 01	89,969 73	10,039 86
Erie.....	10,105	4,284	5,821	6,915	6,735 84	13,067 51	208,784 20
Essex.....	2,464	1,123	1,341	2,123	6,063 72	7,809 77	13,833 26
Franklin.....	733	209	524	1,695	7,456 76	10,614 74	12,883 49
Fulton.....	1,809	124	1,685	1,695	4,737 06	9,689 16	12,071 49
Genesee.....	1,668	1,151	1,517	1,618	4,505 25	1,848 38	14,476 22
Greene.....	2,848	2,670	178	2,668	4,505 25	1,848 38	5,851 63
Hamilton.....	16	4	12	4	6,644 37	30,459 42	1,200 00
Herkimer.....	156	123	33	1,325	8,272 00	246,843 91	6,644 37
Jefferson.....	2,073	742	1,330	1,325	21,272 00	246,843 91	41,791 42
Kings.....	7,503	7,503	54	206	246,843 91	2,614 37	246,843 91
Lewis.....	205	151	54	206	6,410 72	2,614 37	9,025 59
Livingston.....	335	335	143	143	17,014 23	3,031 87	20,046 09
Madison.....	1,393	248	1,145	1,118	25,453 97	4,648 04	30,048 99
Monroe.....	6,991	1,355	5,636	5,995	18,912 20	95,164 56	114,076 95
Montgomery.....	2,719	25	2,694	2,000	767,638 01	4,447 43	10,144 71
New York.....	43,233	43,233	16,101	16,101	767,638 01	56,009 62	827,536 63

Niagara.....	5,003	1,316	3,687	3,687	15,386 08	13 625 40	28,011 48
Oneida.....	3,555	819	3,507	3,507	10,338 27	14,802 87	27,210 49
Onondaga.....	4,326	2,419	8,763	8,763	19,673 89	56,335 79	74,909 66
Ontario.....	2,419	1,122	1,747	1,747	7,784 47	17,154 42	24,938 89
Orange.....	1,578	1,022	776	776	45,148 96	8,080 39	53,234 24
Orleans.....	1,155	696	1,689	1,689	7,209 17	7,209 17	19,191 41
Oswego.....	2,395	239	2,386	2,386	27,972 23	27,972 23	89,740 37
Putnam.....	321	91	392	392	6,783 82	6,783 82	20,321 35
Rensselaer.....	100	638	9	9	2,919 81	4,004 00	3,419 81
Richmond.....	2,844	1,922	2,218	2,218	15,237 66	4,004 00	20,331 74
Rochester.....	1,422	1,922	1,687	1,687	12,630 91	5,808 88	17,989 72
Rochester.....	1,422	1,922	1,687	1,687	12,630 91	5,808 88	17,989 72
Saratoga.....	324	834	436	436	11,082 82	3,131 54	14,314 48
Schenectady.....	2,925	2,708	2,712	2,712	8,607 59	4,362 63	12,930 27
Schoharie.....	117	47	30	30	5,280 55	522 87	5,303 19
Schuyler.....	437	144	343	343	12,071 96	235 23	12,256 13
Seneca.....	1,530	944	866	866	8,465 30	7,810 94	16,306 24
St. Lawrence.....	3,988	237	3,641	3,641	5,784 53	25,953 70	31,738 23
Steuben.....	1,507	537	1,314	1,314	16,068 00	16,068 00	31,672 47
Suffolk.....	1,230	174	900	900	19,600 00	19,678 43	38,276 43
Sullivan.....	537	128	347	347	9,045 46	3,838 65	12,882 11
Tioga.....	1,157	567	1,005	1,005	2,673 20	15,228 19	17,909 39
Tompkins.....	689	270	389	389	2,774 18	10,637 06	13,411 24
Ulster.....	280	58	183	183	14,112 00	741 87	14,112 00
Warren.....	389	109	280	280	4,073 04	4,814 91	4,814 91
Washington.....	306	806	1,628	1,628	7,515 00	22,164 15	7,515 00
Wayne.....	2,730	1,728	1,002	1,002	9,155 26	664 07	31,319 41
Westchester.....	785	250	645	645	20,124 71	5,141 26	20,738 78
Wyoming.....	534	308	226	226	4,752 56	8,620 20	9,363 89
Yates.....	1,368	1,696	1,778	1,778	4,703 57	8,620 20	13,325 77
	154,899	98,999	57,955	58,203	\$1,567,707 04	\$774,650 68	\$3,400,897 58

\* Including \$3,161.57 for board of children provided for. †Including 656 tramps.

(B.)

*Expenses connected with county poor-houses.*

COUNTIES.	Amount paid to superintendents for their services.	Amount paid keep-ers and officers.	Amount paid con-stables and other officers.	Amount paid for supplies for the county poor-house.	Amount paid for the transportation of paupers.	Amount paid to physicians and medicines.	Amount paid for repairs and improve-ments of buildings and grounds.	Amount paid for miscellaneous expend-itures connected with the poor-house.	Total.
Albany.....	\$2,500 00	\$5,618 00	.....	\$12,224 65	\$160 00	\$1,967 80	\$760 72	\$759 55	\$23,068 00
Allegany.....	1,145 80	600 00	.....	2,874 59	26 00	275 00	\$700 13	2,202 93	8,019 08
Broome.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	7,034 51	7 00	505 50	2,976 13	1,798 16	18,838 30
Cattaraugus..	897 00	1,408 15	.....	3,186 22	136 45	136 45	767 81	.....	6,402 63
Oayuga.....	1,200 00	1,181 00	.....	3,297 49	16 75	250 00	300 00	.....	6,176 24
Chautauqua..	500 00	2,880 13	.....	4,457 59	188 15	375 66	2,624 70	.....	10,821 23
Chemung.....	600 00	987 30	.....	2,148 19	298 75	223 56	707 80	12 25	4,960 85
Chenango.....	414 47	1,018 35	.....	6,555 34	62 00	106 14	150 00	.....	8,197 95
Clinton.....	666 67	1,559 06	.....	4,240 52	610 12	224 70	389 39	1,291 61	8,491 46
Columbia.....	.....	1,320 00	.....	12,277 82	208 85	564 50	1,870 85	145 04	15,427 11
Corlwall.....	.....	500 00	\$40 00	3,624 00	75 00	175 00	80 00	.....	6,614 00
Delaware.....	530 00	600 00	10 00	2,114 60	21 40	50 00	45 05	60 00	8,321 05
Poughkeepsie City Alms-house.	800 00	666 00	.....	3,841 97	200 00	850 00	.....	75 00	5,462 97
Dutchess.....	1,700 00	862 61	173 45	9,765 57	193 85	480 23	1,048 50	624 80	14,868 01
Erie.....	1,800 00	8,000 00	1,410 66	49,302 25	700 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	6,290 16	70,833 07
Essex.....	.....	700 00	.....	4,935 84	.....	100 00	.....	.....	5,735 84
Franklin.....	500 00	500 00	.....	3,638 55	73 64	33 33	62 63	315 57	5,083 72
Fulton.....	.....	.....	.....	6,086 75	.....	250 00	510 00	.....	7,456 75
Genesee.....	300 00	1,801 83	.....	1,865 21	68 40	190 00	731 00	385 62	4,181 06
Greene.....	150 00	450 00	.....	2,310 25	.....	120 00	475 00	.....	4,506 25
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	800 00	450 00	27 00	9,400 00	106 00	160 00	40 00	.....	6,544 37
Kings.....	16,618 62	47,389 58	.....	182,848 19	1,800 00	450 00	16,360 00	3,000 00	11,272 00
Lewis.....	204 00	490 25	.....	3,914 62	313 61	568 80	100 57	.....	245,843 91
Livingston.....	1,000 00	1,864 13	.....	11,806 17	87 40	250 00	100 00	479 17	6,410 73
Madison.....	744 00	500 00	.....	6,320 30	128 61	176 50	16,968 32	3,004 52	18,264 23
Monroe.....	2,000 00	2,400 00	.....	19,712 20	.....	1,400 00	400 00	581 84	25,453 97
Montgomery..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	18,500 00	132,922 23	.....	544,348 25	1,663 14	58,791 07	91,466 33	.....	707,038 01

Niagara.....	1,200 00	1,694 76	10,117 88	1,114 83	451 98	1,148 88	957 81	15,386 00
Oneida.....	1,600 00	2,370 48	11,693 74	162 69	2,606 10	1,385 85	787 41	10,388 27
Onondaga.....	1,600 00	2,863 00	5,802 86	173 89	350 00	1,425 00	787 41	19,573 99
Ontario.....	625 00	500 00	30,349 06	69 88	250 00	1,074 02	6,130 21	7,784 47
Orange.....	1,066 00	2,000 13	7,698 52	993 09	1,194 68	4,500 00	989 92	46,143 95
Oriana.....	800 00	628 00	4,743 99	51 13	519 00	1,638 68	61 71	16,992 53
Oswego.....	1,200 00	1,402 00	8,736 06	202 68	168 00	3,276 00	13,727 81	8,767 99
Otsego.....	670 00	800 00	2,919 81	87 50	98 00	334 85	5,719 23	16,257 66
Putnam.....	2,600 00	2,104 36	4,933 55	245 06	38 00	511 02	1,119 54	12,630 91
Queens.....	1,106 51	1,750 51	7,619 30	68 00	414 79	671 91	4,714 63	7,621 35
Rensselaer.....	765 00	286 46	8,707 49	200 22	380 50	381 26	770 65	9,901 27
Rockland.....	900 00	300 00	7,244 57	8 02	317 00	267 41	215 06	8,687 59
Saratoga.....	1,131 15	600 00	2,068 26	493 88	75 00	900 00	400 00	5,280 55
Schoharie.....	566 00	560 54	9,844 53	22 06	1,043 76	1,450 00	2,512 30	19,500 00
Schoyler.....	800 00	800 00	5,668 78	161 40	276 00	410 13	1,153 56	2,774 13
Seneca.....	902 00	902 00	2,459 53	708 09	522 21	4,206 00	87 50	14,112 00
St. Lawrence.....	1,160 00	2,300 00	8,270 89	306 20	260 00	685 90	2,961 70	4,073 04
Staten.....	462 80	634 00	5,113 80	94 50	69 00	25 01	100 00	7,515 00
Suffolk.....	200 00	723 93	1,832 97	50 84	130 00	19 96	600 07	9,155 28
Tioga.....	232 50	500 00	1,706 33	2,230 00	123 91	362 75	280 00	30,124 71
Tompkins.....	823 25	1,000 00	8,240 30	49 20	200 00	500 00	112 70	4,752 56
Warren.....	1,353 00	1,232 00	8,147 47	30 00	80 00	106 50	1,119 54	4,708 57
Washington.....	1,187 51	1,187 51	6,801 26	1,052 90	991 97	362 75	100 00	8,124 71
Wayne.....	500 00	500 00	13,775 70	1,052 90	991 97	362 75	100 00	8,124 71
Westchester.....	518 00	500 00	2,802 06	20 50	80 00	500 00	112 70	4,752 56
Wyoming.....	518 00	500 00	2,802 06	20 50	80 00	500 00	112 70	4,752 56
Yates.....	518 00	500 00	2,802 06	20 50	80 00	500 00	112 70	4,752 56
	\$74,159 81	\$240,984 64	\$1,095,556 23	\$16,130 08	\$91,620 17	\$33,233 22	\$48,808 14	\$1,664,615 26

\* Board and clothing for children in families. † Support outside of poor-house. ‡ \$1,287.51 reported by Superintendent of the Poor as "total amount of expenses connected with county poor-house."



(B.)

*Expenses connected with county poor-houses.*

COUNTIES.	Amount paid to superintendents for their services.	Amount paid keepers and poor-house officers.	Amount paid constables and other officers.	Amount paid for the supplies for the county poor-house.	Amount paid for the transportation of paupers.	Amount paid to physicians for attendance and medicines.	Amount paid for repairs and improvements of buildings and grounds.	Amount paid for miscellaneous expenditures connected with the poor-house.	Total.
Albany.....	\$5,500 00	\$5,616 00	.....	\$12,224 25	\$160 00	\$1,967 80	.....	\$750 55	\$23,068 00
Allegany.....	1,145 80	1,400 00	.....	2,674 95	38 00	2,775 00	.....	2,202 68	8,019 08
Broome.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	7,034 51	7 00	505 50	.....	1,786 16	13,388 80
Cattaraugus.....	897 00	1,408 15	.....	3,186 22	16 75	138 45	.....	.....	6,402 68
Chautauque.....	1,200 00	2,880 18	.....	3,287 49	.....	250 00	.....	.....	6,175 24
Chemung.....	600 00	1,131 00	.....	4,457 59	188 15	375 66	.....	.....	10,821 23
Chemung.....	600 00	997 80	.....	2,148 19	288 75	223 56	.....	.....	4,966 35
Chenango.....	414 47	1,510 00	.....	6,555 34	62 00	150 00	.....	.....	8,797 96
Clinton.....	696 67	1,018 85	.....	4,340 52	610 12	324 70	.....	.....	8,491 46
Columbia.....	.....	869 85	.....	12,277 82	208 95	564 50	.....	.....	15,437 11
Cortland.....	.....	1,820 00	\$40 00	3,924 00	75 00	175 00	.....	.....	5,614 00
Delaware.....	590 00	.....	10 00	3,214 80	21 40	50 00	.....	.....	8,321 05
Poughkeepsie City Alms-house.	800 00	896 00	.....	3,841 97	200 00	350 00	.....	.....	5,462 97
Dutchess.....	1,700 00	323 61	172 45	9,785 57	193 85	490 23	.....	.....	14,368 07
Erie.....	1,800 00	8,000 00	1,410 66	49,302 25	700 00	2,000 00	1,048 50	6,294 16	70,882 07
Essex.....	500 00	700 00	.....	4,838 54	.....	100 00	1,000 00	.....	5,738 54
Franklin.....	.....	500 00	.....	3,638 55	73 64	93 83	62 68	.....	5,068 72
Fulton.....	.....	.....	.....	6,696 75	.....	250 00	510 00	.....	7,456 75
Genesee.....	300 00	1,301 88	.....	1,865 21	68 40	180 00	781 00	365 62	4,767 06
Greene.....	150 00	450 00	.....	2,310 25	.....	120 00	.....	.....	4,506 25
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....	.....	6,544 87
Jefferson.....	800 00	450 00	27 00	9,400 00	108 00	450 00	40 00	.....	11,272 00
Kings.....	16,616 63	47,389 58	.....	189,843 19	1,800 00	8,844 52	16,350 00	3,000 00	245,843 91
Lewis.....	324 00	499 25	.....	3,911 52	813 61	568 80	160 87	479 17	6,410 72
Livingston.....	1,000 00	1,854 13	.....	11,805 17	87 40	250 00	100 00	2,806 52	18,264 28
Madison.....	744 00	500 00	.....	6,890 80	.....	176 60	16,988 88	531 84	25,453 97
Monroe.....	2,000 00	2,400 00	.....	13,712 29	186 61	1,400 00	16,400 00	.....	18,915 29
Montgomery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	18,500 00	129,923 29	.....	544,243 25	1,668 14	58,731 07	21,468 86	.....	707,638 01



(C.)

*Expenses of administering temporary relief.*

COUNTRIES.	Paid to overseers of the poor for their services.	Paid to justices of the peace for their services.	Paid for relief- ing indigent persons tem- porarily, not including last two items.	Whole amount expended for temporary re- lief.
Albany .....	...	...	...	\$6,514 12
Allegany .....	...	...	...	16,006 16
Broome .....	...	...	...	12,295 26
Cattaraugus .....	...	...	...	24,386 26
Cayuga .....	...	...	...	11,273 96
Chautauque .....	...	...	...	9,946 26
Chemung .....	...	...	...	7,533 53
Chenango .....	...	...	...	30,499 55
Clinton .....	...	...	...	4,065 74
Columbia .....	...	...	...	8,448 72
Cortland .....	...	...	...	5,800 00
Delaware .....	...	...	...	8,691 87
Poughkeepsie City Almshouse .....	...	...	...	88,986 79
Dutchess .....	...	...	...	12,067 61
Essex .....	...	...	...	7,609 71
Franklin .....	...	...	...	10,614 74
Fulton .....	...	...	...	9,689 16
Genesee .....	...	...	...	1,946 88
Greene .....	...	...	...	...
Hamilton .....	...	...	...	...
Herkimer .....	...	...	...	...
Jefferson .....	...	...	...	...
Kings .....	...	...	...	...
Lewis .....	...	...	...	...
Livingston .....	...	...	...	...
Madison .....	...	...	...	...
Montgomery .....	...	...	...	...
Montrose .....	...	...	...	...
New York .....	...	...	...	...
Niagara .....	...	...	...	...
Oneida .....	...	...	...	...
Orondaga .....	...	...	...	...

Ontario.....	1,412 60	135 65	15,806 27	17,154 43
Orange.....	121 25	155 93	8,090 89	8,907 57
Orleans.....	674 00	50 78	6,804 39	7,299 17
Oswego.....	1,354 13	17 00	23,601 15	27,972 23
Otsego.....	532 97	..	5,960 35	6,793 33
Putnam.....	..	..	..	..
Queens.....	..	..	..	4,094 03
Rensselaer.....	..	..	..	..
Richmond.....	11 00	..	..	5,398 83
Rockland.....	1,463 17	..	3,130 54	3,131 54
St. Lawrence.....	..	553 63	23,932 90	25,933 70
Saratoga.....	124 00	..	..	..
Schenectady.....	..	..	4,138 69	4,262 63
Schoharie.....	..	..	522 87	5,313 42
Schuyler.....	437 01	..	..	6,457 01
Seneca.....	943 69	*1,157 43	5,719 32	7,320 04
Sentin.....	..	..	18,002 66	16,003 00
Suffolk.....	1,014 66	59 07	..	13,678 43
Sullivan.....	..	..	14,611 30	3,396 65
Tioga.....	619 39	4 40	9,638 76	15,236 19
Tompkins.....	998 30	..	..	10,657 06
Ulster.....	..	..	741 87	..
Warren.....	..	..	..	741 87
Washington.....	1,866 11	..	20,478 04	..
Wayne.....	..	..	964 07	22,164 15
Westchester.....	221 00	3 75	4,816 51	694 07
Wyoming.....	743 04	5 00	7,991 16	5,141 23
Yates.....	..	..	..	8,639 20
	\$55,627 94	\$2,633 35	\$907,843 23	\$775,046 63

\* Physicians for temporary relief.



	86%	4,646 28	\$3,241,027 74	\$41,014 00	\$48,901 46	\$3,380 53%	\$68 01%
Onondaga.....	86%						
Ontario.....	212						
Orange.....	363						
Orleans.....	163						
Oswego.....	66						
Otsego.....	225						
Putnam.....	280						
Queens.....	485						
Rensselaer.....							
Richmond.....	115						
Rockland.....	46						
Saratoga.....	180						
Schenectady.....	80						
Schoharie.....	112						
Schuyler.....							
Seneca.....	129						
St. Lawrence.....	335						
Steuben.....	200						
Suffolk.....	250						
Sullivan.....	100						
Tioga.....	60						
Tompkins.....	100						
Ulster.....	147						
Warren.....	180						
Washington.....	207						
Wayne.....	195						
Westchester.....	135						
Wyoming.....	230						
Yates.....	185						
	8,734%	\$684,866 53	\$3,241,027 74	\$41,014 00	\$48,901 46	\$3,380 53%	\$68 01%

( E. )

## Description of persons relieved and supported, and changes during the year.

COUNTIES.	CHANGES DURING THE YEAR IN THE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.						NO. OF PERSONS IN POOR-HOUSE 1ST DECEMBER.				OF THE PRECEDING TOTAL THERE WERE						OF THE PERSONS RELIEVED AND SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR, THERE WERE					
	Received.	Born.	Died.	Bound out.	Discharged.	Absconded.	Females.	Males.	Total.	Foreigners.	Born in the U. States.	Lunatics.	Idiota.	Blind.	Mutes.	Foreigners.	Born in the U. States.	Lunatics.	Idiota.	Blind.	Mutes.	
Albany.....	615	13	59	9	479	78	151	140	291	157	134	59	13	9	1	622	254	69	13	1	1	
Allegany.....	30	1	13		25	8	29	26	55	52	111	5	13			24	81	5	13			
Broome.....	140	9	18		105	2	68	95	163	52	73	63	14	6		90	168	90	22	1		
Cattaraugus.....	122	3	5		94	1	49	59	108	85	45	21	6			213	628	73	16	3	8	
Cayuga.....	324	2	8		878	13	29	51	80	85	45	21	1			1,879	1,028	13	1	2	1	
Chemung.....	104	1	14		84	8	66	113	178	81	97	80	15	4	1	397	720	94	15	32	3	
Chenango.....	157	23	44		144	7	19	26	47	7	40	42	9	2		40	182	46	10	3	2	
Clinton.....	53		14		30	3	25	35	60	17	95	20	11	3	2	362	1,366	46	10	3	2	
Columbia.....	181	5	13		175		58	101	159	67	82	29	8	5	1	2,168	1,477	40	22	5	1	
Cortland.....	130	1	21	5	139		58	101	158	21	82	45	9	2	2	1,140	299	37	8	5	1	
Delaware.....	51	1	13	5	31	4	45	24	55	18	27	6	1			145	430	45	14	4	3	
Dutchess.....	63		8		4		16	24	40	13	27	11	1		1	18	45					
Poughkeepsie City Alms-house	280	3	8	1	176	1	32	40	72	61	81	6	1			813	862	39	1	3	1	
Rensselaer.....	103	6	15		128	4	40	66	106	43	53	11	1			110	143	23	2	5		
Saratoga.....	1,642	31	93	6	1,541	21	264	401	665	58	58	254	6	9	2	8,298	2,810	345	9	35	41	
Schoharie.....	324	4	9		219	5	49	29	108	50	85	14	6	5	2	1,443	821	14	6	1		
Schenectady.....	139	4	9		138		38	39	62	23	38	9	3		1	98	111	9	3	1	1	
Franklin.....	124		6		53		35	30	65	12	63	8	2			727	841	27	17	2		
Fulton.....	54		7		49	1	32	42	74	30	45	21	7			62	218	12	15	3	2	
Genesee.....	179	1	13		177	1	45	44	89	12	77	10	12	5	2	787	841	27	17	2		
Greene.....																						
Hamilton.....																						
Herkimer.....	75		7		79		19	24	43	20	33	5	3		1	58	98	5	8		1	
Jefferson.....	103	3	11		90	24	68	56	123	55	67	43		3		994	1,078	60	8	17	1	
Kings.....	4,886	157	470		4,985	30	1,048	1,023	2,072	1,455	621	94	19	8	1	2,813	894	18	7	16	1	
Lewis.....	28	2	11	3	23		19	37	56	26	30	15	7	1	2	122	83	18	7	1	2	
Livingston.....	170	7	21	2	154		68	91	159	61	97	54	8	1		139	208	75	8	3	1	
Madison.....	140	2	17		121	3	53	63	115	49	66	29				743	819	29	1	1		
Monroe.....	769	17	53	1	656	76	84	157	241	161	80	33	5	13	2	3,814	3,177	45	5	18	6	
Montgomery.....																						
New York.....	25,900	499	2,490	30	22,643	37	9,477	12,510	6,987	5,123	1,895	2,849	243	102	7	31,947	14,856	3,464	806	107		

Niagara.....	1,316	10	32	11	1,038	19	72	124	206	98	108	1	4	8	3	583	723	18	15	8	3	
Ondeca.....	279	4	62	1	106	35	194	191	385	185	300	170	20	4	8	300	328	240	20	4	8	
Orondaga.....	272	10	29	1	222	38	109	184	243	44	40	108	12	4	1	318	215	140	18	28	8	
Ontario.....	532	6	17	12	608	45	118	179	297	172	336	97	9	4	2	1,447	972	18	15	4	2	
Orange.....	485	12	30	11	118	2	45	50	95	66	38	44	2	4	1	230	145	97	2	4	6	
Orleans.....	617	3	10	11	518	2	45	50	95	66	38	44	2	4	1	505	210	67	9	1	6	
Oswego.....	91	5	11	70	70	56	45	99	99	66	38	44	2	4	1	1,078	523	88	45	3	1	
Otsego.....	208	3	17	73	73	28	56	42	98	31	67	16	18	2	1	188	69	8	2	1	1	
Putnam.....	38	4	9	10	88	1	18	20	88	8	30	8	2	2	1	382	59	8	2	1	1	
Queens.....	537	6	6	516	516	16	78	16	94	77	17	3	2	1	1	465	161	...	...	...	...	
Rensselaer.....	143	4	12	1	121	9	62	60	112	61	151	23	1	1	1	1,369	653	42	8	14	1	
Richmond.....	404	8	9	340	340	...	19	38	55	30	85	44	8	2	2	200	144	8	8	3	8	
Rockland.....	170	9	87	1	131	14	65	80	145	58	87	44	8	5	1	134	200	67	15	6	6	
Saratoga.....	1,629	9	9	1,624	1,624	...	15	31	46	80	16	5	5	3	1	1,001	1,222	9	4	1	1	
Schenectady.....	51	8	8	55	55	...	31	29	60	9	51	5	10	2	5	0	51	8	10	2	2	2
Schoharie.....	+	13	15	145	145	...	112	116	238	10	218	2	5	5	1	575	955	2	5	34	5	
Schuyler.....	1,061	2	4	840	840	...	11	63	74	35	39	32	12	4	4	1,785	2,115	54	23	4	4	
Seneca.....	180	5	26	3	116	5	83	81	180	88	92	3	4	3	3	652	848	65	10	4	3	
St. Lawrence.....	88	4	14	2	74	4	63	60	88	35	58	63	1	3	3	474	291	37	2	2	2	
Steuben.....	253	3	18	2	212	24	65	101	166	69	97	63	3	2	2	236	291	37	2	2	2	
Suffolk.....	154	4	15	2	85	2	58	48	106	50	54	37	3	2	2	385	117	16	2	2	2	
Sullivan.....	100	1	8	8	85	2	24	38	87	9	48	15	2	2	1	85	117	16	2	2	2	
Tioga.....	100	1	8	8	85	2	24	38	87	9	48	15	2	2	1	85	117	16	2	2	2	
Tompkins.....	129	2	31	...	100	2	16	24	40	30	20	3	2	2	1	100	45	3	1	6	2	
Ulster.....	27	2	10	6	98	20	60	75	144	122	22	1	6	2	2	164	116	1	6	2	2	
Warren.....	181	2	18	1	164	6	58	61	73	12	61	8	3	3	3	198	191	1	3	3	3	
Washington.....	990	5	26	1	853	8	47	59	110	42	77	84	2	2	2	121	195	50	2	6	6	
Wayne.....	735	5	29	...	538	28	53	149	108	39	67	43	1	1	1	877	612	43	1	1	1	
Westchester.....	34	7	7	...	24	3	30	36	202	131	71	3	1	4	4	478	317	14	5	25	2	
Wyoming.....	67	5	5	...	51	14	14	27	65	21	45	3	10	2	2	334	300	7	8	2	2	
Yates.....	47,614	3,979	120	41,769	708	7,676	7,614	16,194	9,337	5,894	5,559	473	251	46	46	28,927	40,329	6,718	762	416	106	

\* And abandoned. † Have no poor-house. ‡ Born in the county. § Tramps.



(F.)

*Number of children in the poor-houses under sixteen years of age, and the number instructed during the year.*

COUNTIES.	Females under 16, Dec. 1, 1879.	Males under 16, Dec. 1, 1879.	Total of both sexes.	Number instructed during the year.	Time of Instruc- tion.
Albany.....	7	6	13		
Allegany.....	1	2	3	*	
Broome.....	7	4	11		
Cattaraugus.....	8	4	7		
Cayuga.....		1	1		
Chautauqua.....					
Chemung.....	1	1	2		
Chenango.....	1	2	3		
Clinton.....	10	5	15		
Columbia.....	8	2	5		
Cortland.....	1	1	2	+13	9 months.
Delaware.....					
Poughkeepsie City Alms-house.....	2		2		
Dutchess.....	3	4	7		
Erie.....		14	14		
Essex.....	9	16	25	23	6½ mos.
Franklin.....		3	3	1	5 months.
Fulton.....					
Genesee.....		5	5		
Greene.....	7	5	12		
Hamilton.....					
Herkimer.....		1	1		
Jefferson.....	2	1	3		
Kings.....	39	49	88		
Lewis.....		1	1		
Livingston.....	3	1	4	‡	
Madison.....	3	2	5		
Monroe.....	3	5	8		
Montgomery.....					
New York.....	276	337	613	301	10½ mos.
Niagara.....	6	5	11	‡	
Oneida.....					
Onondaga.....	2		2		
Ontario.....	1	2	3		
Orange.....	5	4	9		
Orleans.....	4	5	9		
Oswego.....					
Otsego.....	2	4	6	74	8 months.
Putnam.....	2	3	5	2	4 months.
Queens.....					
Rensselaer.....					
Richmond.....	5	1	6		
Rockland.....	1	1	2		
Saratoga.....	4	3	7		
Schenectady.....	1	1	2		
Schoharie.....	3	6	9		
Schuyler.....	39	45	84		
Seneca.....		2	2		
St. Lawrence.....	2	3	5		
Steuben.....	2	4	6		
Suffolk.....	3	2	5		
Sullivan.....	6	6	12		
Tioga.....	1	1	2	1	
Tompkins.....					
Ulster.....					
Warren.....	3	3	11	19	6 months.
Washington.....	1	2	3		
Wayne.....	1	1	2	1	5 months.
Westchester.....	1		1		
Wyoming.....	2		2		
Yates.....					
	487	573	1,060	440	54 mos.

\* Children taken to West. N. Y. Home. † Kept and taught at the Onondaga County Orphan Asylum. ‡ Children sent to Rochester Orphan Asylum. § Children sent to Asylums as soon as they are two years old.



(G.)—Continued.

COUNTRIES.	Total.		United States.		Ireland.		England.		Scotland.		Germany.		France.		Canada.		Italy.		Poland.		Nova Scotia.		Wales.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Oneida.....	2,151	1,702	1,322	997	404	380	101	43	43	18	191	182	19	11	20	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	55
Onondaga.....	1,707	712	818	414	607	204	104	24	43	17	113	34	8	3	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	254	181	81	64	103	78	4	9	7	4	49	22	3	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange.....	609	106	173	38	239	25	76	14	5	3	28	2	2	2	40	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego.....	316	305	187	236	63	42	11	4	3	1	47	22	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego.....	76	15	61	9	18	6	6	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam.....	563	33	157	4	239	26	45	.....	20	.....	103	3	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Queens.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer.....	713	1,209	233	400	284	628	48	31	3	17	103	119	4	7	6	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	420	89	150	50	165	43	35	5	21	3	35	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga.....	173	155	104	96	56	55	7	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady.....	2,743	86	1,188	34	600	10	158	2	75	.....	573	40	31	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie.....	232	246	204	237	26	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler.....	31	23	24	27	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	1,385	145	877	78	196	43	54	2	12	.....	174	7	10	1	62	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence.....	1,881	1,760	559	600	401	310	31	9	15	5	35	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben.....	880	678	457	382	244	187	54	7	52	.....	41	17	25	17	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk.....	725	595	447	399	194	155	19	16	5	1	36	17	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan.....	267	190	180	111	85	28	3	1	1	.....	66	30	17	7	12	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga.....	644	513	405	363	107	79	29	15	16	12	58	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster.....	214	66	82	34	63	11	2	.....	.....	.....	33	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	116	213	133	81	133	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	217	89	124	61	62	19	7	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	1,392	688	520	261	614	220	163	46	28	8	390	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester.....	643	152	239	78	270	65	29	6	8	.....	76	18	9	24	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	368	174	120	110	190	45	15	1	1	.....	38	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates.....	1,737	141	855	90	733	41	51	2	18	1	32	4	7	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	78,921	57,612	31,169	22,845	26,871	19,706	3,605	2,075	1,143	651	10,804	7,879	892	445	3,242	2,568	38	13	151	147	1	.....	85	64

\* Including two male and one female from Finland.

(G) — Continued.

[illegible]

ay. †Reported total "unknown." ‡559 reported "various." §Reported as "total unknown." ¶Reported "other countries." ¶Hungary.

## (G) — Continued.

COUNTIES.	Holland.		Sweden.		Norway.		Switzerland.		Austria.		Spain.		Denmark.		Prussia.		Unknown.		West Indies.		Belgium.		American colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Oleago.....																								
Putnam.....																								
Queens.....							8		1												1			
Rensselaer.....																								
Richmond.....					1		7								1		1							
Rockland.....	1																							
Saratoga.....																								
Schenectady.....																								
Schoharie.....																								
Schoharie.....																								
Schoharie.....																								
Seneca.....																								
St. Lawrence.....																								
Steuben.....																								
Suffolk.....							1																	
Sullivan.....																								
Tioga.....																								
Tompkins.....																								
Ulster.....																								
Warren.....																								
Washington.....																								
Wayne.....	11	9			16	4							12	6							1		4	3
Westchester.....			3		1		1										+1							
Westchester.....			5																					
Wyoming.....			2										6	1	2									
Yates.....																								
TOTAL.....	97	102	83	43	24	5	201	66	49	5	10	7	59	20	17	1	1,516	1,208	2	1	6		62	80

† Brazil.

\* Indians.

(H.)

*Causes of pauperism of the persons relieved or supported during the year 1879, as far as could be ascertained from the reports of the Superintendents of the Poor.*

COUNTIES.	Total.		Intemperance direct.		Children having in-temperate parents.		Females having in-temperate husbands.		Debauchery.		Debauchery of parents.		Idleness.		Vagrancy.		Idiocy.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Albany.....	482	414	108	79	6	7	59	49	84	49	2	3	49	83	48	32	14	8
Allegany.....	450	345	79	4	16	17	29	1	3	1	4	11	42	24	6	46	16	6
Broome.....	1,129	1,146	81	6			12	5	2	5					132	1	9	7
Cattaraugus.....	417	622	81	6				3							15			
Cayuga.....	22	10																
Chautauqua.....	816	811	65	17			57						79	71	4		9	6
Chemung.....	982	283	97	22	53	57	60	18	7	18	30	20	69	26	11	74	1	1
Chenango.....	1,646	845	985	10	80	96	40	5					365		11	4	4	6
Clinton.....	1,602	2,043	50		150	100	80	4	15	10	18	8	25	15	15	280	15	7
Columbia.....	238	120	80	19	45	35	20	5					8	3	2		8	6
Cortland.....	381	385	100	50	150	100	80	9					3	8	195	48	1	1
Poughkeepsie City Almshouse.....	958	751	150	80	18	43	7	22	1				4	19	500	6	6	6
Dutchess.....	184	132	10	1	46	39	58	15	128	4538	1	4	39	19	1,191	3	1	1
Erie.....	5,208	*1,900	670	389	18	43	7	22	27	21	27	21	80	6	8	3	1	1
Essex.....	2,211	185	816	27	4		3	8	5				6	5				
Franklin.....	153	56	57				7						823	11	297	9	12	5
Fulton.....	60	53	123	32	3	2				2							7	8
Genesee.....	1,146	129	71	11														
Greene.....	2,365	433																
Hamilton.....	1																	
Herkimer.....	988	1,074	165	115	84	76	95	33	20	33	5	14	94	53	6	15	15	11
Jefferson.....	3,331	3,331	903	608			243						271	87	23	6	6	3
Kings.....	4,171	109	5										6	10	1		5	3
Lewis.....	228	107	2	4														
Livingston.....	298	8	482	8			31	13	11	9	6	10	93	3	110	2	3	3
Madison.....	1,146	298					502	36	79	168	142	142	52	94	198	40	3	2
Monroe.....	3,719	3,472	573	246	609	557	502	79										
Montgomery.....																		
New York.....	22,885	22,818	29	15							1	3			20	19	241	2

\*Including 75 reported in total column as "unclassified." †Including 123 male and 221 female reported 'Family Deserted by Husband.' ‡Reported "Epilepsy."

(H.) —Continued.

## COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Total.		Intemperance direct.		Children having in-temperate parents.		Females having in-temperate husbands.		Debauchery.		Debauchery of parents.		Idleness.		Vagrancy.		Idiotcy.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Niagara	2,566	1,437	4	2	29	22	44	12	4					19	3	4	1	
Onondaga	2,151	1,702	126	7	29	22	44	12	4					457	156	5	2	
Ontario	1,707	712	767	115	51	59	37	62	11	6	2			49	3	8	7	
Orange	254	181	45	13			6	9	4					21	11			
Orleans																		
Oswego																		
Otsego	291	234	24	3	27	23			7	17	14			23	2	23	17	
Putnam	42	64	12	1	1	1	1									1	1	
Queens	626	575																
Rensselaer																		
Richmond	713	1,209	3	1			3											
Rockland	72	90	14	2			8							23	25	1	2	
Saratoga	179	155	50	36					7					2	1	2	9	
Schenectady	2,742	88	1,654	42	7	5	12	15	1	2	1			450	3	1	1	
Schoharie	30	32	8	1	1		7	4	1	2	1			3	4	3	2	
Schoyler	243	226	20	1	25	25	7	1	4	6	3			103	11	2	4	
Seneca	1,434	96	470	31	47	32	16	39	7	3	6			17	18	5	4	
St. Lawrence	1,851	1,780	61	23	47	32	42	5	6	6	8			268	24	7	4	
Steuben	1,912	565	843	67	91	96	31	5	6	6	6			128	65	6	4	
Suffolk																		
Sullivan	314	213	120	17	2	4	4	7	6	7	4			5	1	2	1	
Tioga	644	513	35	18	23	38	29	12	14	7	9			239	75	5	1	
Tompkins																		
Ulster	228	52	142	6			12	1	27	1	8			43	3	2	3	
Warren	208	181	6	2	4	2	9	8	2	2	2			5	2	47	15	
Washington	217	89	23	6			9	8	2					13	39	18	12	
Wayne	1,808	923	851	92	226	98	394	210	88	80	21			102	13	10	8	
Westchester	1,643	153	1	3										52	10	8	2	
Wyoming	357	177	15	15										40	15	13	12	
Yates	1,727	141	13		7	8	3		4	1				554	10	6	2	
	77,209	55,231	10,365	2,190	1,655	1,434	2,031	771	698	392	389			467	6,107	509	1,912	

\* Including 51 reported as "total Indigent and Destitute," no sex given.

† Including 5 males reported "Simple."

‡ Reported "Simple."

## (H.)—Continued.

## COUNTIES.

	Lunacy.		Blindness.		Lameness.		Stokness.		Decepi- tude.		Old age		Deaf and dumb or mute.		Indigent and desti- tute.		Children having des- titute pa- rents.		Children having sick parents.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Albany.....	23	80	8	2	64	46	22	29	80	21	79	19	1	2	24	20	13	17	13	9
Allegany.....	13	16	2	2	12	9	137	78	21	5	67	81	1	1	24	20	13	17	13	9
Broome.....	47	49	1	4	19	8	106	47	11	5	21	21	1	1	243	373	104	115	104	115
Cattaraugus.....	29	44	1	1	13	8	130	88	28	4	24	26	8	8	147	137	373	373	104	115
Cayuga.....	11	10	1	1	9	3	232	248	8	12	56	76	2	2	257	225	13	17	13	9
Chautauque.....	43	62	13	12	3	3	5	21	8	12	69	49	2	2	148	63	13	17	13	9
Chemung.....	10	4	2	2	26	7	49	21	13	2	38	37	1	1	61	38	27	27	27	27
Chenango.....	15	30	7	1	25	15	18	22	23	27	80	14	1	1	606	830	101	274	60	150
Clinton.....	22	18	3	2	13	7	50	75	18	2	25	10	1	1	101	68	2	3	2	3
Columbia.....	13	16	2	2	10	6	20	20	1	2	15	10	2	2	20	22	30	25	30	15
Cortland.....	25	20	2	1	1	1	8	8	14	15	4	4	2	2	340	308	75	85	9	4
Poughkeepsie City Alms-house.	3	4	1	1	20	3	24	8	18	11	15	12	1	1	86	91	105	105	171	49
Dutchess.....	7	16	7	1	81	19	35	16	11	11	389	313	19	22	1,591	1,712	40	45	40	45
Essex.....	165	180	19	16	81	19	17	13	18	11	14	12	1	1	29	29	15	9	15	9
Franklin.....	2	8	1	1	2	2	4	7	1	3	19	21	1	1	843	377	15	9	15	9
Fulton.....	4	4	1	1	2	1	4	2	1	3	17	8	1	1	2,174	363	1	1	1	1
Greene.....	16	11	5	2	14	2	99	21	44	60	102	82	6	6	190	215	70	98	37	43
Hamilton.....	4	8	1	1	2	2	5	98	44	60	87	230	1	1	480	378	16	37	16	37
Herkimer.....	8	3	9	5	23	5	1,529	1,143	2	2	18	18	1	1	25	25	16	37	16	37
Jefferson.....	483	551	12	4	79	46	1	6	2	22	22	5	1	1	186	29	381	381	151	126
Kings.....	11	7	1	1	4	1	10	3	25	6	172	101	1	1	81	417	273	381	151	126
Livingston.....	40	35	1	1	17	3	114	60	84	37	218	133	6	6	7,205	10,379	144	129	144	129
Madison.....	10	19	9	4	283	95	404	469	84	37	15	204	6	6	1,837	626	388	430	388	430
Monroe.....	21	24	9	4	283	95	404	469	84	37	15	204	6	6	1,837	626	388	430	388	430
Montgomery.....	1,240	2,207	80	57	588	75	13,966	9,598	208	184	157	168	10	10	641	506	430	430	430	430
New York.....	11	7	2	2	688	141	894	849	184	184	157	168	10	10	641	506	430	430	430	430
Niagara.....	86	161	13	5	78	80	208	184	184	184	157	168	10	10	641	506	430	430	430	430
Oneida.....	86	161	13	5	78	80	208	184	184	184	157	168	10	10	641	506	430	430	430	430



(H.)—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Lunacy.		Blindness.		Lameness.		Sickness.		Decepi- tude.		Old age.		Deaf and dumb or mutes.		Indigent and desti- tute.		Children having des- titute pa- rents.		Children having sick parents.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ontario.....	12	6	20	6	140	22	79	64	81	24	218	129	1	1	58	106	19	53	23	33
Orange.....	44	53	3	1	5	2	21	14	4	5	26	21	1	1	40	19	9	6	2	
Orleans.....																				
Oswego.....																				
Otsego.....	17	16	2	1	7	6	38	51	5	4	32	19	1	1	49	56	3	2		
Putnam.....	1	2	1	2	12		4		5	1		40								
Queens.....							38													
Rensselaer.....																				
Richmond.....	19	23	11	3	21	38	127	109	1	1	98	209			390	561	9	11		
Rockland.....	9	6	2	1	8		4		8		10	5			10		1	1		
Saratoga.....	35	32	15	1	13	6	20	12			26	15			3	22	4	1		
Schenectady.....	2	7	1	1	6		47	5			167	11			315					
Schoharie.....	1	1	1	1																
Seneca.....	6	4	2	3	8	1	19	25	12	3	22	30	1		44	45	64	40	6	7
Schoyler.....	4	4	2		63		27	13			41	5			164	10				
St. Lawrence.....	9	13	20	10	63	25	258	270	31	81	124	150	1		229	335	576	512	173	196
Stearns.....	3	5	4	3	16	11	58	63	15	9	61	55	1		74	64	56	46	26	29
Suffolk.....																				
Sullivan.....	13	24	2		11	2	3	9	15	6	30	25	2		79	70	4	8	9	7
Toga.....	10	10	6	4	17	11	34	44	27	20	44	37	1		118	180	38	51	20	7
Tompkins.....																				
Ulster.....	1	3	2		3	1	14		5		6	1			4	2	4	1		
Warren.....	6	8	2		8				10		19	8								
Washington.....	26	24	5	1	2		29	7	6	2	5	4			84	13	2			
Wayne.....	23	20	4	3	15	6	25	10	14	12	68	23	1	1	34	18	23	18	18	10
Westchester.....	9	12	5	1	48	4	160	60	9		13	7	1		241	50				
Wyoming.....	3	2	1	1	10	8	20	10			40	20			130	54	5	5		
Yates.....	6	4	1	1			15	46	38	3	4	7	1	3	1,076	13				
	2,563	3,723	999	174	1,764	963	18,963	13,493	550	313	3,326	2,632	69	42	20,311	16,862	2,630	3,779	843	813

## (H.)—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Females having sick husbands.		Orphans.		Bastards.		Soldiers' Homes.		Epilepsy.		Males having sick wives.		Not reported.		Fts.		Palsy.		Cripples.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Albany.....		11	15	4																
Allegany.....		70	80	17		14														
Broome.....			2	4	1	4														
Cattaraugus.....																				
Cayuga.....			2																	
Chautauqua.....				6	1															
Chemung.....		11			2	1														
Chenango.....		75	7	8	1	1														
Columbia.....		10	15	11	8	6														
Cortland.....		5			1	2														
Poughkeepsie City Alma-house.....																				
Dutchess.....		1,192	25	29	14	27							618	605	2	2	4	1	8	2
Essex.....			11	15	9	9														
Franklin.....			2		5	4														
Fulton.....					1	1														
Genesee.....		4	8	4	1	2														
Hamilton.....																				
Herkimer.....		31	17	11	7	11														
Jefferson.....		26			90	56														
Kings.....																				
Lewis.....																				
Livingston.....		6			1	1														
Madison.....		103	98	88	27	20														
Montroe.....																				
Montgomery.....		301	268		28	36														
New York.....		142	97		6	5														
Niagara.....			23	13	5	13														
Oneida.....																				

\*Including 185 male and 223 female reported "head of family sick," and also 485 male and 816 female reported "head of family a widow."

(H)—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Females having sick husbands.		Orphans.		Bastards.		Soldiers' Home.		Epilepsy.		Males having sick wives.		Fits.		Palsy.		Cripples.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Onondaga.....	22	11	6	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario.....	11	1	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orange.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oswego.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otsego.....	8	17	9	9	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Putnam.....	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queens.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rensselaer.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond.....	101	...	26	17	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rockland.....	...	...	...	...	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saratoga.....	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schenectady.....	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schoharie.....	6	...	3	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schuyler.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seneca.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Lawrence.....	49	9	2	2	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steuben.....	15	12	10	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffolk.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sullivan.....	4	6	12	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tioga.....	15	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tompkins.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulster.....	...	...	8	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warren.....	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington.....	411	1	1	1	1	9	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wayne.....	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westchester.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yates.....	41	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	6	2	3	2
	685	1,808	768	639	280	280	5	...	2	2	...	...	618	605	...	...	...	...

† Including 8 pregnant females.

‡ At Davenport Home, Bath.

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